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GATH'S CHICAGO GOSSIP.

WHY GRESHAM IS A FAVORIT, REGARDLESS OF PARTY.

The Highest Enjoyment of Our People, Mr. Townsend Thinks, Is Found in Politics—Decline of Speculation—Growth of Manufacturing—Traces of the Wildness of Former Times—The Effect of Mr. Blaine's Refusal to Enter the Presidential Race.

[*Written for The Chicago Tribune.*]

CHICAGO, May 31.—This city has a home feeling for National conventions since the Republican party entered into possession through a nomination at Chicago in 1860, and the Democratic party through another nomination made here in 1884. Here Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McClellan were politically born. The weather has been most delightful during the present week, and hardly any rancor exists either across party lines or across candidate lines. Gresham has been made the favorit in Chicago by the fact of residence here and of almost proud consideration by his fellow-citizens, who have seen him repeatedly put in a position of great responsibility and moral trial.

The Democrats have nothing to say against Gresham. Mr. McVicker, for example, the theatre manager, who is a Democrat, said: "Yes, I think there can be no doubt that Gresham will poll all the votes that party can obtain." Mr. Snow of the Wabash Railroad, who originally came from New England and is a Cleveland man, said: "I do not think anybody can help liking Gresham who comes in contact with him. He is a modest man, a decided man, and the law he dispenses here seems to have been both approved by lawyers and to have been salutary." Mr. Snow added that some of the lawyers who were on superior social terms with Gresham were alarmed lest he might be nominated and resign his place on the bench pending the election. "I am told," said Mr. Snow, "by some of the lawyers who feel the importance of their friendship with the Judge that he is going to resign if he gets the nomination."

"What has become of Robert Lincoln?" I asked. "He was a good deal of a choice in various parts of the country some time ago."

"Robert is just where he loves to be at this moment—overlooked by parties and politicians. He is a great friend of Gresham. He is a purely domestic personage, absorbed in his law practice, and he has an excellent practice, reaching in many directions and built up into a fine business. His clients trust him. He recently said that he hoped he would be let alone in the pulling and hauling of the politicians; that he had been in the Cabinet and yet out of politics all the while, and that he was out of politics now except as a plain voter and constituent."

It barely occurred to my mind that the opposition to Gresham, if it could find nowhere else to pitch, might rediscover Robert Lincoln, and yet, if he is a Gresham man, there would be no fine work in that.

Chicago had a strong organic, slightly bullying spirit, though with a consciousness that it was always right, when Lincoln got his nomination here. In the intervening twenty-eight years this population has sprung up from, say, 100,000 people to perhaps 700,000 or more. Hardly any city has shown such an education in engineering, railroad development, hydraulics, conflagration, and financiering. A few years ago it was said that all Chiccago was owned in Boston and the East; but this city has now its own large galaxy of successful men, whose records go near the beginning, and therefore there is something of a Venetian and Amsterdamish republican character about Chicago, its traders being its princes. After all, their highest enjoyment is in politics. The big Produce Exchange, or Board of Trade, seems to have partly gone the way of all flesh which is dealt in there. I understand that seats formerly worth $4,500 are down to about $1,700, and the railroad men have no hesitation in saying that the humiliation of gambling in grain and other futures and commodities is unworthy of the present size of Chicago. Mr. Gregsten, one of the hotelkeepers, remarked: "I sold my seat for $1,500 during the present year, though I had been offered not many years ago $4,800 for it. I was tired of paying the annual assessment, and thought I saw the handwriting on the wall. When they built that Board of Trade building they had $800,000, and the supposition was that they would put up a structure at a reasonable rate and not continue to be embarrassed. On the contrary, they spent five or six times the amount they had saved up in the building alone."

Said I to another as we were looking at the magnificent residences out on Michigan avenue and towards the South Park: "People who can put up houses like these and afford to inhabit them are too old and solid to be going down-town and throwing up dice for their only occupation. It seems to me that you have got beyond the gambling day, and you surely have plucked the rest of the country sufficiently to give them a rest."

One of the notable railroad-men of the town said: "The cause of the decline of this speculation is to be traced to the boom they had some time ago, when they whooped it up and taught all the country boys, country bank officers, and village misers to come and speculate in grain, pork, ribs, and what not. These were all cleaned out, shorn close to the skin, and some of them landed in jail. Their contemporaries have agreed to let the Board of Trade alone, except when they want to buy something for investment, and to sell it because they have really got it."

In place of so much builing and bearing and selling short and being long, Chicago has got a new game called manufacturing. They make almost everything for which there is a market here, and are beginning to make things for which there is no market but what will follow. I fancy that I can see a Western originality and boldness of design in a good many articles which in the East we buy from two or three manufacturers. The hotel elevators, the soda fountains, all kinds of plumbing conveniences, clothing, and shoes are made right in Chicago. The passion for railroads, which was once preëminent in this city, has yielded to a precocious conservatism, which remarks: "We have got railroads enough, and perhaps too many." Hence the right of way into this city for new railroads has become costly and is grudgingly given. In this railroad civilization Blaine has two sons, and one of them has a prominent position in the Santa Fé Railroad, I think it is, the last great concern to come in here direct from the City of Mexico and from Los Angeles.

Some traces still exist in Chicago of the wildness of former times, and the preparation of this convention hall seems to an outsider to be of this class. I was riding along the street when I saw a large quadrangle of granit blocks, a material not much used in Chicago, of that color.

"That is the Auditorium," said my guide. "That is where the convention is to meet."

I looked in vain to see where the convention could get except in the cellar.

"They are to meet up yonder," said he, pointing somewhere off in the sky. I finally beheld, at a considerable distance, a shell of a theatre as it seemed, judging by the form of the back of the stage. This tower rose from among the beams, and at about the centre of the big granit block, yet hardly seemed to belong to it.

"Why, that is an opera-house, is it not?"

"Yes, it is an auditorium. The granit shell of that building is to be a hotel of the largest class, but right in the middle is an auditorium that will seat 7,000 persons. Cleveland came here to lay the chief stone. Outsiders express some doubt that it will be ready for the convention, and even some of our people wonder how they can push it on and have it ready by the 19th; but there is no doubt of its being ready."

The quiet confidence in which this was said seemed to have an internal expression of "It must be finished because it is in Chicago."

Yet I think that the public spirit which now prevails here is 100 years removed from that almost bulldozing spirit of destiny which one found in this vicinity fifteen years ago. There was a time when the organic spirit of Chicago was almost as reckless as the campaigns of Mahomet's followers, when they had nothing but a green banner and two or three passages from the Koran in their minds. The civilizing influence here has unquestionably been the rising, and blossoming, and passing away of biographies. Nothing is like the study of man's own nature and mortality to induce reflection in a community. Here Lincoln had to submit to a nomination achieved under the most extraordinary wire-pulling ever known in his own party or in the Whig party, and the prodigious yells of this lake population and of the accessory States resembled the earlier Indians who massacred the garrison of Fort Dearborn. Now the Repulican Convention is about to meet under conditions destitute of personal abuse. Mr. Blaine's letter of declination has had a really humanizing influence, teaching men that hatred of an ideal sort often overshoots its mark, and that those we virtually believed to be scoundrels, tricksters, and captains of forty thieves are really timid, submissive human machines which have all along kept some grace, tenderness, and sincerity.

Four years ago, when the Republican Convention met here and Mr. Blaine was nominated, there was the impression all over the East that Gen. Logan was entirely unworthy of the discreet office of the Presidency. In the East he was called "Black Jack." In Illinois he had outgrown the plainness of his origin and the prejudices of neighborhood irreverence. Now that he is dead, Logan seems to be regarded as a clear companion of Lincoln, Grant, and Douglas, little below them in either services or abilities. If he were alive today he might be the successor of all this following of Blaine which has been compelled to hear Blaine's voice and to melt away.

I can recollect when Lincoln was nominated in 1860 that there was the greatest blankness mixed with humor at the fact that he had beaten Seward. Some parties who employed me at that time, as I was entering the newspaper life, had some kind of family connection with Judge McLean of the United States Court, who was expected to be the dark horse against Seward, and they hardly know what to do when this Lincoln's name came over the few wires which at that time existed, with their high rates of transmission. We were sent out to the libraries to see if anything could be gleaned from them about this man Lincoln.

The next day the most pitiful, padded, hollow sketch of Lincoln appeared in our columns in the City of Philadelphia. It was regarded as a sort of give-away that any such man had been nominated. But the injustice of the Democracy in preferring to disappoint Douglas rather than to retain possession of the country carried Lincoln to the great trial which really constituted his biography and without which his career would have stopped at the State Legislature. Death alone relieved him, as it did Grant and Logan, of the intolerance and narrowness of contemporary criticism; and next to death the resignation of a man in the flower of his notoriety is the way to disarm one's times.

There are a great many Blaine men in Illinois and many even among the business-men of Chicago. His retirement, however, has allowed these friends to feel and express their triumph over Mr. Blaine's belittlers. They remark: "I told you what kind of a man that was. He is too big for that office. He has a soul too big for such fellows as you to understand him."

So they have let Blaine go—both opponents and friends—and he is the Dean, so to speak, of the Presidential corps; and now all the other candidates curiously remember that they were Blaine men and did something or other exceptional when Blaine was in a tight place to help him out. It seems to me that he has got the big end of the bargain after all.

Gresham and Fuller are the two local quantities in Chicago which divide interest. There seems to be about equal good feeling for both, and from what I understand Fuller admires Gresham and Gresham likes Fuller. So each side has got a big face card, and therefore when you look around the table as the play is about to begin you will see a happiness on all countenances.

Among the stories told hereabout in the Gresham contingent which I have never seen in print is one to the effect that the hostility at Indianapolis to Mr. Gresham is due to some plain speaking he indulged in toward Mr. John C. New when the latter's bank failed years ago or was wound up or transferred, I am not sure which. Such stories are never related with great literal truth; but this story was to the effect that Gresham had put some money in the bank and had friends who had done the same. And when the collapse came about he thought there ought to be an investigation and an explicit one, and that it ought not to be resisted by honest people. The extent of his remarks at the time left a wound, it is said, which still festers. But Gresham has the quality of Cleveland in his blunt frankness. He has the added moral courage of saying to a man's face what the President expresses in his written documents from the privacy of his office.

The Republicans really believe that they have as good a chance to win as they had in 1872, 1876, and 1880. The tariff question is manifestly going to be worked, possibly for the last time in its purely National relation. And I should think that the Democratic party would have to be on the defensive side. The intention was to attack the tariff and make that the winning issue, but there is more tariff feeling in the West than I had supposed, not on account of any especial production, but from a political sense that while protection is too high, its reduction ought to be accomplished by those who have no express hostility to the reciprocity between the States, which are at this time shifting the manufacturing centres, and the Western States think that their cities are going to grow by a transfer or at least an habilitation of the manufacturing arts.

The labor element has had its greatest battles in the vicitity of Chicago and upon the lines of railroads which may be in Missouri or Iowa, but yet directed from Chicago. A railroad man said to me about Judge Gresham that he was placed in a most embarrassing situation for a Circuit Judge when called upon by the Burlington Railroad to command the other railroads to accept its freight when the strikers had surrounded the Burlington property and boycotted it, so to speak, as far as the transmission of its business went. Here was the first time, perhaps, when the United States was called upon to be referee or arbitrator between the organized methods of labor and the organized status of corporations. That arbitration would, of course, have the force of Executive interference unless the two contending parties could see in the decision every element of law and justice. It happened that the inter-State bill had been made for the public to discipline the railroads. Gresham went

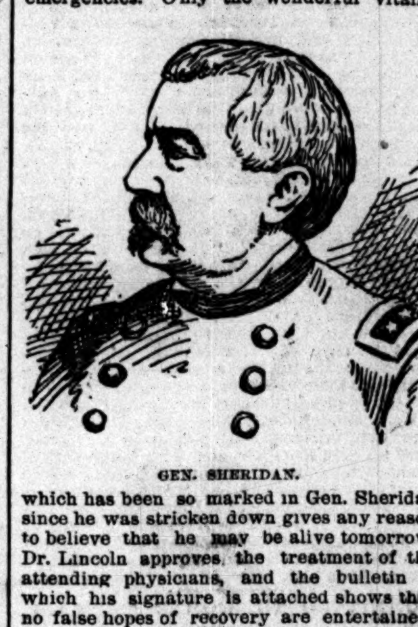
[*Continued on fifth page.*]

HUSHED IN FEAR OF DEATH

ALL HOPE OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S RECOVERY ABANDONED.

Outsiders Kept Two Blocks Away from the House—Eminent Physicians Called to Consult—The Past Treatment Indorsed—No More Encouraging Messages Sent Out—Dropsy of the Lungs Added to Heart-Disease.

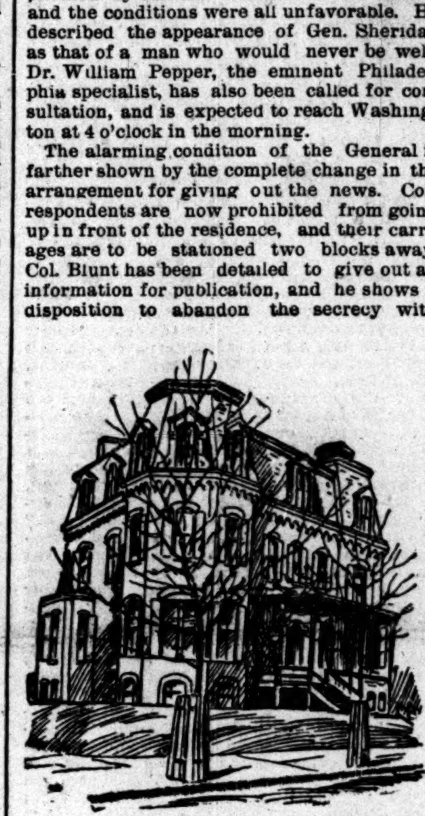
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—[Special.]—Gen. Sheridan's case is hopeless. The bulletin issued at 10 o'clock tonight is signed by Dr. N. S. Lincoln, who diagnosed Gen. Garfield's case correctly, and who was Secretary Manning's physician. He is frequently called in for consultation in the most desperate emergencies. Only the wonderful vitality



GEN. SHERIDAN.

which has been so marked in Gen. Sheridan since he was stricken down gives any reason to believe that he may be alive tomorrow. Dr. Lincoln approves the treatment of the attending physicians, and the bulletin to which his signature is attached shows that no false hopes of recovery are entertained. After the consultation Dr. Lincoln said he had come from a dying man. All the signs pointed to early dissolution. Gen. Sheridan was afflicted with dropsy of the lungs, complicated by valvular diseases of the heart, and the conditions were all unfavorable. He described the appearance of Gen. Sheridan as that of a man who would never be well. Dr. William Pepper, the eminent Philadelphia specialist, has also been called for consultation, and is expected to reach Washington at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The alarming condition of the General is farther shown by the complete change in the arrangement for giving out the news. Correspondents are now prohibited from going up in front of the residence, and their carriages are to be stationed two blocks away. Col. Blunt has been detailed to give out all information for publication, and he shows a disposition to abandon the secrecy with



HOUSE OF THE SICK MAN.

which everything connected with the details of Gen. Sheridan's condition have heretofore been surrounded. The banishment of correspondents from the street on the side of the house where the General's sick room is located and the unusual precautions to keep everything quiet in the neighborhood show more than anything else that the great soldier is now approaching his end. Such precautions are only taken in cases of extreme emergency, though it would have been better had they been taken in the present instance much earlier.

The day has been one of gloom at the house on Rhode Island avenue. After last night's struggle with death the temporary improvement noted during the early morning hours did not deceive any one. "Poor Mrs. Sheridan," said one of the attendants. "This is doubly trying to her. When the General was having his bad spells she could not keep away from his bedside. Others got short rests, but she could not. Then when the General did seem to be getting better she was overcome. Those two days were a blessed period for the doctors and the rest of us, for we could take a little sleep without feeling that we would waken only to be told of the General's death. She was so happy that she could hardly sleep at all. Of course she knew that Gen. Sheridan's life was not out of danger, but there was so much that was encouraging, and we all shared her hopes. Now it is all over, and it is hard to see her hovering about the sick room waiting one gleam of hope from the doctors while she ministers to the General's wants. She does not lack for friends, but they can do nothing now. Poor Mrs. Sheridan. If the General dies her sorrow will be hard to bear. The children, too, are beginning to realize that a shadow hangs over the household which may never be lifted."

The bad news of the last twenty-four hours will also be hard for the General's aged mother to bear. His condition has at no time been concealed from her, but whatever ground of hope there was for him was stated. But hopeful messages can no longer be sent. The same is true of Gen. Sherman, who has constantly sent from New York messages of sympathetic inquiry. "Old Tecumseh" was kept informed of every change, but from the start he feared the attack would be fatal.

The story of the day can be briefly told. This morning's bulletin said the patient had slept pretty well for three hours, his breathing had grown easier and his pulse stronger, while he was slowly recovering from his prostration. During the morning hours he seemed to rally a little and to be free from coughing. This condition lasted till late in the afternoon. Then came another alarming sinking spell, and the consultation of physicians was held.

Some of those who have visited the house have driven hurriedly up to the door in the ordinary way, making loud noises and disturbing the little rest the General was able to get. Early this morning one of these persons drove up just as he went to sleep after the attack which nearly ended his life last night, making a clatter that could be heard two blocks away and arousing the stricken soldier from his sleep. This man and others were warned against a repetition of such an inconsiderate action, and now even those who showed some consideration for the sick men have been banished with the others. Col. Blunt now meets the inquirers outside of the house, and gives whatever information there is to give out at a place where the General cannot possibly be disturbed.

Gen. Sheridan's condition at 1 o'clock this morning was unchanged, but it was thought he would live through the night. Since midnight he has had several paroxysms of coughing, every one of which, it seemed, would carry him off. This comes from the suffusion of the lungs. It was evident that he could breathe only with the greatest difficulty, and his coughing could be heard a block away. The attendants, however, said the spells were no worse than he had already gone through with, and though excessively distressing did not of themselves forbode a fatal end.

The oxygen taken by the General gives temporary relief, but it seems to make him more and more delirious. At times he called out loudly in his delirium, but the intervals between the coughing spells seemed to leave him conscious, and he faintly recognized some of those about him. Mrs. Sheridan and Col. Sheridan continued at his bedside, while the doctors were at hand administering the relief which was necessary to save his life after every spasm of suffocation. They seemed to feel that the immediate danger of the early evening had passed, but all agreed that when another sinking spell does come he will never rally.

Acting on the advice of the doctors Col. Kellogg, Maj. Lydecker, and others of the General's aides went home for the rest of the night. Gen. Rucker and Miss Rucker also left the house shortly after midnight. They had been at the General's bedside since the last sinking spell, and did not leave until there seemed some assurance of a few hours more of life.

The children who had been kept at home during the afternoon were allowed to retire a little before midnight. Little Phil had a bump on his head the result of a fall while playing, which he wanted to show his father. But the child's wish could not be granted, as the General was hardly conscious enough to understand it.

Of the night-watchers nearly all were gathered in the rooms up-stairs close to the sick-chamber. Last night a number of the anxious friends remained below in the library, but tonight they were unwilling to be so far away. Outside the house was watched by policemen in citizen's clothes, and every precaution was taken to prevent any noise reaching the patient.

Some anxiety is felt about the coming of Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia. He was telegraphed for at 9 in the evening, and to reach here would have to take a midnight train. At 12 o'clock no answer had been received from him, and there were fears that the telegram might not have been delivered in time. It is not likely he can do much, but it was thought desirable to have his presence at an early morning consultation.

The House Military Committee today unanimously agreed to a favorable report upon the bill to confer the title of General of the Army upon Gen. Sheridan. It would have been called up and passed this afternoon if the House had not got into a squabble over an appropriation bill.

Word was received about 1:30 o'clock that Dr. Pepper would arrive from Philadelphia at 2 o'clock, and it was said a consultation would be held at 2:30.

The Latest from the Bedside.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—At 3 o'clock this morning in place of a bulletin the doctors sent down word, "No change in the General's condition." The consultation in which Drs. Lincoln and Pepper were to take part had been postponed until 5 o'clock. A telegram from Dr. Pepper to Dr. O'Reilly announced that he could not arrive earlier, and the postponement was on his account. Between 2 and 3 o'clock Gen. Sheridan had some rest, but his sleep was fitful. At the latter hour he had a sharp spasm of coughing, but it did not last as long as usual. Since midnight he has not been taking oxygen. Mrs. Sheridan lay down and was said to be sleeping. She will not be disturbed until the consultation takes place.

NEARLY CUT OFF.

Almost No Carriage Roadway Between the North and South Divisions.

All the bridges between the North and South Sides now except Rush street are occupied by street-car tracks. The proposed new bridge at Dearborn street will be similarly occupied. The Council has already granted Yerkes a street-car franchise for the bridge. Under the circumstances the city fathers should make an effort to render the approaches to the only available bridge, that at Rush street, as easily accessible by carriages and wagons as possible. There is no cause for complaint as far as the north approaches to the bridge are concerned. The southern approaches, however, are far from being adequate or convenient. Just now, however, this can be materially remedied.

That portion of Michigan avenue lying between Randolph and the Rush street bridge, and which ought to afford the most direct and convenient carriage-way connection between the North and South Divisions, is being torn up preparatory to the paving of the street with granit blocks. If the street is paved at its present width the connection facilities will not be greatly improved over what they are at present. And once the pavement is laid down there will be strong, almost insurmountable, objections to future pavement. The street at this point is much narrower than it is south of Randolph street. There is a fifteen foot sidewalk on either side of the street. The roadway is occupied for the greater part of the business day by heavy trucks backed up to the wide sidewalks on both sides of the streets. When the horses' heads are turned in the direction the trucks stand they touch noses across the street. No wagon or carriage can pass except after infinit delay and difficulty. The sidewalks are spanned at nearly every store-door with planks for loading merchandise. For hours of the day the street is almost impassable for carriages or for pedestrians. Rush street bridge cannot be approached from Michigan avenue during business hours, nor can carriages passing over the bridge move directly south over that so-called thoroughfare. A detour must be made by way of River street, which is also pretty well choked up with heavy trucks backed up to stores and heavy teams moving back and forth.

The remedy for the blocking up of Michigan avenue and partly for River street is to reduce the width of the sidewalk on the former thoroughfare between Randolph street and the river from fifteen to ten feet. This will give an additional width of ten feet to the roadway, and thus ample room will be afforded for carriages and wagons to pass back and forth. River street will thus be relieved and a commodious, convenient, and direct connection will be established between the residence sections of the North and South Divisions and between the South Park system and Lincoln Park.

The Aldermen from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards are especially interested in this matter. They ought to have the work of repaving deferred for a few weeks until an order is passed for widening the streets by reducing the width of the sidewalks five feet on both sides. The property-owners will probably have no objection. The change will only improve their property. It is a desirable one from every point of view.

State Agricultural Board.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the State Agricultural Board today it was decided to publish the classification for French draft horses the same as last year. Assurance was made that an ample guaranty fund would be contributed by Chicago for the exhibition of breeding animals in connection with the Fat-Stock Show, and further time was granted to the committee who have this matter in hand.

Two Girls Drowned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—[Special.]—May and Nellie Mozley, aged 21 and 19, were drowned tonight in the Missouri at the Hannibal bridge, the boat capsizing. Their male companions escaped.

AMUSED AT THEMSELVES.

BROKERS FROM THE BOARD LAUGH AT BROKERS ON THE STAGE.

Three Hundred Local Operators and Their Ladies Witness a Performance of "The Henrietta"—An Audience Characterized by Pretty Women, Dress Suits, and Enjoyment—Some of the Well-Known Persons Present—A Vote of Thanks All Around.

Last night was "brokers' night" at the "Henrietta." About half of the Chicago Opera-House had been taken by members of the Board of Trade. Mr. John Cudahy, with his wife, occupied a proscenium box on the right. Mr. John T. Lester had a stag party in a box on the left. The first ten rows of the parquet were packed solid with Board of Trade men and their wives. Some 300 others were scattered over the house. Almost everybody was in full dress.

The affair was organized by Mr. John M. Shaw, a popular young member who knows everybody. It had already been given in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and the Chicago brokers were determined to do as well as their brethren in the East.

Mr. Al Farnum, familiarly known as "The Bishop," sat with his wife in a lower box. He was faced by Mr. Robert Lindblom, with a party of ladies. In the parquet sat Mr. and Mrs. George C. Eldridge, who had left their yacht for the occasion; Mr. Charles W. Marble, with his pretty wife; Mr. W. T. Baker, not less fortunate in marriage; and Mr. St. John Kneller, who, in his artistic way, drew thumbnail sketches of the crowd. Mrs. John M. Shaw, with her golden hair and bonnet of cardinal red, was a centre of attraction in the lower part of the house.

Among other married members who were present with their wives were Mr. J. G. Stever, noted as a yachtsman; Mr. Ira Younglove, connected with Mr. Kent of Gas Trust fame; Mr. Frank J. Maginn, popularly known as the "small wheel of the bicycle"; Mr. J. M. Ball, a hard-working Director of the Board; Mr. George C. Ball, dubbed the "Prince of Highland Park"; Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Board; Mr. E. H. Phelps, happy in the possession of a lovely wife; Mr. W. S. Booth, who was in the theatrical business in San Francisco; Mr. E. W. Bailey, one of the Directors; Mr. Roland C. Nickerson, son of the First National Bank President; Mr. Charles Germain, "Handsome Charlie"; Mr. Sam Eldridge, once a light of society; Mr. Ed. Worthington, the champion swimmer; Mr. George Thurber, who has gained ten pounds since his reinstatement; Mr. Thomas Bennett, to whose sporting tastes the "chestnut filley" of the play strongly appealed; Mr. Cyrus Dupee, the ham man; Mr. George Nichols, the practical joker; Mr. Emil Deitsch, the correctly attired; Mr. F. E. Johnson, "everybody's friend"; Messrs. Frank and Peter Clifton, the kings of the pork crowd; Mr. Frank Floyd, the champion lawn-tennis player; and Mr. Charles Carhart, usually known as "Neeban."

Wherever it glanced the eye would fall on faces familiar on the board—some of them full-fledged members, others still embryonic, such as Messrs. Walter Hough, W. E. Cobb, Robert Bluthart, L. C. Noble, James B. Boyd, John Hoon, L. C. Murphy, E. Noble, Frank Bliss, George Essex, George Bogert, George McLellan, A. W. Whyland, E. W. Lawrence, W. Jackson, W. A. Seymour, Fred Gilbert, Frank Hoxie, E. L. Jones, Gus White, C. Shultz, W. A. Shaw, H. W. Cowles, George Martin, H. Anderson, R. W. Hamill, H. H. Russell, Bert Lester, E. A. Bigelow, and scores of others. All had ladies by their side.

A mass of dialog was specially written for the occasion. Thus, in the telephone scene, Mr. Austin Flint, the broker, was to cry: "Hello, hello. Give me O'Brien and Crafts. Is that you, O'Brien? Ask Hutch how about those North Sides. O, he's over at the club counting lemons, is he? All right."

And again: "Ting-a-ling. Is that you, Stone? No. Well, I want Secretary Stone. Ask him if Jack Cudahy has paid his dues. Is not Mr. Stone at home? Then why doesn't he answer? O, he's got his Prince Albert buttoned up and can't be seen, eh?"

Then there was a vast amount of special ticker gossip, beginning thus: "Combination sold 11,000,000 bushels. Corner in July wheat. Wheat all to be shipped out. Nothing left in elevators but options. Um, um. Gould's got palsy. Missouri Pacific readjustment. Seven points off. Say, sell me 100 Missouri Pacific. Four points rally. Whew!"

But the capital joke of all was to be when Mr. Crane, in the panic scene, should cry: "H'ist her, boys," that being the familiar battle cry of Mr. Graham.

All these points were submitted to Messrs. Robson and Crane by Mr. Shaw and his coadjutors. Messrs. Robson and Crane scratched their heads. What would Mr. Bronson Howard say? Did this style resemble his? Would the jokes be quite intelligible to the ladies?

And, in any case, there was much in the play which the audience of last night would especially appreciate. Many of them had been bitten by the Phœnix mine operations in which the play had its origin. Some of them had known the manipulator of that "deal." Nicholas Van Alstyne, who cheats his own father and swindles even his poorest clerk, is a character not unfamiliar to members of the board. And Austin Flint, the merciless "man of business," walks every day in the midst of them.

Old Van Alstyne's occasional benevolence was viewed with skepticism by the brokers.

Lady Mary, who "coppered" her father's points, was more to their taste. And when the old man, beaten by her out of $50,000, embraces her noisily and cries, "Kiss your dad; you're just like your mother," Mr. Lester's stag-party went into ecstacies."

Nor was Bertie Van Alstyne forgotten; Bertie with his stories of "us fellows at the club." Bertie's Anglomania warmed the cockles of the brokers' hearts; and when he entered with battered hat and torn coat and cried plaintively, "I've been introduced to the Stock Exchange," some of the members were doubled up with mirth.

It was a great night for the Board of Trade. Robson and Crane received an ovation; Mr. Shaw was thanked for his indefatigable work; compliments were bestowed on Mr. Brooks as manager of the play and Mr. Henderson as manager of the theatre; and all declared that in Henrietta stock they were "bulls" to a man.

FREEDOM BROUGHT NO BENEFITS.

An English Abolitionist Says the Negro's Present Condition Is Worse than Slavery.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—John Glazebrook, an English philantropist, was buried here today, having died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Booth. The deceased was a citizen of Manchester, England, where he was a man of great wealth; and, becoming interested in the abolition of slavery in the United States, spent thousands of pounds in aiding the agitation. He paid the expenses of lecturers, had runaway slaves exhibited before English audiences, and in fact placed his fortune in the scales to accomplish the abolition of human servitude. A few months ago he decided to visit this country for the purpose of seeing whether the negro had improved. He died with the declaration that he wasted his money, and that freedom had brought no benefit to the negro.

He Fled to Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 31.—W. H. Moore, cashier and general manager of the Bank of Socorro, N. M., is short in his accounts, and has fled to Mexico. The bank closed its doors yesterday morning. The amount of the defalcation is not known.

A WOMAN'S HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

Mrs. Harrington Saturates Her Clothing with Oil and Applies a Match.

After repeated attempts at suicide Mrs. Carrie Harrington ended her life yesterday at No. 6721 Yale street, Englewood. She was the wife of J. J. Harrington, a druggist at Illinois and Rush streets. A few months ago, while living on the North Side, she took poison, and while under its influence rushed into Unity Church, on Dearborn avenue, where she startled several ladies who were holding a missionary meeting. A physician was summoned and her life was saved with difficulty. A few weeks after she escaped unobserved from her residence and attempted to drown herself in the lake, but was rescued. These attempts became so frequent that Mr. Harrington found it necessary to employ an attendant, whose duties were to constantly watch Mrs. Harrington. She has been in poor health during all this time and while apparently rational most of the time she would at frequent intervals give undoubted evidences of dementia. Three weeks ago Mr. Harrington, who then lived on the North Side, thought that his wife would then recuperate both mentally and physically if she were away from the city and he accordingly moved to Englewood, securing a house at No. 6721 Yale street, almost opposit the Normal School and in a pleasant neighborhood. Mr. Harrington secured the services of Miss Hattie Murray to look after his wife and two children, a boy aged 5 years and a girl aged 4 years. Mrs. Harrington yesterday visited her sister, who lives close by, and returning about 2 o'clock laid down in the bedroom just off the kitchen. Mr. Harrington yesterday employed Mrs. Hoye as housekeeper. She came just as Mrs. Harrington laid down. Miss Murray, who was with Mrs. Harrington when Mrs. Hoye appeared, at once left her charge to show Mrs. Hoye where to put her wearing apparel, promising Mrs. Harrington she would return in a moment. Miss Murray had scarcely left the room when Mrs. Harrington got up, seized a handful of matches, and, walking out the back way, disappeared through the cellar door into the basement. A painter named Lane had been at work on the house, and had left some oils near the basement door. Seizing the oil-can, Mrs. Harrington poured the contents over the upper portion of her body, saturating her clothing. Then lighting a match, she applied it to her garments. In an instant she was in flames. She sat down close to the door, and the flames were at once communicated to the woodwork. Miss Murray saw the smoke, and, screaming for assistance, seized a pan of water and dashed it on the flames without observing Mrs. Harrington. Police-Officer Murphy saw the smoke and turnrd in an alarm, to which the engines responded, but they were not wanted. Painter Lane, who was working on the outside of the house, seized a pail of water and extinguished the flames. It was then that the body of Mrs. Harrington was seen. She was lying face downward, her body still quivering. All of her clothes were burned from her body, which presented a most revolting appearance, the flesh having been literally cooked by the flames. Not more than five minutes elapsed from the time Mrs. Harrington left her room until the flames were extinguished. During that time not a cry was heard from her. The news spread rapidly, and the house was soon besieged by a curious crowd. Mr. Harrington had left the house only a few minutes before for his place of business, and some time elapsed before notification of his wife's death reached him.

Mrs. Harrington was about 30 years old. Various causes have been assigned in explanation of her mental condition. It is asserted by some of her friends that her mind first became unbalanced through too deep an interest in religious matters. It has also been stated that she did not live happily with her husband, but this Mr. Harrington has always denied. He could not be found last evening.

ANNIE REDMOND'S DISAPPEARANCE.

All the Detectives in the City Employed on the Case.

There may be some developments in the Redmond kidnaping case shortly. The Spanish woman, Lena F. Reaide, is still locked up, but she denies having had anything to do with the child. Detectives have been looking up her history for the last twelve or thirteen years, and it is said that certain discoveries lead them to believe her capable of having abducted the girl. The two women who saw the mysterious female and the child together are quite certain that Mrs. Reaide is the person. The barkeeper in the saloon at Twenty-fifth and State streets, who had noticed a woman answering the kidnaper's description in his place several times previous to the disappearance of Annie Redmond, started out in search of her Wednesday and found her in the Town of Lake. She was Mary Roche, a drunken sot, and was not identified by the neighbors. Detectives in all the stations in Chicago and the suburbs have been set to work on the case. Lieut. Arch declares that it is as much a mystery as ever.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

Five Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion on the Inverness.

QUINCY, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—About midnight last night the Mountain Belle arrived here towing the Inverness, which had collapsed her flues twelve miles down the river, an accident which resulted in the death of five men. These men, with half a dozen others, were precipitated into the river. The killed were:

JOSEPH HALPIN, the fireman.
GEORGE CRAIT, runner for the Captain.
JOHN GREEN, deckhand.
CHARLES CONROY, deckhand.
WILLIAM TIERNEY, deckhand.

None of the bodies of the killed were recovered. The others who were precipitated into the water swam ashore or were rescued by boats from the Mountain Belle, which was near the Inverness at the time. The damaged boat belongs to McDonald Bros. of La Crosse, where all the victims lived.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31.—[Special.]—The steamboat Fulton, on her way from the old basin around to the river, exploded her boiler near the latter point, tearing the boat to pieces and instantly killing the pilot, Ed Perkins, who was at the wheel, and fatally wounding the Captain, W. H. Riddell. Two of the colored deck hands—Jake Landey and A. Watson—were fearfully scalded by the steam and are probably fatally hurt. The engineer on duty at the time could give no reason for the explosion and no one knew how it happened.

An Illinois Wedding.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—Miss Kate Brown, daughter of William Brown of this city, was wedded tonight at Trinity Episcopal Church to Mr. Edward Goltra of Chicago. The church was profusely decorated and crowded with friends. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Brent of Owensboro, Ky. The bridemaids were Misses Hattie Post and Frances Van Ostrand of St. Louis, Miss Gertrude Foster of Chicago, and Misses Grace Ayers, Rebecca Brown, and Carrie Chambers of this city. The best man was G. B. Sloan Jr. of New York, the ushers being W. W. Montgomery of Augusta, Ga., William Brown of Jacksonville, F. S. Shanklin, F. Harlan, and William Alton Jr. of Chicago. A brilliant reception, attended by 400 guests, was given by the bride's parents. The bride and groom left for Chicago by a special train on the Alton.

Bell Telephone Company Fined.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—[Special.]—The Bell Telephone Company was a defendant this morning in a case in the police court for violating the ordinance prohibiting telephone companies from charging more than $50 a year for use of an instrument. Judge Cady held that the ordinance was all right, and fined the telephone company $200.

THEIR "IRISH" WAS UP.

THEY WOULDN'T BROOK ANY PAPAL INTERFERENCE.

Pope Leo Was All Right on a Question of Morals, but His Rescript Was Based on an Ex-Parte Statement Which Misrepresented Ireland, and Irishmen Should Disregard It—A Great Deal of Enthusiasm.

Judged from the point of numbers the Irish-American mass-meeting last night was a grand success. In enthusiasm nothing more could be asked. It applauded everything, and particularly all that was said concerning the Catholic Church and the Pope. The speakers one and all upheld the loyalty of the Irish people to both, though their utterances sometimes bordered on harsh criticism of the Pope's action.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Daniel Corkery as President. Among the Vice-Presidents who were present were:

Michael Keeley,	James F. Healey,
John M. Smyth,	Michael C. Hickey,
William McCoy,	Ald. J. Sweeney,
John F. Finerty,	John Foley,
M. P. Brady,	R. Prindiville,
Michael McInerny,	J. McGovern,
John Cudahy,	Capt. Markey,
Ald. Thomas Powers,	John Gibbons,
D. B. Scully,	T. P. O'Connor,
Ald. Thomas Carney,	John Boland,
Ald. Ed F. Cullerton,	Michael Cooney,
Luke Coyne,	W. M. Devine,
J. J. Fitzgibbon,	P. J. Hennessy,
Thomas Brenan,	R. Sheridan,
M. W. Kerwin,	W. H. Lyman,
M. J. Keene,	J. Badenoch,
Capt. P. F. Ryan,	Edward Kelley,
Judge Prendergast,	M. D. Flavin.

The crowd filled Battery D to the doors, many ladies being present. All classes of Irish Catholics were there, prepared to either approve or disapprove of the tenor of the meeting as occasion and their individual opinions might dictate. Some came because they really understood the purpose of the meeting and approved of it, and some because they were anxious to see what it would bring forth. There were those prepared to applaud and those prepared, under certain circumstances, to object. In view of the discussion that has been going on and the letters that have been published in the newspapers, many in the audience seemed to be a little uncertain as to whether or not they were in favor of the meeting. They discussed the matter and awaited developments.

A band entertained them with selections from 7:30 until 8:30, when the meeting was called to order. They played all manner of Irish tunes to stir up enthusiasm, occasionally interspersing these with American airs.

And the audience waited to see what the meeting might result in; and, as it waited, it grew in size until the building was hardly large enough to hold it.

It had not long to wait. A little before 8:30 the Hon. Daniel Corkery and the Hon. John F. Finerty, with the various speakers, ascended the platform while the band played "God Save Ireland." Instantly the air was rent with cheers. People stamped their feet and yelled themselves hoarse. There was a wait of a few moments until the audience could quiet down, and then Mr. Corkery stepped forward and called the meeting to order.

"I will introduce John F. Beggs," he said, "who will read to you some resolutions." Mr. Beggs presented the following resolutions, which were received with tumultuous applause:

WHEREAS, The course of English government in Ireland during more than seven centuries of partial or entire occupation has been one of systematic plunder and fierce oppression of the native race; and whereas, these conditions, scarcely modified by modern ideas of truth and justice, exist today in Ireland, to the disgrace of humanity and civilization; and whereas, said conditions violate the fundamental rights of the Irish people and are antagonistic to true religion; therefore,

Resolved, by the Irish-American Catholics of Chicago, in mass-meeting assembled, That the Irish people have both the natural and the moral right to protect themselves, by every species of honorable combination and resistance, against the cruelty and cupidity of their foreign tyrants.

Resolved, That, while as Catholics we shall ever remain true to the spiritual teachings of the Holy See, we refuse to recognize the right of the Court of Rome to create ex-post facto offenses on ex-parte testimony for the coercion of the Irish people.

Resolved, That the English system in Ireland robs the laborer of the fruits of his toil, destroys the sanctity of home and fireside, menaces religion, outrages manhood, exposes innocent womanhood to contamination and degradation in the poorhouse and the emigrant ship, shoots down or sabres the unarmed, as at Mitchelstown and Ennis; imprisons the legitimate representatives of the people, crushes the brave, rewards the recreant, and begets and fosters a demoralizing plague of national pauperization.

Resolved, Therefore, that we respectfully recommend to the Court of the Vatican the realm of England as an exhaustless field for the reformation of moral conditions; and that we emphatically protest against the offering up of Ireland as a vicarious sacrifice for the sins of her oppressors.

Resolved, That the devotion of the Catholics of Ireland to the Holy See has never been called into question, and has been a chief cause of their persecution during many ages by the English Government, because the said Irish Catholics have made more sacrifices and shed more blood for the Catholic faith than, perhaps, any other people of the world during the last 300 years.

Resolved, That while England since the days of Henry VIII. until recently was the most bitter persecutor of the Catholic faith, wherever her power extended, the Irish Catholic people at home or driven into exile by the tyranny of the English Government have been its most faithful champions and propagators, and that, therefore, they are entitled to the support and not to the condemnation of the See of St. Peter.

Resolved, That while wishing most earnestly to avoid controversy with the venerable head of the Catholic Church and his immediate advisers, we cannot permit the right of the Irish people to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to be sacrificed to the diplomatic ambitions or the alleged political necessities of the court of Rome.

Resolved, That we heartily and unanimously indorse the manly and noble resolutions adopted by the Irish Catholic members of Parliament assembled in Dublin at the call of Lord Mayor Sexton on the 16th inst., in which the immutable political rights of the Irish people were fearlessly set forth and eloquently upheld.

Resolved, Finally, that we pledge most heartily and unanimously our continued moral and material support to the Irish people in their struggle for political freedom and social emancipation, and that we cordially invite the alliance and active coöperation of all lovers of liberty, of all creeds and all races, throughout the world.

The President introduced the first speaker Mr. M. P. Brady, who said: "What is it that calls such a meeting of the Irish people in a foreign land? It is because the tyranny of 700 years is about to culminate in a crushing blow, aided by a hand from which blessings and encouragements in their righteous struggle ought to be expected. As a Roman Catholic citizen of America and as an Irishman I have a right to know whether the intervention of the Pope into Ireland's present affairs, assisting in her defeat, is justifiable. It is acknowledged by all of us that the Roman Pontiff is an infallible teacher in our faith and morals. I contend for that as zealously as the most vigorous Catholic; I avow this doctrine unreservedly, and I believe in it with the full assent of my heart. As teacher of our morals the legitimate successor of Peter sitting in the Vatican is the mouthpiece of God. But if that successor of Peter, if the Holy Father we call the Pope, utters an edict or a pronunciamento on a question of morals basing that edict upon mistaken facts or imaginary statements whose case in a court of justice could not be sustained, then I would pay no more attention or respect to such an utterance coming from the Pope than I would to the utterances of any ordinary man, be he Judge, priest, or common mortal. This doctrine of papal infallability is generally misunderstood. If the Pope makes an edict on a mistaken statement of facts that edict is a nonentity." [Cries of Hear! Hear!]

At this point the speaker read the Papal rescript as published by the English press. As he progressed a citizen sitting in the front row, who had doubtless imbibed too much of the amber fluid, arose, and waving his hands wildly about excitedly exclaimed: "That's a lie, a lie; it's a lie, I tell ye."

"Put him out," shouted a score of voices in

the hall. The patriot was finally escorted out.

"The Vatican," went on Mr. Brady, "is egregiously and lamentably mistaken. It is a notorious fact throughout the three kingdoms and the civilized world that the present condition of the Irish landlord and tenant is not the result of mutual concessions. How, then, came the Holy Father to proceed and issue his now notorious rescript? Was it not done in the face of these facts from listening to an ex-parte statement of the case? This to me is indisputable proof that the Holy Father was informed by villains and cutthroats who want to extirpate the independence of my people and degrade the fairest land the sun ever shone upon. I say now in the presence of Almighty God, to the Pope, the Sacred College, and this great audience now before me that I should consider myself more infamous and vile than these villains if I did not raise my voice to protest against this great wrong about to be perpetrated. Has it come to this, that in order to be a good Catholic one must become a cringing cur? [Cries of "No," "No."] Shall we treat with contempt these great gifts and graces of God omnipotent and deny the impulses of our nature? [Voices: "Never, Never."] Is the Pope infallible in all things, and must we be his slaves? [Hundreds of voices cried throughout the hall: "Never, Never."] No, he is not. He is our teacher in faith and morals, but we repeat it emphatically, he is mistaken if he now believes we are going to obey him in this. I say this to Pope Leo now: We are not waging any war upon you, but your rescript is not warranted and your interference in a struggle fraught with the life and death of our people in a sentiment esteemed by us all as the dearest thing on earth is uncalled for. [Voices: "You bet."]

"Let us not attempt to out-Cæsar Cæsar; let us not be more Catholic than the Pope himself or of O'Connell, who, in a crisis similar to this, declared vehemently that under no circumstances would he accept the political interference of Pope or the Cardinal college. We, too, tonight repeat this to them: You stay at home; confine your dictations to your legitimate sphere and narrow down your remarks to your legitimate jurisdiction." Referring to the men in this city who declined to attend the meeting the speaker made this remark: "They are either hypocrits or cowards. We have some rights, and if by doing what we are now is incurring the spiritual censure of the Holy Father, then I say it, I disregard the rescript." Wild, tumultuous applause greeted this declaration and cries of "Hear!" "Hear!" "Bully for you!" etc.

"If nothing less than the use of the bayonet, cannon, and dynamite is necessary for the preservation of our rights, if these prove effectual then I say it, the result to them will be justifiable, and by a law superior to that issued from the chair of Peter. [Hear him! hear him!] Suppose a ruffian had hold of your child and was crushing its life out, and that child had a little fuse whereby it could hurl its assailant from its deathly grasp, would he not be justified in doing so? [You bet.] And if some would-be teacher should step in and issue to that child a verbal injunction to allow the ruffian to choke him to death without resistance, would the child listen to the injunction or the law of nature? There can be but one answer. And I am like that child, and I treat that rescript with contempt. [Cries, "Yes, yes, we do."] It is contrary to the law of nature. Pope Leo, I say this now: The Irish nation will not tolerate nor accept interference from the Pope. We are settling our rights; take hands off. And if by our sympathies we can assist our down-trodden countrymen, then we say to them: Success to you. We pledge you individually and jointly the contributions of our means to the glorious work of the peasantry of a sanctified union."

After the Hon. P. T. Barry had spoken briefly John Finerty arose. Cheers greeted him. "I am glad," he began, "that the Pope gave us this chance for a meeting. Whenever the Irish people do anything our obliging Holy Father always steps in with a rescript." The speaker read extracts showing the condition of the Irish nation during the last few years, and the rule of evictions. The names of Irish leaders, of James Stephens, Dillon, O'Brien, and O'Donovan-Rossa were greeted with applause. "From the day when England ruled us on the one hand, and the church of Rome on the other, we've been like a ball tossed between two bulls, the horns of the Roman bull on the one hand, John Bull on the other, and the cloven-hoof between. When one got through with us the other got at us. No wonder we never got free. Nobody can fight two bulls. We were told by these pious Catholics [referring to Onahan, Judge Moran, etc.] [hisses by the audience] that we have no business to protest against this rescript. Doesn't the Pope know we're tired of paying royalty to these bloody landlords? Let him learn it then. And let him learn that God was before nations, and nations before Popes, and God rules still. [Wild applause.] There is a rock of Peter, but there is a rock of passion, too, more enduring and indestructible than that rock of Peter. We stand here tonight to tell Pope Leo that if he wants to reform anybody he better begin at home, then let him proceed to send the whole Cardinal college to England and then to Ireland—that fair land which is being devastated by the enemy. We will open the eyes of Leo. The people of Chicago have been challenged and they have nobly responded. Certain gentlemen declined to respond. And yet no power can sever the hearts of the Irish people; the English didn't do it, these Italian gentlemen won't do it. They denounce us, but for God's sake let 'em stay at home and reform."

"And take care of their monkeys," shouted some one in the audience. This sally was greeted with applause.

The speaker closed with an impassioned appeal to the Irish to keep their faith pure and stand together in this mighty and supreme struggle for existence. "On this soil," he said, "where Phil Sheridan's flashing glory won the day and turned the rebellious tide, let us begin a new, a grander life. The Irish are not subservient slaves in all things, and ye who go out from this hall tonight tell your people that the Irish know their rights and that they are worthy of the freedom they enjoy in this glorious country." The speaker then presented the resolutions, read, and moved their adoption.

The motion was then put by Mr. Corkery and carried with a shout that shook the building.

"And now," said Mr. Finerty as the shout died away, "let Lord Salisbury put that in his pipe and smoke it," and there was another burst of applause.

The exercises closed with the singing of "God Save Ireland" by the entire audience, Michael McInerny leading.

Among the telegrams of regret received were three from Lincoln, Neb., signed by John Fitzgerald, Patrick Egan, and John P. Sutton. The first was as follows:

Telegram received too late for compliance with your invitation. Otherwise would be with you. The time has come when the Irish race at home and abroad should be firm in maintaining the principle that the Irish people are the sole judges of what measures are best to defeat the enemies of Irish freedom and prosperity. I am confident that the people of Chicago will support the position taken by the Irish representatives in resolutions as firm and respectful as those passed by the Irish members in the Capital City of Ireland, and I am sure the patriotic generosity of the Irishmen of Chicago will not be behindhand in giving material assistance to the Irish cause. JOHN FITZGERALD.

Mr. Sutton entered an emphatic protest against Papal interference in Irish political affairs. Mr. Egan advised them to respect their faith, but at the same time defend their manhood against Roman political invasion.

Municipal Notes.

Mr. Yerkes yesterday agreed to change his cable tracks on Randolph street to make them conform to the street grade. The tracks are too high, and make general travel inconvenient.

Arrangements have been completed with the Northwestern Railway for the viaduct over its tracks at Dearborn street. The city will begin work on its approaches at once, and as soon as they are completed Mr. Yerkes will lay his tracks across the bridge.

The City Law Department has commenced suit against the following parties for violating the smoke ordinance: *Daily News*, Board of Trade, Gottfried Brewing Company, St. James Laundry, Gault House, No. 2120 State; Holmes & Pyott, No. 13 North Jefferson street; Wanamaker & Brown, Columbia Theatre, Vandepoel Electric-Light Company, No. 17 North Clinton street; G. H. Beffron, No. 22 Pacific avenue; A. Loeb, No. 89 East Harrison street; United States Express, No. 103 Madison street.

Suit Against the Chemical Bank.

NEW YORK, May 31.—David Armstrong, receiver of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, began suit today in the United States Circuit Court against the Chemical National Bank of this city. The two banks were correspondents June 14, 1887. The Fidelity Bank asked a loan of $1,019,715 on advance notes and bills receivable. The Chemical Bank loaned $334,237 on the securities. Armstrong claims that the Chemical Bank collected $572,112 and returned $297,275 of the securities. He wants an accounting of the money collected on the securities over the amount loaned.

IT IS FISK AND BROOKS.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS NOMINATE THEIR PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

Woman Suffrage Wins an Overwhelming Victory—After a Long and Animated Discussion the Suffrage Plank Is Embodied in the Platform—Calling for the Enforcement of the Immigration Laws and Observance of the Sabbath—Enthusiasm and Sentiment.

CLINTON B. FISK..............For President
JOHN A. BROOKS..........For Vice-President

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—The Prohibition National Convention finished its work tonight and adjourned sine die.



CLINTON B. FISK.

The Presidential nomination was by acclamation given to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey. There were several candidates for the Vice-Presidency, John T. Tanner being the first. Sam Small almost carried the convention by an enthusiastic speech for George W. Bain of Kentucky. Mr. Small's candidate declined the honor, saying he was worn down and tired out. He believed the acceptance of the nomination would put an end to his life. He asked the convention in the name of his wife and children to excuse him. He favored John A. Brooks of Kansas City, and promised for the remainder of his days to act as one of the agitators of the party. Sam Small did not want the convention to excuse Mr. Bain, but the Kentucky man a second time made a pitiful excuse. Sam Small himself was suggested a few minutes afterward, and Mr. Bain tendered his sympathy. Some evil-minded people present intimated that Bain and Small were reaping considerable money by lecturing, and an acceptance of a nomination would prevent this for the summer and fall.

Mr. Tanner desired to withdraw his name and nominate Dr. Brooks by acclamation, but the convention refused to suspend the roll-call for that purpose. Subsequently Tanner was taken at his word and Brooks nominated by acclamation. Dr. Brooks was brought to the platform and made a little speech. The platform of the party was, he said, the most extraordinary document the world had ever known. [Cheers.] He paid a handsome tribute to Gen. Fisk, who he said was the most honored man on the American Continent. He would prefer his present position to an indorsement by both the old parties. [Cheers.] Dr. Brooks is an old campaigner in the cause of prohibition, and was well acquainted with the audience and the theme. He admitted having in years gone by felt bitter toward the North, but said he had experienced a change of heart. He was glad sectionalism had no place in this convention. Little of interest occurred at the night session aside from the nominations. Stevens of Pennsylvania secured an addition to the tariff plank in the platform—one which materially changed the meaning thereof. The words tacked on to the plank are as follows: "And imposed upon such articles of import as will give protection to the manufacturing employer and the producing laborer against the competition of the world."

The Pennsylvanian caught the convention napping. An effort was subsequently made to reverse this action, but the two-thirds vote was not forthcoming. The convention indorsed the organization of the Blue and the Gray and all legislative enactments looking toward scientific education.

Just before adjournment Miss Willard with tender words spoke of the death of John P. Finch and of his widow, now on the platform, and who was this day remembering that it was the twelfth anniversary of her wedding. Miss Willard then moved that Mrs. Finch be elected a delegate to the convention, which was done by acclamation. Mrs. Finch feelingly thanked the convention for the remembrance of him who gave his life to the cause.

OUT WITH THE EARLY BIRDS.

Substantial Response to the Call for Campaign Funds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists are early risers. Hastily eating their breakfasts of toast and ice water, and pausing not for morning toddies or cigars, many of them were in their seats a little after 8 o'clock. By 9 o'clock nearly all of the delegates were in their places, and the galleries were filled at a surprisingly early hour. Among the natives there are few Prohibitionists. They are too busy down here fighting each other for the offices which fall now to Democrats and now to Republicans to have any time for running after ineffective and spoilsless third parties. But a big Prohibition convention is a good deal of a curiosity, and men and women stood for hours listening to the rather unusual proceedings.

The first cheers were evoked by the appearance of a banner reading, "Fisk and Brooks—No North, No South." After prayer and the inevitable glee-club song the convention began an effort to transact some business. It was hard work. If the Prohibitionists had much to do they would be here for a week. The report of the Committee on Rules provided that all speeches be limited to five minutes. This stirred up Walter Mills of Ohio. This little man wanted a debating society started—four hours to be devoted to the discussion of the suffrage plank, two hours to each side. Mr. Bascom of Massachusetts offered an amendment embodying Mr. Mills' ideas. Then came a hopeless wrangle. Little Mr. Mills was persistent, and the convention at once evinced a determination to sit down upon little Mr. Mills. The little Mr. Mills, however, was not to be subdued, and mounting the platform started in on an extended speech. A point of order was made that the gentleman had no right to the stage. He then trotted down to the floor, and, stepping into a chair, said the proposition limiting the debate on the woman-suffrage question was unsatisfactory to him, and he wanted a free and full expression of opinion on the proposition. A motion was made giving the suffrage question four hours of the time of the convention, to be equally divided between the friends and opponents of the proposition. Mr. Bascom of Massachusetts said he was in favor of woman suffrage. [Applause.] He wanted entire fairness in the premises and would prefer two hours for speeches instead of four. There were arguments and motions innumerable. George C. Christian of Illinois said he was satisfied the delegates had long ago made up their minds how to vote on the question. Illinois favored it. The State had been flooded with letters and literature against woman suffrage, "but," said Mr. Christian, "they came too late, our wives and mothers had long since educated us." [Applause.] The previous question was ordered, but no one appeared to be able to give an idea of the parliamentary status of the proposition. The four-hour resolution was voted down, and the report of the committee adopted. This made a five-minute rule, permitting the debate on woman suffrage to continue so long as the convention would stand it. Another row was kicked up by the motion of Secretary Cranfill, that the delegation from Texas be increased from twenty-six to forty-five. The Secretary admitted that the delegates were not present, but the convention adopted the motion.

The convention by a rising vote then adopted a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of the Rev. Dr. Haddock of Sioux City, "The Martyr of Prohibition." Dr. Evans of Illinois was requested to take the platform and make an appeal for funds to be expended in the campaign. The convention was by this time pretty well heated, and Mr. St. John, to relieve the pressure, called for "music by the band." The musicians responded with "Marching Through Georgia," "Dixie," and "Yankee Doodle." Dr. Evans followed with an appeal for funds. The party, he said, proposed to go gunning for a few months, and was in want of ammunition. It needed means to disseminate prohibition literature and to defray the expenses of campaign speakers. He urged liberality. God had called upon the friends of the cause to put their hands in their pockets and give up of their substance. He thought about $25,000 should be raised today. B. F. Sturtevant of Boston started the ball rolling with a subscription of $1,000. Mr. Sturtevant was greeted with rousing cheers. R. X. McDonald, President of the Pacific Bank, San Francisco, gave $1,000, and bowed his acknowledgments to the cheering crowd. Mr. McDonald, it is said, made his money in the patent medicine business, vinegar bitters being his most profitable nostrum. Some of the delegates from the Pacific coast say the bitters contained a good deal of bad whisky. His contribution was welcome just the same, and Dr. Evans continued to urge the brethren to open their hearts and pocketbooks. "Who'll give the next thousand?" "Come along now, where's New York? Where's Chicago? Who'll give the next thousand?"

Presently the announcement was made that the Illinois delegation subscribes $1,000 through "J. B. Hobbs." A cheer went up, and a few moments later the statement came that Mr. Hobbs himself had given the $1,000. Three cheers were given for the donor, and demands for Hobbs to show himself were heard. The deacon for a long time refused to face the audience, but was braced up and stood on his feet while the delegates howled themselves hoarse. J. K. Johnson of the Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, gave another $1,000 amid great applause. J. C. Warren of Portland, Ore., added still another $1,000. The Missouri delegation through Dr. Brooks pledged $1,000. The following persons subscribed $500: W. B. Wardwell, New York; Jennings Demorest, New York; Ferdinand Schumacher, Akron, O.; C. B. Scott, Duluth, Minn.; Harrison, Farrington & Co., Minneapolis; J. C. Rose, New York; H. C. Whitmore, Los Angeles; and T. C. Richmond, Wisconsin. As the contributions were announced each speaker considered it his duty to declare not only the name and post-office address of the donor, but his business as well. A hotel proprietor received a great send off as did also a manufacturer of a "well-known and popular" patent windmill.

A harness stitcher was vociferously applauded and the maker of a carriage spring received countless encomiums of praise for his services in favor of prohibition and the softness of the spring.

The Rev. Father Mahoney of St. Paul was introduced as a Catholic father who received a salary of but $500 a year, out of which he insisted upon giving the prohibition cause $100. He was most enthusiastically received, and on being called to the platform spoke with much feeling. He said nothing but devotion to the cause of prohibition could have induced him to participate in the proceedings of the convention. He was not present to apologize for the Catholic Church. He bitterly deplored the great number of Catholics who made themselves conspicuous by their love for strong drink. He advised the friends of prohibition to induce the Catholics to hear their arguments. "Don't set them down with Anarchists and heathen," said Father Mahoney. "The Catholics, or rather some of them, need evangelization in a certain sense. They need total abstinence and a pure citizenship. They should be helped to be personally and as citizens opposed to strong drink. This could only be done by the spread of prohibition literature. The Protestants should look kindly at the Catholics, many of whom needed light respecting the evils of intemperance. Were it not for an unfortunate love for strong drink among some Catholics they would be found to be good citizens and nice neighbors." [Applause.]

The Rev. B. F. Haines of Tennessee exhibited his bad taste and perhaps a little bigotry by trying to shut off Father Mahoney's speech, but the convention sat down on the Rev. Haines. As Father Mahoney left the platform hundreds of delegates pressed around him to shake his hand.

Presently Mr. Dickie announced that A. W. Wheeler of Chicago desired to contribute $2,000. His mother had been a colaborer with Miss Willard in the cause of prohibition, and Mr. Wheeler desired to make the offering to her memory. The convention applauded Mr. Wheeler, and a delegate called out: "What's the matter with Chicago? She's all right." B. F. Sturtevant of the Boston Blower Works said Boston was not going to be outdone by Chicago, and gave instructions that $1,000 more should be blown in for him, making $2,000 in all. Dr. J. T. Tanner and wife of Decatur, Ala., gave a deed to a corner lot in St. John street, Decatur. The real estate is said to be worth $500. The convention readily accepted the gift and cheered the doctor. Colorado pledged $500 through W. W. Waters of Leadville. C. L. Parker pledged $1,000 for the New Jersey delegation. Presently a Georgia man sent in a deed to a house and lot said to be worth $250, and another patriot gave the bill of sale to a portable sawmill, valued by its late owner at $200. The chair announced that the subscriptions already aggregated $25,000, and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

THEY ARE WITH THE WOMEN.

The Platform with the Suffrage Plank Adopted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—The afternoon session opened with the announcement of the new National Committee. Chairman St. John called for a report of the Committee on Resolutions. It was not forthcoming, and the convention listened to speeches and songs. About 3 o'clock the committee, through its Chairman, Judge Black of Pennsylvania, presented a platform which, he said, met with the approval of all the members of the committee save one—Prof. Olin. The Rev. Sam Small then read the platform. Each plank met with favor, the delegates expressing their delight by cheers and applause. The clauses referring to universal suffrage and the tariff were especially satisfactory. No sooner had Mr. Small concluded than the delegates gave three rousing cheers.

John M. Olin of Wisconsin then presented a minority report, saying he was opposed to woman suffrage, deeming it unwise to place such a plank in the platform. "The party," he said, "has been organized to advocate prohibition, and if we cause it to take up other questions tending to divide us and destroy our harmony we can never become a truly National party. If we attempt to do that which for many years must be an impossibility it will postpone and perhaps ultimately defeat the paramount issue of the hour. We cannot hope to take up this great question—this question is in the nature of things essentially dividing—and expect to reconcile those who favor and those who oppose woman suffrage. This is a question which constitutionally belongs to the States, and it cannot be made a National issue. We must confine ourselves to the great issue of the day, which is prohibition of the liquor-traffic."

The report of the majority was received on a viva voce vote, and a motion made that it be adopted.

Mr. Mills of Ohio wanted the convention to receive the minority report, but the proposition was howled down. The convention was in great confusion. One Georgian delegate jumped into his chair and shouted: "You can never get the Prohibitionists by gagging them." Mr. Dickie thought the convention should pass upon the majority report section by section. Then came a division on the motion to receive the report of the minority.

Mr. Boole of New York said it was not a platform at all, simply a stump speech.

Judge Olin wanted to add a plank to his report, and the delegates permitted him so to do. He then read a plank to the effect that the woman suffrage question should be settled in the various States. The minority report as amended was received.

Mr. Richmond of Wisconsin desired the discussion of the majority report plank by plank, permitting a debate of two hours on the woman suffrage question. "This was," he said, "a supreme moment in the history of the Prohibition party, and no undue haste should be permitted."

The convention then ordered the reading of the report section by section. Chairman St. John appointed Mr. Neal of New York as official timekeeper, saying each speaker would receive five minutes and no more. When Mr. Neal called time the speaker, no matter whether white or black, man or woman, young or old, would be cut off in the middle of a word if need be. The fourth plank was shorn of the words, "And by an equitable assessment upon the business and industry of the country." The next was the woman suffrage plank. Half a dozen delegates moved its adoption, while at least twenty others proposed to make speeches. A motion was made to amend by the substitution of the Olin plank as follows: "We believe the right of woman to equal suffrage is a question to be settled by the several States according to public sentiment therein, and promise as a party that as rapidly as we come into power in the several States we will submit the question to the people thereof to be settled at the ballot box."

Mr. Richmond of Wisconsin said the minority report should be substituted for that of the majority. This was a question which was dividing the Prohibitionists in the North and South. People from the South were bitter in their opposition. It was the supreme question of the hour. "Are we to wait until 60,000,000 people are educated up to the woman suffrage," said Mr. Richmond. "In God's name let's bend all our energies to down the rum habit." This was an effort to bind the hands of this young party with fetters of woman suffrage. Can more be asked than the submission of the question to the people. In case the party came into power"—Here he was knocked out by the timekeeper.

Mr. Dickie of Michigan wanted to make a motion which he admitted was technically out of order. He desired the speeches be limited to four on each side, given ten minutes each. The convention sat down on the professor.

Mrs. Merriweather of Missouri created somewhat of a sensation on taking the floor. She said: "All the men whom I have ever heard oppose woman suffrage say it will cause us to lose votes in the South. I am Southern from the tip of my toes to the top of my head. I am Southern with every breath I draw and every thought I think. All my kith and kin are Southern. I am Southern to the core of my heart. My husband was a Confederate, yes, a Rebel soldier. He fought for four years for what he believed was right. I have lectured all over the South and have everywhere preached woman's suffrage. Invariably I have been asked to stay over or return. The women of the South have taken up suffrage, the ministers of the churches have taken it up. When the gentlemen of the North assume to answer for the hearts of the people of the South they do not know whereof they speak. [Good.] I appeal to the men of the South not to be led by the men of the North. The bands are still around the brains of the women and I call on you to stand for their removal. [Amen.] Remember that you are striking at the most terrible slavery in the world. [Good.] Untie the hands of woman and make her free." [Good.]

Mr. Crump of Minnesota said this was no time to be governed by sentiment. The convention should adopt the sentiments of the minority report.

Mrs. Perkins of Ohio said the mothers of the men present thought them to be Prohibitionists. The question was by no means a new one. It could go no further without the ballot. The women should be given the right to have something to say. Prohibition might come in every State. It would get there quicker if the women had the ballot. She favored the majority report. A large, fleshy lady of middle age, who occupied a seat in the press gallery, laid down her pencil long enough to interpose a point of order, and gave way to Mr. Olin of Wisconsin. He had been in the minority before. He was a Prohibitionist on principle. Mrs. Merriweather, who had spoken, did not represent the people of the South. He wished he might reproduce Sam Small's speech before the committee this morning. Small had said if you put woman suffrage in the platform you draw the line at the Ohio River and make it sectional. A Tennessee man said it would lose that State. [Two delegates from Tennessee immediately jumped up and howled, "It's no such thing."] Ohio would not sustain the Prohibition party. It was no test of party fealty. Miss Willard had said the National organizer of the party should favor the plank.

George W. Baine of Kentucky said Judge Olin was mistaken in his statements respecting Mrs. Merriweather. Every Southern representative on the committee had signed the platform. John M. Olin had done more to create dissatisfaction in the convention than all the woman suffrage planks. The question could not be unloaded now. [Cheers.] Mr. Olin was the only kicker on the committee. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had formed an alliance with the party of poverty in this country. When the editor of a New York newspaper last summer insulted Gov. St. John some of the women of the union gathered around the Governor and sang "Hail to the Chief." In conclusion, Mr. Baine asked the delegates to stand by the report of the majority. [Applause.]

Gen. Neal Dow said he was in favor of woman's suffrage, but didn't believe it was wise for the Prohibition party to take it up. "Some of our friends," said he, "don't like the word policy. Why, we can't carry on this or any other enterprise without policy. We want to win votes and should not do anything to alienate votes. Great numbers of people are opposed to woman's suffrage. Prohibition is the great question. This is a Prohibition party and nothing else. Our ship is on the way to Washington. Hundreds of thousands of lives depend on our reaching port speedily. Another ship hails us and wants a tow. Our Captain says he would like to do it, but to take on the tow it would reduce our speed three-fourths. Do we want to reduce our speed?"

Mr. Cranfill of Texas said woman suffrage would do no harm in the South, but coupled with it the further declaration that the Prohibition was not strictly a Southern but a National party. It would do more harm to leave it out than to insert it in the platform. He would rise above local environments, and look at the question in a broad light. Ninety-nine per cent of the new recruits of the South were woman suffragists. The discussion had made his heart sick. It had worked more harm than forty planks. [Applause.]

Mr. Scomp of Georgia said he knew of the union and desired to pay homage to them. He knew the doctrine of woman suffrage was most unpopular in the South. The convention should not commit the party to a course which would bar its progress. The party was now on dangerous grounds. The suffrage question would hurt the cause in the South.

A. G. Wolfenberger of Nebraska said three-fourths of the delegates from the South favored the majority plank. Sam Small had been satisfied in the committee of its wisdom. The only man who stood out and refused to yield was a man from the North (Ohio). In the Nebraska convention 740 votes out of 745 favored the strongest kind of a woman suffrage plank. The majority report should be adopted. Three ladies and eight men fought for the floor. A Pennsylvania lady, Mrs. Matchell of Pittsburg, was recognized. She said she became a woman suffragist when thrust into a common lockup with thirty-two crusaders. She notified the Prohibitionists that the women had come to stay. [Cheers.]

The venerable Mother Stewart spoke of the growth of the Prohibition party in Ohio, and strenuously urged the adoption of the majority report. This was not a woman-suffrage convention, the women were not begging to be taken in, nor did they want to be carried by any one. [Laughter.] The women said, "Give us instruments and we will help fight, too." The Southern people were neither ignoramuses nor fools, and the question needed no petifogging.

Mr. Fanning of Michigan said sentiment should give place to logic. The convention had a right to make a platform dictated by a majority. It was a wise thing and the duty of the delegates to voice the sentiments of the people who sent them here. The convention ought to do what was right and express its ideas on any and all questions coming before it. [Applause.]

Mr. Tait of Tennessee spoke of the situation in his State. Prohibition is as popular in the South as it is in the North. There are not to his knowledge in Tennessee five women converted to suffrage. The men and women of the South were opposed to suffrage on principle. The majorities would be sadly disquieted if the suffrage question be put in the platform. He did not want the convention to interpose another moral idea in its platform to the detriment of the party. [Cheers.]

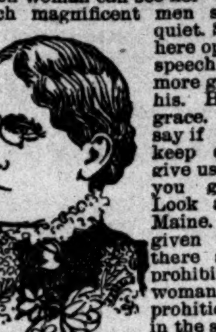
Sam Small said he stood as an example and advocate of that spirit of compromise so necessary to the removal of sectional feeling. The Prohibitionists ought to feel, should entertain, but one spirit, and that the spirit of mutual concession. They should be burden bearers, not kickers. He had brought the question to the last ditch and preferred to be for the Prohibition party as the dominant principle and bow his neck to the burden of woman suffrage, rather than go out of the party. He supported the Olin resolution, which was defeated in the committee by a vote of 23 to 12. He had learned twenty years ago that one Southern man could not whip two Yankees. [Great laughter.] He had made a good fight and succumbed to the inevitable. [Applause.]

The convention was at white heat and Mr. St. John wisely called the glee club into action, giving the excitement an opportunity to die away.

Mr. Walter Thomas Mills of Ohio was the next speaker. He mounted a table in the quarters assigned to the press and said his constituents were neither bolters nor kickers. The suffrage question would not be determined here today. No two men could walk together unless they agreed. If the question were woman suffrage there was not a State where it would command a majority. Prohibition was twenty-five years in advance of woman suffrage. He was told the plank would lose 25,000 votes in Texas. He urged the friends of the Olin amendment to vote in its favor. "We may lose today, but we will win tomorrow," said Mr. Mills in conclusion.

The Rev. J. G. Evans of Illinois spoke of the Home Protection party and declared it would be little less than base treachery to go back on the Woman's Union at this time. In Illinois the plank will not lose votes, but on the contrary would bring thousands to the ticket. The suffrage movement was in Illinois progressing faster than prohibition. The women had given the Prohibitionists their hearty coöperation in 1884, and by their labors added materially to the St. John vote. John Russell of Michigan was in favor of the plank. It had brought the sympathies of the women to the Prohibition movement. Twenty-six men and one woman howled for recognition when Mr. Russell's time expired. Bennett of Kansas drew the prize. He said God hated a coward, and he urged the delegates to come to the front and go on record. "Whenever any man gets beyond the mother-teachings of the Nation he treads upon dangerous ground," said Mr. Bennett. "The men of this land assumed the right to vote, leaving their mothers and wives behind. Do you pretend to tell me," said Mr. Bennett, "that this wife of mine, who has saved me from a dramshop, ought not to have the right to vote?" [Applause.]

Miss Willard then took the floor and said: "When woman can see her cause defended by such magnificent men she can well sit quiet. Sam Small came here opposed to us. No speech has done us more good today than his. He has grown in grace. Some of you say if the women will keep quiet you will give us suffrage after you get prohibition. Look at the State of Maine. Have they given us the ballot there after they got prohibition? Some say woman's suffrage and prohition cannot trot in the same class; that they don't travel at the same speed. I say drive them tandem and they'll go well together. [Cheers.] The only tears I have shed today were that John M. Olin is not with us. The women have not tried to force this question. They simply set the tuning-fork to that pure, sweet key of truth, and send out women tuned to that key, and on that we are conquering the world." [Great applause.]



FRANCES WILLARD.

At precisely 6 o'clock the previous question was ordered, and a motion to take the vote by yeas and nays was defeated. The Olin amendment was submitted to a viva voce vote, and overwhelmingly beaten. A division was had. The Secretary reported 28 votes in the affirmative while Mr. Mills challenged the correctness of the tally, saying he had noted 64. The plank as proposed by the committee was then adopted, and five minutes' enthusiasm ensued. Mr. Mills, after the excitement had partially died away, wanted a division, but was settled by a point of order. Mr. St. John shouted long and earnestly for order, reminding the convention this was not a meeting of Democrats. "It was no time for sport," he said, "we must do some business." Small read the remaining planks of the platform and they were adopted without amendment or debate. The previous question was then applied to the platform and through it went. The convention then indorsed a resolution arraigning the Republican and Democratic parties for depriving the 600,000 people of Dakota of the right to vote.

C. N. Grandison, a colored man from North Carolina, presented a resolution declaring that all men are free and equal, and should be secure in their political rights. He said the colored people of the South would favor the Prohibition party if this resolution prevailed. Sam Small said he was in favor of the idea, and the convention noisily indorsed the resolution and an adjournment until 8 o'clock was had.

COMMITTED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

How the Prohibition Convention Surrendered to the Fair Sex.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—The Prohibition party has definitly and probably irrevocably committed itself to woman suffrage. Again the women politicians, led by Miss Willard, have victory written on their banners. For months, and even years, a number of prominent Prohibitionists have been disseminating anti-suffrage doctrines. Their leader was Prof. John Olin of Wisconsin. Their effort to divorce the two reforms culminated in today's convention. After a twenty-four-hour struggle the Committee on Resolutions reported a modified suffrage plank in the words: "The right of suffrage depends on no mere circumstance of sex, color, race, or nationality." The victory of the suffragists is complete. Last night eight of the members of the committee voted against the women. In the convention today only one man signed the minority report, and that one Prof. Olin. All alone, with a smooth, calm face, black hair, eagle eye, a square jaw, the demeanor of a fighter, and the courage of a man of brain, he took the platform and set his voice against the overwhelming majority. He was both applauded and hissed. With a voice which reached to the uttermost parts of the hall he exclaimed, with fine dignity: "I do not court your applause, and I certainly do not your hisses." He stated his case with rare force and directness. He introduced a plank which was adroitly drawn, which it at first seemed would satisfy the women and their sympathizers, and which merely subordinated suffrage to prohibition and seemed to make the success of one the success of the other. Prof. Olin's proposition was to make no declaration on the suffrage question other than to say that it was a State question, and pledge the Prohibitionists to submit it to a vote of the people in the several States as fast as they shall be able to gain political ascendency therein. There was prudence in this. It was good politics. Ably and forcibly was it set forth that woman's suffrage is twenty-five years behind prohibition, and that to keep the two tied together is to retard progress. In the opinion of hundreds of delegates this was the voice of wisdom and of reason. Hundreds cheered the logic of the opponents of a suffrage platform. To them success at the polls and rapid growth of the new party seemed to be in that direction. Their reason was almost successfully appealed to, and for a time it looked as if the adroit proposition of the minority might become the favorit of a prudential majority.

But then the sentimentalists took the field. A single sentence with a burning word of sentiment in it carried this great body of emotional men and women back to their first love. It was a woman who uttered that sentiment, too. With one wave of her gloved hand, one poetic phrase, she swept away the whole fabric of logic which the bold and eloquent professor had erected. It was an extraordinary debate in a most extraordinary convention. But from the first appearance of woman herself in the arena the result was no longer in doubt. The master spirit of the occasion was a woman slight of frame and with a sweet face, on whose forehead brown hair was parted plainly back, eyes whose rare light in a moment of enthusiasm even spectacles could not hide, a voice thin and womanly, yet far-reaching with ease, and sympathetic—Miss Frances Willard. The minority fought hard, but in vain. Useless was the declaration of Delegate Richmond of Wisconsin that this was the supreme moment in the history of the Prohibition party—a declaration made with his reddish locks flying in his face, so excited and eager was he. Jumping upon the press table he thundered out the warning: "Woman's suffrage is a quarter of a century behind prohibition. Don't make us go back and pick up another load. Don't stop the onward march of reform which has called our party into existence. Push the living forward to victory."

Just as these speakers of wisdom and dealers in logic were slowly but surely turning the singularly impressionable convention their way a woman was seen edging her way down one of the aisles towards the platform. Something in her face attracted the attention of the crowd and every eye followed her. It was seen she was about to speak. A slight ripple of applause passed over the hall as she stood near that member of the opposition who was then in possession of the floor, and turning her face toward the audience waited for him to finish. A hush came over the crowd as this petticoated cavalier took her place in the arena, and in the minds of many came the thought that all these woman suffragists are not old or plain. This one was rather handsome, as she stood with a face pale with excitement, eyes aglow, and stylishly-dressed in terra-cotta. In vain did Richmond vaguely imply rebellion and shout: "Do not bind the hand of this young party with this great and crushing weight." Equally futile was the admonition of Prof. Olin that the woman's suffrage plank would stop the growth of the Prohibition party at the Ohio River." Even the Veteran Neal Dow, with his gray locks waving in plain view of the host that has come up to follow him, could not stem the tide with his coast of Maine "Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy! If we try to tow this new craft into port we will be thrice as long getting there as if we sail straight on." She was womanly, for she stood toying as only feminine hands can toy with the ends of the black ruching which hung from her neck. When she spoke the convention hushed completely. Her voice was Southern, mellow, resonant, penetrating. It reached every ear. They made space for her in the aisle and she walked to and fro. She used both arms in gesture forcibly, but gracefully. Cries of "Amen," "Good," "Right," and cheer after cheer greeted her. "Take," she cried, "take this band from the brain of woman and set her free." The throng thundered its approval. She did not need say more. That one sentence turned the tide of sentiment. Suffrage was again in possession of the field. But she went on, and when the relentless gavel fell at the end of her five minutes and broke her in the middle of a sentence, her two arms were extended as if she would confidently leave the issue with her hearers, and then, the gavel coming down again, "All right" pealed from her lips as clear as the notes of a bell. As Mrs. Merriweather of Missouri walked to her seat amid wild cheering, stopping here and there to shake a few of the many hands that were outstretched toward her, this thought seemed to go round: "The women have not only won the day but they have reason to be proud of themselves and their spokesmen."

But she was not the only woman to defend the women's side. Perhaps she was not the most eloquent, but she was the first. Mrs. Machett of Pittsburg stood upon a chair, making a most presentable figure with stylish suit, fresh face, and bangs carefully made, and told of her arrest and imprisonment as a crusader, and asked for equality in making just laws. Even "Mother" Stewart, with gray hair, broad face, spectacles, gold neck-chain, and black velvet basque, stood on a chair in the middle of the auditorium, tightly holding a man's hand for support, and lifted a voice strong and well modulated despite her 70 years in favor of woman's emancipation. There were plenty of men to help the women. There were too many of them, for the women were more interesting and could say things that were clearer cut, more graphic. It seems to be an older question with them. They have given it more thought, have had it longer in the crucible, and have reduced it to finer axioms. They were in better temper, too, for only the men indulged in bitterness. George Bain, a fine type of the Kentuckian, light drooping mustache, large glowing eyes, a voice of remarkable power and magnetism, pleaded so eloquently for principle rather than a doubtful policy that his hearers fell into ectasies of approval; but at the same time he reflected sorely upon the gallantry of the minority and drew forth many angry protests and interruptions.

"This is not a question of principle, but of honor," thundered the Rev. Evans of Illinois, and after he had described the compact which the Prohibitionists had entered into with the Woman's Temperance Union the wonder was that twenty-eight men could have been found in favor of repudiating the bargain. Greater wonder still, after the woman of the hour, the idol of both sexes, had taken the platform long enough to sweep away the objections of the policy upholders. "Drive these horses tandem," she cried, "and they will go well enough together." Almost with tears in her eyes she spoke of her sorrow at seeing Prof. Olin on the other side, and praised Sam Small till that combative Southerner rushed up to her amid great excitement and applause, grasped her hand, surrendered to the leader of the suffrage hosts, and exclaimed: "We'll make the fight on that line." Then the vote was taken and the minority insisted upon being enumerated. By a vote of 1,000 to 28 the third party reaffirmed equal suffrage and the women wildly waved their handkerchiefs in the exultation of triumph.

A UNIQUE CONVENTION.

Reformers Who Cannot Agree Upon the Reforms to Lead With.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—It is a unique convention. Sentimentalists, idealists, reformers, enthusiastic educators of the universe are strangely blended with emotional cash raising advertising schemes, slang shouters, and money-making claptrap. The platform is a mass of idealism, and the convention wildly cheered every plank of it. Woman suffrage, of course, was most wildly applauded, but other sentiments were received with great enthusiasm. Suffrage restriction on an educational basis was greeted with cries of "That is all right," which sounded more like a ball-field by play. "No surplus in the Treasury" was similarly indorsed, as was the sentiment, "Men and women should receive equal pay for equal work." It is a party of reformers, and just now they appear to be unable to agree upon the reforms which shall be put at the head of the list. The small vote of the anti-woman suffragists does not fairly represent that faction. Many who were opposed to continuing the partnership between woman's rights and prohibition lacked the courage to vote their opinions, or were for the moment carried from their moorings by the winning voices of the women and the contagious enthusiasm of the occasion. In the judgment of many of the shrewdest men of the party a great mistake has been made—one that will cripple the Prohibition party in every Northern State. The idylic mood of the convention was shown by the amendment which one good brother offered to the preamble of the platform, and which was stanchly supported. He insisted upon inserting the declaration that all human enactments should be made in harmony with divine law, as if anybody ever disputed the fact. The gloomy conviction is expressed by many that this party of reformers will split into fragments on the rocks of reform, and, being unable to agree on the most important reform, agree to disagree, and go each after his favorit hobby. By many today's actions are regarded as a beginning of this disintegration.

One thing is quite certain, and that is for confusion and uproar this gathering has no parallel in the history of National Conventions. When one speaker sat down all the way from a dozen to a hundred men clamored together for recognition. Occasionally, three or four men were making speeches at the same time. It was a gathering of distinguished parliamentarians who succeeded in having everything but parliamentary order. At the close of the three-hour debate half a hundred more ambitious orators were rending the air with their cries. Only the women were permitted to speak reasonably free from interruptions, and even they were sometimes rudely treated. As for Chairman St. John, he nearly lost his temper fifty times. It was impossible for him to utter ten words before some howler on the floor cried "Mr. Chairman." In vain did he appeal to the convention for decency, and in vain did he hammer and pound his strong ash table. Parliamentary law was the strong point with a majority of the delegates. "Point of order," "Point of order"—these cries were incessant. The poor, hoarse Chairman could not state a motion for the outbreak of parliamentary ambition. He could not rule on one point of order because of the rude breaking of several others. There were so many "points of order" on the lips of the brethren that there was no order at all. When the delegates were not on their feet clamoring for recognition, or airing their familiarity with Cushing, they were talking with each other in their seats. Questions of privilege were not privileged. One delegate howled: "A question of privilege, Mr. Chairman, a question of privilege," till he was black and blue in the throat. All the while the convention was going along about its business the best it could. The only privilege granted the delegate was the privilege of sitting down.

The money-raising was an odd feature. The Rev. Evans was auctioneer-in-chief, and the man who would give the greatest sum was greeted with the wildest applause. Fifty dollars was good for a few hand-claps, $100 brought out genuine applause, $500 earned three cheers, $1,000 a storm, $2,000 an earthquake. The proudest moments in the lives of several amiable and wealthy gentlemen were when they stood up and bowed their acknowledgments to a few hundred dollars' worth of popular approval. But many of the donors had an eye to business. They gave not only for love of the cause but through desire for advertising. The patent-medicine advertiser, the windmill man, the newspaper publisher, the hotelkeeper, the harnessmaker, the blower manufacturer, the pattern man, the grocer, and the proprietor of a special brand of flour were all given their money's worth in so far as the astute managers of the affair were able to do so. Even the quartet was not forgotten, and the song-books at prices all the way from 10 cents to 35 were hawked in the lobbies. In fact the catch-penny activities in the lobby of the hall were so offensive that even Chairman St. John suggested their removal.

THE PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

Eleven Planks Embraced—Trusts and Combinations Denounced.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—It was nearly 3 o'clock when the Committee on Resolutions, led by Chairman James Black, with Miss Frances E. Willard on his arm, was seen entering the door. A few moments later it was announced that the committee was ready to report, and Secretary Sam Small of the convention and committee proceeded to read the majority report of the committee as follows:

The Prohibition party, in National Convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, do hereby declare:

1. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes, and punished as such.

2. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our National and State Constitutions, enforced by adequate laws adequately supported by administrative authority; and to this end the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State and Nation.

3. That any form of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation, license, or tax enters into alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual foe of the State's welfare; and that we arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of the licensed iniquity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition and, through open complicity with the liquor cause, defeat the enforcement of law.

4. For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our National Government is deriving support from our greatest National vice.

5. That an adequate public revenue being necessary it may properly be raised by import duties and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country, but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life.

6. That civil-service appointments for all civil offices chiefly clerical in their duties should be based upon moral, intellectual, and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

7. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex, or nationality, and that wherever from any cause it has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the Legislature of the several States on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

8. For the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.

9. For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and to increase the cost of products for popular consumption.

10. For the preservation and defense of the Sabbath as a civil institution without oppressing any who religiously observe the same on any other day than the first day of the week. That arbitration is the Christian, wise, and economic method of settling national differences, and the same method should, by judicious legislation, be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employés and employers; that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary, and social, which now oppress labor and rob it of its earnings, and would prove to be the wise and successful way of promoting labor reform, and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof; that monopoly in the land is a wrong to the people, and public land should be reserved to actual settlers, and that men and women should receive equal wages for equal work.

11. That our immigration laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of dependent institutions, and of others physically incapacitated for self-support, and that no person should have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States. Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in National politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote National unity, and insure the best welfare of our native land.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Organization as Made Up from State Delegation Selections.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—Following is the list of the National Committeemen as selected by the State delegations:

Alabama—L. C. Colson, T. F. Whitton.
Arkansas—T. J. Rogers, J. L. Palmer.
California—T. B. Stewart, Jesse Yarnell.
Connecticut—F. P. Rogers, Aaron Moorehouse.
Delaware—W. S. Brown, J. J. Boyce.
Florida—I. J. Morgan, S. B. Cumming.
Georgia—Samuel Small, A. Murphy.
Illinois—J. B. Hobbs, G. Evans.
Indiana—Sylvester Johnson, S. J. North.
Iowa—G. Farnham, James Nicholwar.
Kansas—A. W. Richardson, Mrs. S. H. St. John.
Kentucky—G. W. Runnells, William Mathews.
Maine—N. E. Woodbury, W. T. Eustis.
Maryland—William Daniel, M. L. Thomas.
Massachusetts—B. F. Sturtevant.
Michigan—John Russell, Samuel Dickey.
Minnesota—J. P. Ponknam, Hugh Harrison.
Mississippi—J. R. Gambrill.
Missouri—W. H. Craig, W. C. Wilson.
Nebraska—A. C. Wollenberger, George Scott.
New Hampshire—J. M. Fletcher, D. C. Babcock.
New Jersey—W. H. Nicholson, C. L. Parker.
New York—H. C. Bascomb, W. E. Corwell.
North Carolina—D. W. C. Benton, Henry Shaffer.
Ohio—B. S. Hinckley, J. A. Dickson.
Oregon—J. W. Webb, J. C. Warner.
Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens, William Black.
Rhode Island—H. S. Woodward, J. W. Williams.
South Carolina—James A. Tate, W. S. Smith.
Vermont—Clinton Smith, C. W. Wyman.
Virginia—J. W. Newton, R. H. Rollens.
West Virginia—Frank Burt, T. R. Grescat.
Wisconsin—S. D. Hastings, E. W. Chafin.
Dakota—D. R. Grover, Mrs. M. H. Parker.
Montana—Messina Bullard.
District of Columbia—J. A. Wheelock, R. K. Morton.

The National Committee met at midnight and elected officers as follows: Chairman, Samuel Dickie of Albion, Mich.; Vice Chairman, Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania; Secretary, James B. Hobbs of Chicago; Treasurer, S. D. Hastings of Madison, Wis. The headquarters of the committee will be in Chicago.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

An Apprentice to a Farmer and a Western Preacher.

Gen. Clinton Bowen Fisk was born at Greggsville, Livingston County, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1828. His father was a blacksmith. Shortly after the birth of Clinton B.—the fifth arrival in the family—his parents removed to Michigan, where the father bought out a trader, whacked away at the anvil, and managed to pound out considerable money, which he invested in Western lands. He died in 1832. Clinton B. was "bound out" to Deacon Wright, a farmer, who was to rear the lad and when he had attained his majority agreed to give him a horse, saddle, and bridle and $200 in money, besides his schooling. Young Clinton was a great reader—in fact, his love for books amounted to a passion. When 12 years old he walked twelve miles to Jackson in order to sell to a traveling circus a pet which he had taught many tricks, the money being invested in "Anthon's Latin Lessons." He united with the Methodist church about this time. He also succeeded in securing his release from the old Deacon, to whom he was bound, and turned bookkeeper for a laundress at 10 cents a week. He also did odd chores and attended district school, to which he was obliged to walk three miles morning and night, winter and summer. Later he attended the Albion Seminary of Michigan, but was unable to complete his course. At the age of 21 he married and settled down at Coldwater, Mich. He was an ardent Abolitionist, and helped manipulate the "underground railway" of ante bellum days. In 1861, when the war broke out, Mr. Fisk enlisted as a private in a St. Louis regiment, where he had been in business since 1858. One year later he was made Brigadier-General, and in 1865 was brevetted Major-General. He served in the Army of the Tennessee until the fall of Vicksburg, and then in Missouri until the close of the war. Then he was ordered South to carry out the provisions of the Freedman's Bureau. Gen. Fisk about this time founded the famous Fisk University in Tennessee. The General lost nearly all his fortune in the war, but soon picked up again by investments in Missouri railroads and real estate. He is now the owner of a beautiful home at Sea Bright—one of the handsomest places on the New Jersey coast. He has no regular business, and finds plenty of opportunity to work for the cause of prohibition. In person Gen. Fisk is a tall, well-developed man, with a merry face, iron-gray hair, and twinkling eyes. He does not look a day over 50. He is genial in his manner—in fact, magnetic—and can make a temperance or camp-meeting speech that always delights his Methodist brethren and sisters.

JOHN A. BROOKS.

John A. Brooks was born in Mason County, Kentucky, June 3, 1836. His ancestors were Virginians. Dr. Brooks was educated at Bethany College, Virginia, then presided over by Alexander Campbell. He graduated from the school in 1856, and presided over the Flemingsburg College, Kentucky, for two years, when he resigned to enter the ministry. He was at one time Supreme Master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has taken an active interest in politics. From the commencement of the prohibition movement in Missouri Dr. Brooks has been at its head. He was among the organizers of the party at Sedalia, Mo., in 1880. In 1884 he was the nominee of the party for the Governorship of Missouri and made a vigorous canvass of the State. Since the campaign of 1884 he has acted as the general agent of the lecture bureau and spent much time in the States of Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama. The doctor is possessed of powerful physique and apparently in possession of robust health.

An Anti-Christian Government.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 31.—At the session of the Reformed Presbyterian Church today the Committee on Church Union made an adverse report, which was adopted. A resolution was adopted setting forth that the Constitution of the United States is a virtual compact to administer the Government without reference to Christ or the Christian religion, and coöperation with the Government on such a basis is therefore an act of disloyalty to Christ.

Timber Thieves in Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 31.—Information has been forwarded from Winnipeg to the Customs Department here to the effect that persons are in the habit of crossing from Dakota and stealing timber from Government lands in Manitoba. The men engaged in this practice are said to be of desperate character, and the Customs and Interior Departments will adopt stringent measures for their detection and punishment.

WHO WILL BE THE

A STRONG SENTIMENT I[...] TOWARDS GRES[...]

The Empire State Has an A[...] Depew, but Does Not [...] Man to Win—Judge Gre[...] erence of Many in the E[...] Well as in Other Directi[...] Ingersoll Says His Reco[...] ished—Other Matters.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Specia[...] says: In this great State, [...] known, Mr. Depew is a hot fa[...] dent with Republicans who [...] from eleven inches, which is the [...] eighteen inches, which is the [...] statesman uses. The rank [...] party are yelling "Depew" [...] ever. His boom has got a fr[...] the nice things that are bei[...] Depew are enough to turn th[...] ordinary man. But Mr. Depe[...] head, and, as Col. Shepard [...] turned it, jury and the Ju[...] show. The fact is, our own c[...] can see into the month as [...] He can see the Western and [...] gates getting together and as[...] man Depew is.

"A railroad President, eh? [...] carry our State with a railroad [...] will be the reply to the deman[...] before the convention if the d[...] on Depew. Under such circu[...] not likely that New York will [...] ing the choice of the conventi[...] the New York delegation is [...] Depew can secure it. It is [...] already. That is, it is willing [...] solid vote if he wants it. But [...] not want it until he thinks he [...] convention. In other words, h[...] indifferent while really he is w[...] closely and waiting. The feel[...] egates from the West and So[...] get to Chicago will cause Mr. D[...] say to the New York delegates [...] boys: I'm in for it," or, "I fe[...] tered, but I am obliged to sac[...] ambitions in order that the pa[...]

The party cannot win, accord[...] Blaine leaders in this State, [...] else but a Western man. Th[...] Depew for publication, but that [...] they feel right down in the b[...] hearts. One of the foremost [...] today: "Mr. Blaine's friends [...] now that he is out, are convince[...] not do to run Depew. We al[...] course, but we must get right [...] ness in this fight. There is no [...] is a serious question with us: [...] pew could carry this State a[...] land. If he could not [...] be beaten. We cannot aff[...] any chances. It is openly t[...] Washington by Western men, [...] would lose several of the States [...] of the Nation. But leave these [...] the question and keep to New [...] we must carry. Where is th[...] Labor party going? Would D[...] road man, get much of that v[...] He is popular, perhaps, among [...] wage-earner, but not with those [...] are bitter against every man wh[...] an employer. That broken-dow[...] tained none such. No, sir! In [...] have got to nominate a Western [...] good one."

"One with a clean record, I su[...]

"No, sir," was the astonishing [...] must find a man with no record [...] want a man who is not known at [...] all—a brand-new man, so to sp[...] candidate as that can beat Clev[...] sight on a protection platform."

The gentleman who spoke th[...] the powers in the machine in thi[...] secured a cast-iron pledge th[...] would not appear with his words. [...] Platt was like a man struck with [...] Blaine showed that he was really [...] race. Platt has hardly caught hi[...] The "boss" was reported to be pe[...] ing now to float for a while, and if [...] out of the stream to sail up and [...] hand. Mr. Platt is understood, [...] be strongly of the opinion that [...] should come from the West. T[...] interviewed leader thought th[...] New York was concerned Gresha[...] acceptable, unless it was shown [...] ana delegates that the Judge cou[...] his own State through factional [...] Harrison men contend, of cour[...] could not. Gresham, who was a [...] of President Arthur, stands hig[...] Stalwarts in this State, while he [...] mies among the Half-Breeds.

As to John Sherman there is [...] sentiment in New York State. H[...] warm friends. There is one poi[...] the Republicans of the State [...] more and more in favor of every[...] is the nomination of Levi P. Mor[...] President. They feel that if the [...] nominee comes from the West[...] of the ticket should wag in [...] For years the party has [...] Morton for United States Se[...] to defeat him and secure his [...] tributions to the campaign funds. [...] sults are predicted if a Westerne[...] tre are on the National ticket.

James G. Blaine is expected [...] London next week. He will m[...] ing trip with Mr. Carnegie throu[...] and Scotland, journeying 700 mil[...]

ALL FALLING INTO L[...]

Elkins and Phelps Said to Favor [...] Platt a Bone of Content[...]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—[...] crat special.]—With Blaine ou[...] the chances for Gresham in th[...] believed here, will rapidly impr[...] am is mentioned by nearly all w[...] Mr. Blaine's retirement. It is g[...] lieved that a large part of Mr. [...] lowing will go to Gresham. [...] claimed, will get most of th[...] Steve Elkins, who yesterday r[...] comforted, is tonight quoted [...] himself for Gresham. Willi[...] Phelps refuses to be [...] and has not yet expresse[...] erence for any candidate [...] Blaine. Now that the Maine [...] out of the way the Jerseyman's [...] he will probably throw his suppo[...] sm. Senator Platt of New Y[...] tinues to be a bone of contentio[...] boomers assert that he has dec[...] for their candidate, while the [...] Gresham are equally confident t[...] York Senator will eventually [...] Indiana man. Mr. Platt looks [...] nothing. With the announceme[...] Mr. Blaine's final declaration t[...] visible increase in the sen[...] Gresham.

The Gresham boom at the Cap[...] acquire additional strength and [...] publican members of Congres[...] venture to talk on the subject [...] mitted that it placed Mr. Gr[...] lead. The Illinois, Kansas, and [...] members are quite enthusiasti[...] prospects. Pacific coast Repu[...] pressed themselves in friendly [...] Gresham, and New Englanders [...] to be hourly impressed with the [...] of the Gresham boom. The Alg[...] are inspired by Mr. Blaine's le[...] more than ever appears at the [...] the fight would narrow dow[...] Michigan and Gresham of India[...]

GRESHAM MEN FROM TH[...]

The Louisiana Delegation Show[...] for the Indiana Judge[...]

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31.—[...] The seats of Morey and Smith [...] District will be contested by Da[...] Vidalia and John Gill of Lak[...] This is a determination lately [...] friends of the contestants. Y[...] are both Gresham men, as are [...] Dickham, L. P. Smith, and And[...] New Orleans. Henry C. Min[...] Bonne and Henry C. Warmoth [...] mine are now leaning that way. [...] for Sherman's strength in the de[...] the fact that several of the de[...] office under him in the New O[...] house when he was Secretary [...] ury.

WEST VIRGINIA WHEELING[...]

Indications Pointing to the [...] Favoring Gresham.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 31.[...] —Indications continue to point t[...] Virginia delegation being for G[...] fore the contest is over. Blaine's [...] lished yesterday is regarded as f[...] hopes of nominating him are no[...] by even his most ardent followe[...] last two days an encampment of [...] Veterans from all parts of the St[...]

KODAK

WHO WILL BE THE CHOICE?

A STRONG SENTIMENT IN NEW YORK TOWARDS GRESHAM.

The Empire State Has an Affection for Mr. Depew, but Does Not Think Him the Man to Win—Judge Gresham the Preference of Many in the Empire State as Well as in Other Directions—Robert G. Ingersoll Says His Record Is Unblemished—Other Matters.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The *Herald* says: In this great State, where he is known, Mr. Depew is a hot favorit for President with Republicans who wear collars from eleven inches, which is the club size, to eighteen inches, which is the kind the real statesman uses. The rank and file of the party are yelling "Depew" now more than ever. His boom has got a fresh start. All the nice things that are being said about Depew are enough to turn the head of any ordinary man. But Mr. Depew has a great head, and, as Col. Shepard has not yet turned it, jury and the Judge have little show. The fact is, our own dear Chauncey can see into the month as far as the 19th. He can see the Western and Southern delegates getting together and asking who this man Depew is.

"A railroad President, eh? Well, we can't carry our State with a railroad man." That will be the reply to the demand of New York before the convention if the delegates settle on Depew. Under such circumstances it is not likely that New York will insist in naming the choice of the convention. So far as the New York delegation is concerned Mr. Depew can secure it. It is practically his already. That is, it is willing to give him its solid vote if he wants it. But Chauncey does not want it until he thinks he can win in the convention. In other words, he is seemingly indifferent while really he is watching things closely and waiting. The feeling of the delegates from the West and South after they get to Chicago will cause Mr. Depew to either say to the New York delegates: "Come on, boys: I'm in for it," or, "I feel much flattered, but I am obliged to sacrifice my own ambitions in order that the party may win."

The party cannot win, according to the ex-Blaine leaders in this State, with anybody else but a Western man. They may talk Depew for publication, but that is the way they feel right down in the bottom of their hearts. One of the foremost of them said today: "Mr. Blaine's friends in this State, now that he is out, are convinced that it will not do to run Depew. We all love him, of course, but we must get right down to business in this fight. There is no love in it. It is a serious question with us whether Depew could carry this State against Cleveland. If he could not we would be beaten. We cannot afford to take any chances. It is openly talked around Washington by Western men, that Depew would lose several of the States in that part of the Nation. But leave these States out of the question and keep to New York, which we must carry. Where is that broken-up Labor party going? Would Depew, a railroad man, get much of that vote? Hardly. He is popular, perhaps, among the average wage-earner, but not with those fellows who are bitter against every man who is rich and an employer. That broken-down party contained none such. No, sir! In my mind we have got to nominate a Western man, and a good one."

"One with a clean record, I suppose?"

"No, sir," was the astonishing reply. "We must find a man with no record at all. We want a man who is not known at Washington all—a brand-new man, so to speak. Such a candidate as that can beat Cleveland out of sight on a protection platform."

The gentleman who spoke thus is one of the powers in the machine in this State, and secured a cast-iron pledge that his name would not appear with his words. He said that Platt was like a man struck with a club when Blaine showed that he was really out of the race. Platt has hardly caught his breath yet. The "boss" was reported to be perfectly willing now to float for a while, and if Depew rises out of the stream to sail up and offer him a hand. Mr. Platt is understood, however, to be strongly of the opinion that the nominee should come from the West. The nameless interviewed leader thought that so far as New York was concerned Gresham would be acceptable, unless it was shown by the Indiana delegates that the Judge could not carry his own State through factional fights. The Harrison men contend, of course, that he could not. Gresham, who was a warm friend of President Arthur, stands high with the Stalwarts in this State, while he has no enemies among the Half-Breeds.

As to John Sherman there is very little sentiment in New York State. He has a few warm friends. There is one point on which the Republicans of the State are getting more and more in favor of every day. That is the nomination of Levi P. Morton for Vice President. They feel that if the Presidential nominee comes from the West the tail of the ticket should wag in New York. For years the party has put up Mr. Morton for United States Senator only to defeat him and secure his liberal contributions to the campaign funds. Great results are predicted if a Westerner and Morton are on the National ticket.

James G. Blaine is expected to arrive in London next week. He will make a coaching trip with Mr. Carnegie through England and Scotland, journeying 700 miles.

ALL FALLING INTO LINE.

Elkins and Phelps Said to Favor Gresham—Platt a Bone of Contention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—[Globe-Democrat special.]—With Blaine out of the way the chances for Gresham in the East, it is believed here, will rapidly improve. Gresham is mentioned by nearly all who speak of Mr. Blaine's retirement. It is generally believed that a large part of Mr. Blaine's following will go to Gresham. Alger, it is claimed, will get most of the remainder. Steve Elkins, who yesterday refused to be comforted, is tonight quoted as declaring himself for Gresham. William Walter Phelps refuses to be interviewed, and has not yet expressed a preference for any candidate except Mr. Blaine. Now that the Maine statesman is out of the way the Jerseyman's friends say he will probably throw his support to Gresham. Senator Platt of New York still continues to be a bone of contention. The Alger boomers assert that he has declared himself for their candidate, while the followers of Gresham are equally confident that the New York Senator will eventually support the Indiana man. Mr. Platt looks wise and says nothing. With the announcement today of Mr. Blaine's final declaration there was a visible increase in the sentiment for Gresham.

The Gresham boom at the Capital seems to acquire additional strength and energy. Republican members of Congress who would venture to talk on the subject generally admitted that it placed Mr. Gresham in the lead. The Illinois, Kansas, and Minnesota members are quite enthusiastic over the prospects. Pacific coast Republicans expressed themselves in friendly terms for Gresham, and New Englanders are reported to be hourly impressed with the importance of the Gresham boom. The Alger men, too, are inspired by Mr. Blaine's letter, and it more than ever appears at the Capital as if the fight would narrow down to Alger of Michigan and Gresham of Indiana.

GRESHAM MEN FROM THE SOUTH.

The Louisiana Delegation Showing Strong for the Indiana Judge.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31.—[Special.]—The seats of Morey and Smith of the Fifth District will be contested by David Young of Vidalia and John Gill of Lake Providence. This is a determination lately reached by the friends of the contestants. Young and Gill are both Gresham men, as are Thomas W. Dickham, L. P. Smith, and Andrew Hero of New Orleans. Henry C. Minor of Terre Bonne and Henry C. Warmoth of Plaquemine are now leaning that way. The reason for Sherman's strength in the delegation is the fact that several of the delegates held office under him in the New Orleans custom house when he was Secretary of the Treasury.

WEST VIRGINIA WHEELING INTO LINE.

Indications Pointing to the Delegation Favoring Gresham.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 31.—[Special.]—Indications continue to point to the West Virginia delegation being for Gresham before the contest is over. Blaine's letter published yesterday is regarded as final, and all hopes of nominating him are now given up by even his most ardent followers. For the last two days an encampment of the Sons of Veterans from all parts of the State has been in session at Grafton, and after Blaine's letter was read there was almost a unanimous expression for Gresham. His war record has captivated them.

The *Intelligencer* of Wheeling continues to boom Gresham. Today in an editorial, after complimenting each of the other candidates, it says: "Gresham, the trusted soldier, the faithful Cabinet officer, the able, courageous Judge—of all these good men and true whom will the Republicans ask to bear their standard? The signs point to Gresham more strongly than to any other man. He would make a good nominee and a good President. It looks as though he would have the opportunity to try."

HIS RECORD IS UNBLEMISHED.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll Regards Gresham the Strongest Man Named.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll said today: "Four years ago I supported Mr. Blaine, and I am willing to support him now if he receives the nomination and shows that he can accept it with honor. I regard his declination as final, and this is the opinion of leading Republicans with whom I have come in contact. I am for Judge Gresham, and I believe he is the strongest man that can be named. He is true to Republican principles in every respect, and his record as a citizen, a jurist, and a soldier is unblemished. He is a pure and able man, and his present strength lies in the fact that he has not allied himself to any wing or section of the party. He will treat all Republicans alike, and his Administration would be conducted on broad and liberal principles."

A WARM FEELING FOR THE JUDGE.

Next to Their Favorit Son Iowa Delegates Hold to Gresham.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—John D. Glass of this city, one of the delegates from the Fourth District to the National Republican Convention, said today he hoped the Iowa delegates would not have to vote for any other than Allison, but he should be governed largely by the wishes of the people of this district and of the developments in Chicago. He spoke favorably of Judge Gresham and said there was a warm feeling for him among many of the people of his section. He also said mc of the other candidates had friends here, especially Sherman. Although Mr. Glass declined to give positive expression to his preference after Allison it is thought here that he is disposed to favor Gresham or Sherman. Other prominent Republicans say Judge Gresham has many friends here and his nomination would be thoroughly acceptable to all.

HE FOUGHT WITH SHERIDAN.

Gen. Birge, a Division Commander Under Sheridan, Stricken with Paralysis.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—While Gen. Sheridan lay near to death in Washington last evening Gen. Henry W. Birge, one of his famous division commanders of the Army of the Shenandoah, was prostrated with paralysis following cerebral hemorrhage at the Gedney House in this city. All that is known about the attack is that the General came in at the dinner hour and went to his room as usual. The elevator had hardly returned from his floor when Mr. Brugh, the proprietor, heard the electric bell connecting with his room ring so strangely that he called to the elevator boy hurriedly, "Go to Gen. Birge's room as quickly as you can; there is something the matter." The boy returned the next minute with a frightened look, and said the General had a sunstroke and was insensible. A physician found him unconscious, his right side paralyzed, and as helpless as if he were dead. The General is a widower, and has no near relatives in the city. His sister, who lives in New Jersey, was immediately telegraphed for, and arrived this evening and took charge of her dying brother. The physicians said that he could live but a short time, and might pass away at any moment. Gen. Birge is a nephew of Gov. Buckingham, the famous "War Governor" of Connecticut. He was born in Norwich about fifty-eight years ago, received a careful education, and won distinction as a scholar. When the war broke out he was one of the first to enlist, and went to the front as Major in the Fourth Connecticut, with Col. "Bob" Tyler in command. He was soon recalled by the Governor to command the renowned Thirteenth Regiment, composed of the picked soldiers of the State, and known as the "Governor's Regiment." He was soon made acting Brigadier-General and put in charge of the forces commanding New Orleans under Butler. This was in 1861 and 1862. When the army moved up the Mississippi to coöperate with Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, he took an active part in the demonstrations, after the surrender. Gen. Birge was put in command of a division in the Nineteenth Army Corps under Sheridan in the Shenandoah, and fought through that glorious campaign with his intrepid commander.

WRANGLING GRAND ARMY MEN.

A nice little row among the Grand Army people has developed in Brooklyn as one of the incidental results of the Decoration-Day parade. Police-Commissioner J. D. Bell, who was Grand Marshal of the parade, is a member of the Nineteenth Ward Democratic Association; so is Marvin Cross, the wealthy lumber merchant, at whose house President Cleveland and his party were entertained after the parade. There has been dissension in the association, and there is said to be bad feeling between Mr. Bell and Mr. Cross. It was said in Brooklyn today that Grand-Marshal Bell had purposely delayed the start of the parade in order to prevent the proposed reception at Mr. Cross' house, the President having arranged to return to Washington on the 3:30 train.

DR. HALLIDAY WILL RESIGN.

There is no doubt as to Mr. Halliday's determination to resign the assistant pastorship of Plymouth Church, but the reasons he will give for taking this course can only be guessed at. "The resignation is a lengthy document," said one member of the church tonight, "and if the doctor does give his reasons at length it will bring up the whole discussion of the Advisory Committee and the appointment of Beecher's successor, and there will be a stormy time. Dr. Halliday has more friends in that church than some members think he has."

NO VERDICT IN THE BOODLE CASE.

The jury in the "boodle" case of Thomas B. Kerr retired about 7 o'clock and, having failed to reach a verdict at 10, were locked up for the night.

A STUDEBAKER DIVORCE CASE.

A Bill Filed Against a Member of the Well-Known Family.

A bill for divorce in behalf of Mrs. Fannie Studebaker was filed by Edwin Walker in the Superior Court yesterday against her husband, Wilbur F. Studebaker, on the ground of adultery. The defendant is the son of Peter Studebaker, the head of the well-known carriage-making firm at South Bend, and has achieved considerable reputation as a fast man about town. The bill does not specify the corespondents, nor does it indicate where the different offenses were committed. It is understood that no defense will be made. When the case comes up for trial the facts charged will be established, and in the briefest possible manner.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

During the month of May the collections in the Peoria Internal Revenue District amounted to $1,295,214.34.

Henry Weaver, who last December killed Miles West, was executed yesterday in Early County, Georgia.

At Rilito Station, on the Southern Pacific, a train of seventeen cars was ditched Wednesday night. The damage to cars and freight was about $100,000.

At Marion, Ind., last night, a reception was given at the residence of Col. O. H. P. Carey in honor of Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks, widow of the late Vice-President.

The corner-stone of the new Public Library Building at Quincy, Ill., was laid yesterday with elaborate ceremonies. The building when completed will be one of the handsomest structures in the city.

In a collision near Bordeaux, on the Cheyenne & Northern Road, Wednesday, Conductor John Hader, Brakeman John Mayfield, and Fireman Charles Reem were instantly killed. Several others were severely injured.

William Bain and Amos Walker, two counterfeiters, pleaded guilty yesterday at Indianapolis. Bain was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, but Walker, on account of his youth, was let off with four months in the county jail.

The suits which have been pending in the United States Court at Indianapolis between the receivers of the old First National Bank and of the Indiana Banking Company have been compromised. The Indiana Banking Company's receiver pays to the other $25,000.

Union Pacific engineers and firemen at Omaha yesterday notified the officials of the road that they would quit work as soon as Burlington engineers crossed the bridge. Superintendent Dickinson replied that Burlington trains would be hauled across the bridge by Union Pacific engineers. The strike was therefore averted.

APPROVING THE TICKET.

DEMOCRATS GATHER TO RATIFY THE STATE NOMINATIONS.

Gen. Palmer, Who Would Be Governor, Tells What Should and Should Not Be Done—After the Pinkertons and Kindred Organizations—He Will Dangle the Scalps of His Enemies at His Belt Before the Campaign Is Over—Miscellaneous Political Movements Over the Country.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—There was a large crowd at the opera-house this evening at the meeting to ratify the nominations made at the late Democratic State Convention. Gen. Palmer, Senator A. J. Bell of Peoria, and N. D. Ricks of Taylorville were the members of the ticket present. Prominent politicians, including Mayor Hay, Charlie Nelson, Alfred Orendorf, Marshal Webber, Henry Davis, John Lanphier, Tom Rees, and Frank Reich occupied the stage, on which was displayed a banner bearing a rooster, with the words: "Palmer and Victory" above and below. The band played "Farewell, Farewell, My Own True Love" amid great applause, when Johnny McCreery, President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, introduced Gen. Palmer. The General began his address by saying he expected in the campaign to devote himself chiefly to the discussion of questions related to the State. Referring to the Federal Government, he said every department of it was now habitually exercising powers not warranted by the Constitution. The constitutional limitation on taxing power had been totally disregarded, as the objects of taxation and the amount collected had been selected alike without limit. He said the Supreme Court had by some late decisions practically broken down all the supposed limitations on the powers of the Federal Government, so that Congress had acquired the powers of the British Parliament without its accountability to the people. From this point he proceeded to discuss the surplus in the Treasury and the methods of its reduction, favoring first the retention of the internal-revenue tax on spirits and tobacco. Beyond this he demanded taxation by the Nation, State, county, and town only to the extent of the needs of a frugal administration of government, and argued the tariff question at some length upon the basis of the President's message.

Turning to the State officers, he said the duties of the Governor of the State were big enough to engage the powers of any man. There was something grand in the position of a soldier in battle. That, however, was a work of destruction. The administration of the State was for the safety of the people. "Now," he said, "his nomination had hardly been announced when he had been designated as a State-rights 'agitator.'" Then he turned to what he called "present abuses," and said the Pinkerton agencies constituted one. They had a house where they imprisoned men without authority. When he was Governor a thing of this kind was attempted. A law was passed authorizing a similar wrong and he vetoed it. "If I were Governor now the first thing I would do I would make the acquaintance of the Pinkertons, and if they are an organization with arms, I'd land them in the penitentiary. This was one of the things I had in my mind when I had my contest with President Grant and Gen. Sheridan." If the laws were enforced there would be no call for such organizations, and he was determined, he said, that such things should be called to the public attention during the campaign. He talked about the employment of soldiers to quell labor troubles, and then came around to attack the papers which called him a renegade. The Republican party, he said, had been a grand party, but it couldn't reduce the war taxes. From this he branched off to explain how he once became a Republican and again a Democrat, and soon wound up his speech without further reference to State affairs, promising that before the campaign was over he would pay off the people who had been assailing him for years and since his nomination.

Senator Bell talked a few minutes on the tariff and State taxes and worked the labor racket diligently. N. D. Ricks, the nominee for State Treasurer, read a mild essay on the candidates, which contained no reference to the candidate for Treasurer. Senator J. W. Johnson of Pittsfield, closed with a speech with which he has won the plaudits of his Pike County admirers for many years.

RELIEVES A SERIOUS PERPLEXITY.

Mr. Blaine's Retirement as Looked at in England.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Blaine's letter has naturally created a sensation on this side. The London *Times* this morning devoted two columns to it, in the course of which it remarks: "Mr. Blaine's letter to Whitelaw Reid relieves the Republican party in the United States from a serious perplexity. American politics and its necessities engender the habit of extracting non-natural meanings from a speech—good aspects as well as bad. The reluctance to part with the old, admired leader comes from this rather than any tortuousness in Mr. Blaine's diction. Multitudes of voters evidently want to nominate him, but he resolutely repulses the compliment. His attitude does him honor, and on the whole he is not likely personally to suffer by it. By his self-denying decision he continues to be the most powerful Republican manager, and individually the most conspicuous American politician in existence. Out of office, he can impose on the Republicans almost any terms he will. Whomever the Republicans select, whether the comparatively unknown Judge Gresham or somebody in absolutely obscure retirement, Mr. Blaine is sure to bestow upon their choice a stamp of unanimity it could not otherwise have attained. Mr. Blaine is too keen-sighted not to perceive that Mr. Cleveland is a strong candidate. The present signs are that the leaders of the Democrats are not inclined to narrow the basis of their controversy with the Republicans to the point Mr. Blaine proposes. Some of them are weak-kneed in defense of free trade. He talks as if he were wholly ignorant that free trade in Europe is the exception and protection the rule. He seems to have no suspicion that poverty in the protectionist States is as acute as in those which are votaries of free trade. Let him examine the conditions of labor in the industrial districts of protectionist Germany and acquaint the American protectionists with the lesson they convey. If he will listen to the French reports on French destitution in the period during which France has been reverting to protection from free trade, the account ought to modify his assurance. It suits his argument to mass together Europe as at once poverty-stricken and free-trading, and to impute misery to the alleged doctrine. He chooses to be equally oblivious of the combination of advantages which push up the standard of American industrial wages, as well in agriculture, which is not susceptible to protection, as in manufactures. This style of reasoning is not a favorable specimen of economic teaching which American protectionists think good enough for home consumption. But the letter is an epoch in the personal history of Presidential conflict and shows the direction the contest will take."

EXPRESSIONS BY THE PRESS.

What Some of the Newspapers Are Saying on Political Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The *Sun* says: "The great glory of George Washington is that he refused to be President for a third term, so that the example of prolonged rule and extended tenure of the Presidency might not be set by him to the danger of the Republic and the demoralization of the people. The people besought Washington to continue in power, but he would not. The great glory of James G. Blaine is that he refuses to be the candidate of the Republican party for the second time, so that the prospects of the party and the cause that it represents may not be impaired through any revival of the personal antagonisms, and passions, and scandals which led to its defeat with Mr. Blaine as its candidate four years ago. The party is for him more earnestly than ever."

The *Evening Post* says: "There are a few of the Blaine-or-bust faction who think that there is still room for doubt. They point to the similar language used by Gov. Seymour in 1868, and speculate upon the chances of an interminable struggle in the coming convention which shall make Mr. Blaine a necessity. We beg to remind these enthusiastic 'squires of the Plumed Knight' that this is not the year 1868, and that Mr. Blaine is not Gov. Seymour, and that the Republican party is not the Democratic party. Mr. Blaine is 'out' now. By whatsoever means he got out, he is out for good and all. We are thankful for this, because we can now look forward to a campaign upon principles. There is reasonable assurance that the next President of the United States will be one upon whose personal character no stain rests. He may be a spoilsman in the party sense. He may be a high-tariff man or anything politically obnoxious to our conceptions of what is best for the country, but he will not be the author of the Mulligan letters or of any letters that need be burned in order to qualify him to receive the votes of his fellow-citizens. The country has made that much gain. When we look back at the twelve years' struggle to keep Blaine out of the White House, these letters all the time staring us in the face, we are bound to say that it is a great gain."

COMING TO THE FRONT IN TEXAS.

Gresham's Popularity Growing—Conceded to Be the Strongest Candidate.

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 31.—[Special.]—Conservative members of the Texas delegation to Chicago, like Judge Eckler and Gov. Flanagan, never conceded that Blaine had twenty-two votes from Texas. Since his recent letter from Paris to Whitelaw Reid the Blaine boom has wilted in Texas and has begun to decay. If he writes no more letters his votes from Texas on the first ballot may run up to twelve, with six for Sherman and one for Harrison. On the second ballot it is believed Gresham will receive twenty votes from Texas with six for Sherman. While Sherman has not many votes from Texas, they will, under the lead of Gov. Flanagan, give him a faithful support to the last. The tariff plank of the Democratic platform is looked forward to with great interest by Texas Republicans, and it will have considerable effect on the preferences of the delegation, especially if it is strongly "free trade." The Sherman boom has withered considerably from the neglect of the "literary bureau" at Washington. The true cause for the change is to be found in the arrival of the Gresham boom, which struck Texas about two weeks ago, and has been growing in strength and popularity. Nearly all the Democratic papers of Texas have repeatedly admitted that Gresham would make the strongest candidate the Republicans could nominate.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION.

The Members Are Scattered in Their Preferences.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—[Special.]—The position of the Massachusetts delegation to Chicago on the question of a nominee is uncertain, even the prominent workers in the party declaring themselves unable to name the favorit candidate. Since Mr. Blaine's letter, however, something has become known. State-Treasurer Baird, delegate-at-large, is for Sherman, and will do his utmost to swing the delegation. He has with him for Sherman on the first vote at least the other delegates-at-large—Burden, Hyde, and Hoar. The second choice is believed to be Depew or Harrison. Circumstances at Chicago will determine which shall be accepted. Congressman Hayden is for Gresham first, with Sherman second choice. Samuel McCall of Winchester is for Depew first and Alger second. There is an impression, however, that the delegation will unite upon a single name. An early meeting has been called.

AMONG PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES.

They Are Not Agreed on a Choice of Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—[Special.]—The Blaine letter has had the effect of causing the National delegates from this State to run to cover. Few of them, however, will announce their choice. The *Evening News*, which is doing good work for Gresham in this city, sent telegrams to all the National delegates in the State, and among the replies received was one from A. M. High, Ninth District, who declared his first choice for Gresham, second Depew or Harrison. His colleague, J. H. Hersh, declared he would not commit himself until his arrival at Chicago. E. P. Ingham of the Seventeenth District declared that he was for Beaver, Sherman, Depew, or Harrison. Charles H. Mullin, Nineteenth District, for Sherman, Depew, and Harrison in the order named.

WORK OF DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Meetings in Different States—Delegates Elected and Nominations Made.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—[Special.]—The Republican Convention of the Second North Carolina District selected L. J. Estes of Enfield as a delegate to Chicago. L. J. Parrott, the other delegate, is of Kinston.

CARTHAGE, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-fourth District was held at Keithsburg today. W. C. Williams was nominated for State Senator, and Marshall of Mercer, and Hueston of Henderson, were nominated for Representatives.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 31.—[Special.]—The Twenty-fourth Congressional District Convention reconvened today. The deadlock over the Congressional nomination came to the front at once, and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—At the Democratic Senatorial Convention held in this city today Harry Higbee of Pike County and the Hons. John J. Tiefy of Brown and John McDonald of Calhoun were nominated for Representatives.

COMING INTO CAMP.

The California Democratic Delegation Arrives in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—[Special.]—The Pacific slope delegation to the Democratic National Convention arrived in this city this morning, accompanied by a car-load of the finest California wines. They took up quarters at the Southern Hotel, where the California banners were flung to the breeze and a boom at once inaugurated for Cleveland and Thurman. Nevada, Oregon, and California will work for ex-Gov. White of Los Angeles for Chairman of the Convention.

Delegate J. W. Dorsey of Nevada says; "The only issue is the tariff. We are for a modification of the tariff, but to what extent is something men will differ on. I cannot say whether the Democracy from the Far West will be for the Mills bill or not. I have somewhat lost track of the debate, and think it is pretty hard to tell just what that bill will look like after they get through with it. We will have to wait until the bill is put in shape before expressing an opinion on it."

O. E. Barrett of Los Angeles said: "California can be counted with reasonable certainty as Democratic in the next campaign. The tariff issue, it is true, has introduced an uncertain element into the contest, but Republicans throughout the State count entirely too much on a victory because of the tariff-modification policy of the Democratic party."

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Delegates-at-Large Elected for the St. Louis Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 31.—The Democratic State Convention met here today to nominate State officers and select delegates to the National Convention and candidates for Presidential Electors. Every county is represented, over 450 delegates being present. The convention organized by electing B. B. Hudgins of Boone President. Immediately afterward Ben T. Duval of Sebastian, W. Terry of Pulaski, C. M. Taylor of Lincoln, and J. W. Tillar of Drew were elected delegates-at-large to the National Convention, and Carroll Armstrong of Conway, J. M. Grace of Jefferson, J. D. Adams of Crawford, and E. J. Taylor of Clay alternates. The convention then adjourned until tomorrow morning, when balloting for Governor will begin. There are five candidates—Gov. S. P. Hughes, who asks a third term; John G. Fletcher, J. P. Eagle, W. M. Fishback, and E. W. Rector.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL MATTERS.

Iowa Delegates to Chicago Agreed Not to Fix on a Second Choice.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—It is learned from a reliable source that there is an agreement between the State delegates who will attend the National Convention to not commit themselves to any second choice, believing that by so doing Allison's chances for securing the first place on the ticket will be strengthened. It is believed Gresham is the favorit for second choice with a majority of the delegates.

A Contest in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—[Special.]—Many of the Republicans of the Third Congressional District have repudiated the action of the convention which met in this city May 1 and elected B. W. Nance and W. H. Brice to represent the district in the Chicago Convention. These bolters held a convention at Greenwood a few days ago and elected John R. Talbot of Greenwood and F. L. Hix of Newberry as delegates, with alternates Lewis Walter of Abbeville and Henry Kennedy of Newberry, all colored. These delegates go uninstructed, but it is known they are strongly in favor of Sherman. Nance and Brice are determined to contest the seating of the bolting delegates.

Baltimore Starts Her Contingent.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.—The delegates to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis left this city at 8 o'clock tonight by the Baltimore & Ohio Road, stopping at Washington for Senator Gorman, who is one of the delegates-at-large. They will reach St. Louis Saturday. While the delegates are in favor of Cleveland, they will not speak in regard to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. A son of Mr. Thurman, who was in Baltimore yesterday, said he did not believe his father would accept a nomination for that position.

Depew Gets There.

PORTLAND, Me., May 31.—[Special.]—The Young Men's Republican Club of Portland held a mock convention tonight and nominated candidates for President and Vice-President. On the first ballot Depew led, with Gresham second. On the second ballot Depew was nominated, with Gresham second. On the nomination for Vice-President Gresham was pitted against Harrison, and won amidst great excitement by a vote of more than two to one.

Blaine's Letter Received with Regret.

UTICA, N. Y., May 31.—[Special.]—The Paris letter is received with regret by Republicans here. Blaine's nomination and acceptance were considered so certain that those who have been talking of a second choice find they never seriously considered a second choice. The delegates from this district will support Mr. Depew, and further than that are not prepared to say whom they prefer.

Delegates to St. Louis.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—[Special.]—The State Democratic Convention has elected the following delegates-at-large to the National Convention: Julian S. Carr of Durham, Richard Battle of Wake Forest, Paul B. Means of Concord, and Thomas W. Strange of Wilmington. Alternates: Frank Coxe, William R. Cox, Walter L. Steele, and A. B. Galloway. All are for Cleveland for President.

Has Not Got to Second Choice.

BELLE PLAINE, Iowa, May 31.—[Special.]—W. A. Hunter, delegate from the Fifth Iowa District, authorizes the statement that your Davenport special quoting him as for Gresham for second choice was unauthorized and incorrect. He is for Allison, and has not reached the second choice period.

New York's Twenty-Second District.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—Special.]—So far as can be learned the Republican sentiment in the Twenty-second District favors Depew first and Gresham second, with few exceptions.

Florida Democrats.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., May 31.—[Special.]—In the Democratic convention here tonight Frank P. Fleming of Jacksonville was nominated on the fortieth ballot for Governor.

Political Notes.

D. C. Fowle of Wake County, North Carolina, has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats.

John Arkins of the *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver, Colo., says the Colorado Democratic delegation is for Black for Vice-President. They believe Thurman is too old and do not like Gray's record, and his quarrel with McDonald is against him.

Frank P. Fleming of Jacksonville, Fla., was nominated yesterday by the Democratic State Convention for Governor.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Death of the Chief Justice of Idaho Territory.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, May 31.—[Special.]—James B. Hayes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, died at his residence in this city at 7 o'clock this morning.

[The deceased was 48 years old, one of the ablest Judges, and one of the most exemplary men ever in Idaho. The first case brought before him after he was appointed was the Mormon test oath case, in which he rendered an opinion holding the law was constitutional, which opinion was affirmed by the Supreme Court. The Mormons and Democrats expected a different decision, because Judge Hayes was a Democrat. This opinion was able, and gave him great notoriety. His loss is irreparable and severely felt by the bar and all our people. The corpse will be taken to Horicon, Wis., his former home.]

Ex-Ald. Henry F. Sheridan.

Ex-Ald. Henry F. Sheridan died of consumption at 11:30 last night at his residence, No. 551 Twenty-sixth street.

[Henry F. Sheridan was born Dec. 15, 1847, in Wexford, Ireland. He came to Chicago when quite small and grew up with the city. He was a carpenter by trade. He served one term in the State Legislature and three terms in the Council from the Fifth Ward. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second Congressional District and was defeated by John F. Finerty.]

Death of a Wisconsin Pioneer.

RACINE, Wis., May 31.—[Special.]—Stillman Parker, an old and well-known resident of this county, died at his home at Western Union Junction this afternoon, aged 78 years. The deceased came here in 1845 from Buffalo, N. Y., where he had held many prominent positions.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Gored by a Cow.

Mrs. Antonia Breca, 35 years old, and living at No. 24 Coblentz street, narrowly escaped being gored to death by an infuriated cow yesterday. The cow was feeding on the prairie near Mrs. Breca's house, and as the woman passed attacked her without warning. She was knocked down, gored, and trampled upon, but was finally rescued by a boy, who stoned the animal away. The doctor says the injuries to her spine are serious and she has many bruises.

Young Colbert Released.

Young Colbert, who accidentally shot his wife, remained at the Webster Avenue Station until after the Coroner's jury had pronounced the shooting accidental. He was not placed in a cell, but sat in the office under guard. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a Coroner's jury was hastily summoned and after learning the facts brought in a verdict which released the prisoner. Almost crazed with grief the young man was led away by his brother, and was carefully watched during the night, as it was thought that he might attempt suicide.

Lodging-Houses Raided.

Inspector George Beard of the Health Department was assisted by Police-Lieut. Anson Backus and a posse of officers in raiding Clark street basement lodging-houses last night. Notices were sent to all the places last Thursday, giving the keepers five days to close. The raiding party visited the basement of John Welch at No. 326 South Clark street, Ben Barnett, No. 377, and Andrew Vender, No. 392. Some fifty inmates were arrested. The bunks and blankets were loaded into a wagon and driven to the dump at Fourteenth street. Several other places were visited, but they were found closed.

The Crack Cavalry Troop.

Chicago is to have a crack cavalry troop. Thirty gentlemen, who are members of the Calumet, Union, Illinois, Farragut, and Washington Park Clubs, were at Hotel Richelieu last evening in the interest of the project, and a number gave their names to John H. Hartog, who is the Secretary of the organization. Maj. Henry B. Maxwell is Chairman. Gen. Crook, Gen. Fitz-Simons, and Bishop Cheney were there to awaken interest in the scheme. Gen. Fitz-Simons called attention to the ignorance existing in the North regarding military affairs and the admirable effect of discipline in the cavalry. Then the following gentlemen signed the roll: H. G. Nichols, Neander N. Cronholm, W. R. Tappan, Edward Morris, Lieut. Malcom McNeill, W. Bacon, Maj. Henry B. Maxwell, Col. A. C. Corbin, John H. Hartog, G. W. Riggs, John W. Streeter, E. B. Butler, G. M. Portuous, G. C. Groeger, George E. Case, James Dalton, I. L. Gould, L. M. Hamburgher. It is probable that another meeting will be held next week.

Kansas & Texas Bondholders.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The members of the Bondholders' Committee of the Kansas & Texas state that they expect the company will default in the interest tomorrow, but as yet they have made no arrangements for a receiver. W. T. Bull says that the Missouri Pacific claim is now secured by the International & Great Northern stock and no receiver can be appointed on its account, but that some of the income scrip judgment creditors may make an application if the interest continues in default for six months.

The Sales of Cashmere Bouquet exceeded in amount the importations of all toilet soaps, as shown by the U. S. 1886 Treasury reports.

THE CONVENTION HALL.

PLACING THE CHAIRS FOR THE HUNDREDS OF DELEGATES.

A Place to Which No Outside Sounds Can Enter to Disturb the Proceedings—Electric Lights Are Placed and Decorators Are at Work—Views of the Hall and Stage—The Entrances for Delegates, Newspaper Men, and Visitors.

Viewed from without the Auditorium Building does not impress one as a likely place to hold the National Republican Convention beginning June 19. Moreover a person may enter through any one of the numerous archways which pierce the three frontages and wander half a day through a labyrinth of passages without coming upon anything that looks like a public hall. But let him start right after passing through the proper entrance and he presently emerges into an audience chamber which takes his breath away. The present difficulty of getting at the Auditorium can be removed in a few hours by suspending operations on the outer walls and moving the building materials which choke the entrances. Otherwise the seclusion of the amphitheatre is greatly to its advantage, inasmuch as it will be impossible for any sound from the streets to reach it through the heavy walls of masonry and the fifty feet or so of space that intervenes before the Auditorium inclosure of brick and iron is reached. At the Exposition Building the noise of passing trains nearly drowned the voices of the speakers, but here it is calculated that not a sound from any direction can penetrate as far as the outer seats in the hall.

The dimensions of the auditorium are 260 feet east and west and 120 feet north and south. Its arrangement is such that the parquet, which will be occupied by the delegates, is in its exact centre. The advantage of this, especially to the convention, is illustrated by the fact that, whereas at the Exposition Building the distance to the speaker's desk from the rear chairs in the auditorium was 360 feet, here no one of the 5,000 spectators whom it is possible to accommodate will be more than 100 feet from the space occupied by the delegates.

That portion of the auditorium which is to be devoted to stage uses has been fitted up to accommodate—besides the officers of the convention, the National Committee, and the reporters—2,000 spectators. The speaker's desk is placed on a platform slightly above the floor of the stage, and is flanked by desks and chairs sufficient for a small army of newspaper men. Extending the entire width of the stage is a space devoted to the National Committee which will seat 118. Rising from the rear of this space are two stage galleries for guests. Above the whole is a gigantic sounding-board.

People who have prophesied that the hall would not be ready in time for the convention have denied the management due credit for its enterprise. The chairs are already being placed, the electric lighting appliances, wires and burners, are nearly ready for use, and in a few days the interior will be given up to the decorators. The parquet is furnished with folding opera chairs for the delegates, and the remainder of the seating space with common wooden chairs. The alternates will occupy the parquet circle directly in front of the speaker. The spaces on either side of the parquet, which will be fitted up with two tiers of boxes, will contain seats for spectators. There will be seats for 7,600 persons, all told.

The eight or ten trussed iron arches which form the frame work for the ceiling of the parquet portion of the completed auditorium form archways of incandescent lights. The sounding-board is studded with electric light bulbs also, and in a day or two a number of frames of them will be hung above the parquet, which, when the dynamo is started, will be transformed into huge five-pointed stars of dazzling brilliancy. A large number of smaller stars will be scattered about the walls.

Red, white, and blue bunting will conceal from view every brick and stick of timber forming the ground work of the decorations. The gallery front will bear a succession of shields inscribed with the names of the different States and Territories.

The officers of the convention, the National Committee, the reporters, and spectators assigned seats in the stage galleries will enter on Michigan avenue. The delegates and others having seats on the ground floor will enter on Congress street, though the delegates will have a special passage to the parquet. The occupants of the main galleries will enter on Wabash avenue.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE IN INDIANA.

An Old Man Taken from His Bed by Masked Men and Nearly Whipped to Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—Word has just reached here that an old soldier who belonged to the United States regulars all through the late war and is nearly 60 years of age was taken out of his bed in Morgan County, near the Town of Brooklyn, a few nights ago and severely whipped and choked by fourteen men, who were blacked and otherwise disguised. They tore up a bed-quilt and tied it over his head. After tying him to a tree they whipped him and left him in that condition nearly dead. His wife, following in the direction they had taken, found him. He would have died in a short time if she had not released him. He is a member of the G. A. R. of this county, in good standing, and, besides being in poor health, is also poor, not having $10 worth of property in the world. It is not known just what he was whipped for as yet, but it will be ferreted out and the perpetrators brought to justice by the G. A. R.

Columbia's popularity is assured.

THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS.

An Eminent Physician Reads a Paper of Great Interest Before the International Medical Conference.

At the Ninth International Medical Congress Dr. L. A. Toboldt of the University of Pennsylvania read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with Carlsbad Water and the Powdered Carlsbad Sprudel Salt for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adiposis, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart-disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of and stomach or spleen, children with marasmus, gout, rheumatism of the joints, gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks. In all of these cases no particular diet was prescribed. The doctor claims, in conclusion of his paper, that the Carlsbad Mineral Water, as exported by the City of Carlsbad, being the natural product, is much to be preferred where the quantity of water is no objection, particularly in diseases of the stomach. He states that the effect of the Water and Powder Sprudel Salt is to be relied upon independently of any adjuncts of treatment, such as diet and exercise, whether taken hot or cold, claiming even an advantage when taken cold, as it acts more decidedly purgative, and that he has given cold the preference, only using the water hot when no purgative action is desired. The dose of the water employed was two tumblerfuls before breakfast and one or two during the day. The dose of salt is a teaspoonful three times a day dissolved in water. Whenever a stronger action is desired the Powder Sprudel Salt should be used in conjunction with the water. The GENUINE article is bottled under the supervision of the City of Carlsbad, and has the seal of the city and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," sole agents for the United States, on the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. Eisner & Mendelson Company, No. 6 Barclay street, New York, sole agents.

WAVERLY THEATRE.
West Madison-st., bet. Ada and Throop.
Second Week of the New Theatre and DUNLAP OPERA COMPANY in
BEGGAR STUDENT.
A Great Cast. 40 in the Chorus. Orchestra of 15.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Family prices—25 and 50c for Matinee.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
ONLY THREE MORE TIMES OF
THE MAIN LINE,
With its startling, realistic railway scenes. MISS ETTA HAWKINS and a great star cast.
Sunday, June 3—BOUCICAULT'S AFTER DARK.

PARK THEATRE—State, nr. Harrison.
Another week of Sensational Fun. J. W. Kelley, the Montaliens, Whippler Twins, Jennie Pickert, Rosalie Gravalia, the Klines, the Welches, etc.
Admission 10c. Smoking permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CASINO THEATRE.
Tonight at 8. A Pronounced Success. Frank Deshon Star Opera Co. in ROBERT MACAIRE. Admission only 10c. Best reserved seat 25c—no higher.
Sunday, June 3—CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

LAKE FRONT.
CHICAGO—ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, June 11,
LAKE-FRONT SHOW GROUNDS,
P. T. BARNUM'S
Greatest Show on Earth,
Great London Circus,
Paris-Olympia Hippodrome,
Real Wild Moorish Caravan,
2 CIRCULAR ELEVATED STAGES,
BIG HORSE FAIR, AQUARIUM, AVIARY,
ARTIFICIAL LAKE of REAL WATER,
2 MENAGERIES, MUSEUM, and
MONSTER WORLD'S EXPOSITION.
Greatest Trained Animal Exhibition on Earth.
More Educated Trick Animals than all other shows combined.
Two Herds of Trained ELEPHANTS.
Troupes of Performing DOGS.
A herd of dancing ELEPHANTS going through the mazes of an entire quadrille.
20 Educated Arabian STALLIONS.
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A Flock of Beautiful Trained PIGEONS.
Only 4 Trained ZEBRAS in the World.
School of Performing Arctic SEALS.
4 Educated Comic PIGS.
20 trained four-footed CLOWNS.
7 Open Dens of trained WILD BEASTS.
20 trained SERPENTS, with Hindoo female performer
4 First and only trained ZEBRAS.
Only trained BEHEMOTH ever seen.
Troupe of trained Comic BEARS.
Den of trained Russian WOLVES.
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Den of trained Man-Eating TIGERS.
Den of trained real African LIONS.
Den of trained Spotted LEOPARDS.
Myriads of wonderful and delightful features to charm, bewilder, and astonish,
A DOZEN ACTS AT ONE TIME,
Two Performances Every Day, at 2 and 8 p. m.
Doors open an hour earlier,
All tents remain up until 9 o'clock.
Admission to all, 50c. Children under 9 years, 25c. Reserved numbered chairs, $1. Private boxes, with six chairs, $12. Single box seats, $2 each.
GRAND NEW STREET PARADE
At 9 a. m. on day of exhibition.
To accommodate visitors reserved numbered seats will be sold at the regular price and admission tickets at the usual advance at A. REED & SONS, 136 State-st.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL ROADS.
Will exhibit in Lafayette June 18.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER.....Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK.
CHRIST
BEFORE
PILATE
Closes Saturday, June 2d.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
JUNE 6 AND 7.
United Colored Clubs.
CHORUS OF 100 VOICES,
Selected from the leading Colored Singers of this and other cities.
Many prominent Professional Troups, Quartettes, and Soloists.
Plantation and Jubilee Songs, Solos, Quartettes, Sacred and Secular Choruses.
Henderson's Full Military Band and Orchestra.
Benefit Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R.
W. N. SMITH, Musical Director.

BASE-BALL PARK.
Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.
BASE BALL.
Minneapolis vs. Chicago Maroons,
FRIDAY, June 1, SATURDAY, June 2, | SUNDAY, June 3, MONDAY, June 4,
3:30 p. m.
Tickets for sale at Spalding's, 108 Madison-st; Mahler & Gale's, 123 Clark-st.; Clayton's, 111 Monroe-st.
Admission, 25c; Grand Stand, 50c.

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THIS WEEK ONLY—SATURDAY MATINEE.
MRS. POTTER,
Supported by Mr. KYRLE BELLEW,
(By courtesy of Mr. H. E. Abbey of Wallack's Theatre),
And a Carefully Selected Company,
Under the personal management of H. C. MINER.
REPERTOIRE.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee—MLLE. DE BRESSIER.
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c.

McVICKER'S—COMEDY SEASON.
Tonight, Friday, and Saturday Matinee, last performances of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
The full Comedy Company in the cast.
Saturday Night last performance of
MOTHS; Or, A Cup of Gold.
Next Week—Double Comedy Bill—LADIES' DAY AT OUR CLUB and THE CRITIC; or, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

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YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Carnival of Nations.
June 4th to 16th.
Every Evening. Matinees on Saturday.
Admission, 50c. Season Ticket, $5.00.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON.....Manager.
TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY.
ROBSON AND CRANE
In Bronson Howard's Great Comedy,
THE HENRIETTA.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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Every Evening, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THIRD WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Steele Mackaye's Heroic Drama,
PAUL KAUVAR.
With "A Great Star Cast."

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
TONIGHT AT 8 ----LAURA DAINTY---- -IN- ----MAY BLOSSOM----
Sunday, June 3—RANCH KING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted and Madison-sts.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. Great Success of the Madison Square Theatre Triumph,
—THE RAJAH—
TONIGHT AT 8.
A Superb Comedy Co. Pretty Girls. Brook of Running Water.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly, Matinees Saturday, and Sunday at 2.
Brilliant Success. Houses Crowded Nightly. The Latest Sensation,
HETTIE BERNARD CHASE,
RAGS, THE WILD-CAT.
Last Week of the Season.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
146, 148, 150, 152 S. Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, May 28.
AUTOGRAPH WEEK.
CHASKA AND CORA FELLOWS.
Theatre No. 1—Prof. Abt's Fata Morgana.
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Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1888.

SIX WEEKS FOR A DOLLAR.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE can be had six weeks by mail for one dollar. A subscription for six weeks to the best and liveliest newspaper in the United States in the midst of an exciting campaign is well worth the money.

THE money market was quiet and easy. Loans for this month on wheat receipts were made in Chicago at 5 per cent. Sterling was steady and unchanged. The demand for investment securities was good. Stocks were lower.—The Chicago grain markets were feverishly irregular. Wheat sold up 1⅛ cents and down 2¼ cents, with heavy trading by a few prominent men, and the May premium on corn vanished under large offerings by parties who had held till the last in hope of a squeeze at the close of the month. Provisions were dull. As compared with Tuesday pork and barley closed unchanged, lard and ribs 2½ cents lower, wheat ⅛ cent higher, corn and oats ⅛ cent higher on futures, rye 3 cents lower, and flaxseeds steady.

ACCORDING to a Washington correspondent, the person who has been most active in circulating the absurd story about Judge Gresham being a Know-Nothing thirty-three years ago is one who "has a strong personal antipathy to Judge Gresham because of his attempt, while Postmaster-General, to exclude the Louisiana Lottery Company from the mails. This person has openly avowed that he regarded Judge Gresham's decision at that time as a violation of the rights of the American citizen and an infringement of the doctrine of personal liberty." Judge Gresham did exclude swindling Louisiana Lottery matter from the mails, and in doing so was fully sustained by the law and by the honest public sentiment of America. He was trying to prevent multitudes of poor people from being swindled out of their money. His action was praiseworthy and proper. It is singular that the greater part of the opposition that has been manifested to Judge Gresham so far arises from the fact that he has been a just Judge and a faithful public servant, always jealous of the rights of the people and a firm upholder of the law. It may be said of him truly and safely that the honest people of America "love him for the enemies he has made."

NOT only are the radical followers of Mr. Chamberlain in the British Parliament opposed to compensation of saloonkeepers who may be deprived of their licenses, but they propose to go further and make the holders of licenses liable to pay compensation to the relatives of persons who, having been served with drink to excess, commit suicide or die by drowning or accident, the result of the intoxication; also, that the persons injured in person or property by an inebriated person may recover damages from the inebriate and from the person who supplied the liquor; and that the relatives, guardians, or employers of any inebriate may give notice to liquor-sellers not to serve liquor, and may recover damages for breach of notice. Notices of amendments covering these points have been placed on the records of the Commons by Mr. W. S. Caine, one of Chamberlain's lieutenants, and by Mr. T. W. Russell, the Irish Unionist member. There is no doubt that on this question about twenty-five of the Unionists will break permanently from the Tories. This will reduce the coalition majority to thirty.

MR. JOHN C. NEW, the manager of the Harrison "machine" and the proprietor of his little boom, is a difficult man to suit. He asserts in his paper that Indiana has but one candidate and one choice, and that "it would be infamous" for its delegation to favor Judge Gresham, "who belongs to Illinois." When the Illinois Republicans take him at his word and declare they are willing to present him as their adopted son, then he flares up and declares that they cannot do it because Gresham belongs to Indiana and has no business to allow his name to be used in connection with the Presidency so long as Mr. New prefers Mr. Harrison; and that it would be "infamous" for any of the Indiana delegates to vote for Gresham in the face of his order to stick to Harrison until Indiana loses the glory of furnishing the next President. Yes, Mr. John C. is a hard man to get along with. There is only one way to do it and preserve peace in Hoosierdom, and that is for all the Hoosiers to send him their irrevocable proxies and request him to do with them according to his own sweet will and pleasure. If there is any other way of placating him it has not been suggested by anybody who knows him thoroughly.

THE tone of the Irish Catholic Bishops in reference to the recent Papal "rescript" seems to be humbly apologetic to the people to whom that document was intended to be addressed as a condemnation. The "rescript" was sent from Rome by the Cardinal Committee about a month ago, and was not published until yesterday, and then with an explanation which renders it mere waste paper. The Bishops say that "in willing discharge of a duty" they explain that the "rescript" is not intended to interfere with Irish political matters, and is intended "to affect the domain of morals alone." They are studiously silent as to the moral questions which the "rescript" is intended to affect. There are only words of apology and explanation for the Pope in the matter, while the language of eulogy is reserved for the Irish leaders, including Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, and Healy, who have been saying sharp things about the Pope and those Bishops who are in sympathy with him. The Bishops express their "deep and lasting gratitude to those national leaders for the signal services they have rendered to religion and country." This comes as near being a repudiation of the Papal rescript as the Catholic prelates could well go without an actual declaration of rebellion to the head of their church. The Italian gentlemen have probably come to the conclusion by this time that Pat is not so loyal a Catholic as he was when he recruited an Irish brigade to maintain the Pope as King of Rome despite the opposition of 90 per cent of the Romans themselves.

WILLIAM S. ROBINSON, the appointment clerk of the New York Custom-House, told Senator Hale's Investigating Committee Monday that since Collector Magone's appointment, less than three years ago, 417 of the 1,150 employés had been removed and their places filled with new men. Fifty additional clerks had also been appointed. This was under the civil-service reform rules as interpreted by Deputy-Collector Davis and Deputy-Collector Mason, constituting a majority of the Civil-Service Board. The latter, who was examined afterwards, admitted that the Civil-Service Board of which he was a member abolished the rule requiring applicants for examination to give references as to character. Such a rule would be inconvenient to some of the Democratic office-seekers. Mr. Mason also acknowledged that under the rules of his board, "if a man is removed for dishonesty or misconduct, he may be restored on the recommendation of the commission at the mere request of the officer in charge of the department. The request of the nominating officers, he said, was mandatory." The whole method of appointment in New York has been shown to be a sham and a fraud. Congressman Adams of Chicago was right when he declared last week that an "honest spoils system is far better than an alleged reform system which is accused and suspected from one end of the country to the other of being carried out with insincerity."

SOME days ago THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE called upon Mr. John C. New's paper, the Indianapolis *Journal*, to produce some of the "scurrilous attacks" which it charges THE TRIBUNE has been making against Mr. Harrison. We have waited patiently, but they do not appear in the columns of that paper. On the other hand, it is now engaged in copying articles from an irresponsible paper, the Indianapolis *Gazette*, making the same charges—namely: that "THE TRIBUNE is engaged in scurrilous attacks upon Harrison" and is "glorying in the defeat of Mr. Blaine in 1884!" Such are the despicable tactics of Mr. John C. New's sheet. Neither the one sheet nor the other can produce these "attacks," but by the constant iteration of these malicious lies both seek to injure Gresham and drive the Indiana delegation into the support of Harrison on the ground, as the *Journal* declares, that "it would be infamous" after these attacks to support Gresham. By such tricks and devices Mr. New hopes to prevent the nomination of Gresham. Just now he is reproducing also the trash sent out by the Elkins bureau in New York and furnished by an irresponsible Bohemian space-writer in Elkins' employ. Such unscrupulous journalism as that displayed by Mr. John C. New's paper will not do its candidate any good. Since when has it become "infamous" for a delegation to change its vote when it sees no chance of nominating its first choice? By what authority does Mr. John C. New take it upon himself to declare that Indiana can have no other candidate or choice than Harrison, and that other States are to have no choice except the candidate New supports?

HOT-BLOODED FOLLY.

There is evidently a class of politicians so narrow in their views and so resentful in their prejudices that they do not propose, if they can have their way, to allow any Republican to vote the Republican ticket in 1888 who did not vote for it in 1884. These choleric individuals appear determined to repel the Republican votes that Mr. Blaine failed to secure. They are willing that Democrats who voted for Cleveland shall come over and cast Republican votes. They would welcome cheerfully Prohibitionists who voted for St. John, or Labor and Anti-Monopoly men who voted for Ben Butler, but they seem determined to put up the sign, "No Republican who voted for Cleveland need apply."

It goes without saying that a policy of this kind is supreme folly and would insure the defeat of the Republican candidate by the absolutely certain loss of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana. These bigoted partisans seem to forget that the Republican party is in a minority in the popular branch of Congress, in the Executive office of the Nation, and in the great State of New York, which is an essential State to carry unless the other States can be carried which were lost in 1884. Practically New York has been not a doubtful but a Democratic State since 1880, for the Republicans have not carried it during that period. Since the death of Mr. Lincoln Seymour beat Grant in 1868. In 1872 there was no Democratic candidate. In 1876 Tilden beat Hayes by 34,000 votes. In 1880 Garfield carried the State, and in 1884 Cleveland beat Blaine. As against the Democrats Garfield is the only Republican President who has carried New York since 1864. In the forthcoming election the Republican party must have not only the votes of those who voted for Mr. Blaine in New York but the votes of those Republicans who voted against him. It wants the last Republican vote in that State and in the other "doubtful States," and, more than that, the votes of the doubtful voters who are on the fence. Its candidate must be the man who can draw them to it as Garfield did.

What kind of generalship in politics is it when the enemy is intrenched in power, with a hundred thousand officials enrolled and actively at work, and with hundreds of millions in patronage behind them, to talk of defeating the nomination of any candidate for whom it is suspected the mugwump and other dissidents might vote? There were tens of thousands of Germans that usually had supported the Republican ticket who voted against Mr. Blaine four years ago. Shall a candidate for whom they would vote now be discarded for that reason?

The problem which confronts the Republican Convention is to nominate a candidate who can call back the dissidents and reunite the party, who can carry the doubtful States and hold all the others.

Among all the candidates mentioned, who is so sure to do this as Judge Gresham? He can get the solid Republican vote and carry not only the States which Mr. Blaine carried but the States which he lost. He can get back the Independents and the Germans who wandered away. He will secure an almost solid Union soldier vote, for the contrast between his war services and those of Mr. Cleveland is too great to admit of a doubt how Union soldiers will vote. He will draw largely upon the Labor vote, for the workingmen know he is not a monopolist in sentiment and have come to esteem him for his just and fearless course as a Judge. They know he would make an equally just and fearless President.

With such a candidate there is safety. His election will be as certain as the sunrise tomorrow. If these narrow-minded partisans, however, are to be allowed to have their way in repelling the votes of those Republicans who did not vote the ticket in 1884, defeat is certain as the day of election comes. There is just one fair, hopeful chance for the Republicans to capture the Democratic fort and take possession of the Government again, and that is to nominate the man who will attract the most votes. And that one chance will be thrown away by nominating some man because he will repel tens of thousands of Republican voters who did not support the ticket four years ago. If the policy of the resentful hot-bloods is to prevail—of excluding large bodies of dissident voters—then it will be evident that there is no purpose to win. If such be the case what is the use of holding a convention at all? Why not vote directly for Cleveland or the Prohibition candidate, or stay at home and not vote at all?

THE MILLS BILL BEING STRANGLED BY ITS FRIENDS.

The country may as well accept the fact that the Mills bill is in process of ultimate extinction and there will be no reduction of the tariff at this session of Congress. Notwithstanding the attempt to forbid any "amendments" to the bill that are not approved by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee it is clear that a score or more of the crippling and destructive changes already proposed in the Democratic caucus must be accepted or the measure cannot get a majority vote in the House. So long as Mills and his associates insist on the bill as reported they can't get votes to carry it, and in order to secure the necessary strength to take affirmative action and put a measure through the House they must so emasculate their bill as to render it worthless. As a result they will probably fall between two stools and allow their mutilated Tariff-Reform bill to die without being put to a final vote.

Mills and his associates endeavored in the first instance to fashion a bill bad enough to get the votes needed to pass it and good enough to present some appearance of satisfying the demand for a reform of the war tariff. Unfortunately, however, the bill reported secured neither of these ends. While revenue reformers quickly recognized and applauded the free listing of lumber, wool, and several other raw materials, and the considerable reductions of duties on some leading necessaries, they did not fail to condemn the sectional discriminations of the measure and point out the instances where through fraud or blunder duties were actually increased. Approving the meritorious features of the bill the advocates of reduced tariff taxation insisted that it be put through the process of amendment so that its crudities might be corrected and its benefits extended and made equal as between different sections and interests. Quickly taking up the demand for amendment and correction the Democratic Congressmen have gone to work to cut their bill to pieces, eliminate it merits, add to its discriminations, and sneakingly restore high tariff bounty and bonus wherever possible. Not one of the important and justifiable changes pointed out has been adopted. In no case where the Mills bill advanced a rate has the error been corrected. In no instance have the discriminations in favor of the South and of Southern interests been corrected or equalized by extending like benefits to the North. The labor of "amendment" in the Democratic caucus has been directed solely toward getting back the old high rates and transferring articles from the free to the dutiable list. With the caucus amendments added to the bill no member of the Ways and Means Committee can have the assurance to claim that the measure is one of tariff reform and ought to be adopted as such.

Probably as a matter of party policy the Republican Congressmen and the Republican press made a mistake in attacking the Mills bill and exposing its defects too soon. THE TRIBUNE in particular may have erred seriously in this respect. Perhaps it would have been better to have permitted the Democrats to fix up the bill according to their own ideas, assume the responsibility, and send it to the Senate. Then its demerits might have been exposed, and the Democracy held down to the responsibility for their blunders and attempted frauds in revising the tariff. However, as the crudities and frauds of the bill were thoroughly aired before it had even received consideration in the Democratic caucus the leaders on the Democratic side took the alarm and they now realize that they cannot afford to take the responsibility of adopting this pretended and fraudulent Tariff-Reform bill. They can't secure on their own side the votes to amend and correct it, and hence their effort to reform the tariff is proving abortive.

The one thing needed to emphasize and point out the logic of the situation is the presentation of a sensible, well-adjusted tariff reduction bill by the Republicans. This can easily be done. Any one of a dozen members on the Republican side can draft a bill that will reduce the surplus, lessen taxation, and correct the inequalities of the tariff and prove so well adjusted that it will stand scrutiny and prolonged discussion. Will such a bill be introduced?

SLAVERY IN MEXICO.

It is to be hoped that the example of Brazil will have some effect upon the Government of the Republic of Mexico in relation to slavery. Its Constitution makes slavery illegal. It prescribes absolute liberty, not only for its citizens but for any bondman who, escaping chains in any other land, may seek shelter under its laws. But constitutional liberty on paper is one thing. Actual bondage under the ancient hacienda system is another.

The hacienda is the peculiar institution of Mexico. There is no parallel for it in any other portion of the civilized globe. Its prototype was the small walled town of the middle ages, whose despot ruled with iron, and whose retainers, while they enjoyed a certain amount of feudal privileges, were required to defend the walls and their lord, if necessary, with their lives. The comparatively chivalrous nature of this sort of relation between suzerainty and serfage was lost in the transplantation of feudalism in its worst dregs upon Mexico by the Spaniards. Their successors in the ownership of the soil established villages in which the landlord rules by a head bailiff whose duty is to work the farm, manage the village, and get all the money out of both for the proprietor, who lives either in the Capital of Vera Cruz or prefers a European abode, like the absentee landlord of the British Islands. The workers, whether village churls or land-toilers, are nominally peons and really slaves.

To avoid the penalties of the Constitution and secure the aid of the courts in perpetuating the system the serf is not claimed as a chattel by his master. The latter owns all the land and all the supply depots in the section which the peon inhabits. The poverty of the landless Mexican, who knows nothing about manufactures if remote from the cities and little in them, is abject and hopeless. He has only his labor to sell. The hacienda buys it and gives him a hovel, corn, cotton, and the native whisky in exchange. The hacienda is farm and town in one. Sometimes the cattle belonging to the proprietor range beyond its high masonry inclosure. Sometimes the cultivated land lies outside to the extent of many square miles. The overseer's residence and the hovels of the peons, with generally a church and two or three drinking-dens, are within the walls. In the peons' hovels life is calm, stolid, and despairing. The head of the family is in debt to the overseer for the necessaries of life as well as for the pulque which makes its vices still more brutish. To pay that debt is the sole reason for being which he and his family have or can hope to have.

Their labor is therefore as exclusively the property of the hacienda as the person of the slave was the property of his owner. The peon's labor is not only used at will by his creditor on his own estate, whether in agriculture, in mining, or in the small factories where a few native staples are worked, but is also sold or rented to others. The idea that these dejected and patient creatures have any rights at their landlord's hands beyond the 'dobe hut, corn for food, cotton for scanty clothing, and pulque for intoxication, with a curious little churching Sundays which does no more than keep them comparatively content in degradation, has not entered the heads of the ruling class in Mexico; or, if it has, that class is either impotent or unwilling to relieve the innocent and helpless victims of tradition and force.

It is not probable that their emancipation and elevation can be accomplished in a year or a decade. The landlords are as omnipotent in the Congress of Mexico and the Legislatures of the States as they are in the British Parliament. They represent vested rights as selfishly in the one country as in the other. The hacienda is the supreme political and social unit of Mexico. The result is that agriculture is still in barbarous primitiveness; that manufactures are all but unknown; that illiteracy is universal beyond a small fraction of the people in the cities; that suffrage, while ostensibly universal, is exercised by only an insignificant minority under strenuous faction control; and that the great mass of the people are substantially in slavery to landlords whose wealth is extracted by peon labor from agriculture and mines. President Diaz is the ablest Chief Executive the Republic has had. It will be a blot upon his fame if he shall take no steps for the emancipation of the peons.

CLEVELAND'S CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The New York *World* (Dem.), commenting on the revelations made before the Hale Investigating Committee concerning the way in which the New York civil service has been debauched by the spoilsmen, says:

> Civil-service reform is being openly and deeply discredited in this State and elsewhere, and President Cleveland ought to put a stop to it. The revelations in the Senatorial investigation in this city, of removals without cause, retentions through "influence," appointments by collusion, and a pernicious activity in politics by employés of the custom-house—a platoon of them having gone up to Binghamton to run the county convention—are calculated to injure both the reform cause and Democratic party.

The *Sun*, which is an avowed advocate of the spoils system, chuckles at the exposure. The hypocrisy of the Democratic Chadbands and Pecksniffs with whom Cleveland has surrounded himself has been uncovered, and the President himself has been placed in an awkward light. But much harder on the President than the censure of the *World* or the ridicule and banter of the *Sun* are the resolutions of the Civil-Service Reform League at New York Wednesday, in which it is set forth that—

> The disregard of the notorious and flagrant defiance of the executive circular of July 14, 1886, warning certain officers of the Government against pernicious activity in politics, and the President's letter of Nov. 2, 1887, advocating the choice of a particular candidate [Fellows] in a municipal election, seriously discredited the cause of reform and merited the public condemnation which they had received; that the severe judgment of the public in these matters was a hopeful sign of reform; that the enlistment of officeholders for the benefit of a faction was a perversion of the purposes of parties; and that the Presidential term of four years was prolific of intrigue.

These resolutions were adopted at the instance of George William Curtis, who was elected President of the league, and who was an influential supporter of Cleveland in 1884.

THE first Republican National Convention was held at Pittsburg Feb. 22, 1856, twenty-four States—sixteen free and eight slave—being represented. F. P. Blair of Maryland was the President and George W. Julian of Indiana one of the Vice-Presidents. There and then the Republican party was established formally and nationally. Judge Gresham was then in his twenty-third year, and immediately after its adjournment he called together about a dozen of his friends in Corydon, Harrison County, organized a club as a branch of the new party of freedom and human equality, adopted its platform, and became its local leader. From that day to this he has been an earnest, steadfast, and honored member of the party, serving it on the stump, on the battlefield, and in places of exalted station.

It is too late now for the friends of another Indiana candidate to start up any old silly, worn-out, pro-slavery Democratic Know-Nothing stories about a man with such a political record.

"PAPA," said the little daughter of the newspaper man, as she looked over the editorial page, "is this the part of the paper where you put what you write?"

"Yes, my dear."

"Well, this is the page I always read."

"I am glad to hear it, pet," said the pleased editor.

"Of course I don't read the whole page, but I always read that column of 'Borrowed Thunder.' I think it's the best thing in the paper. You write it, don't you, papa?"

"No, my child," groaned the editor.

THE Vice-Presidential boom of Gov. Gray of Indiana appears to be suffering from neurasthenia.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says Thurman is the Gladstone of the Democratic party. Grover Cleveland is the millstone about its neck.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S campaigners have adopted a model motto: "Unlimited soap for cleanliness, but not a bar for bribery."

NEWLY-ARRIVED minister—"My son, can you direct me to the house of Brother Hollister?"

Boy—"Yes, sir. He's my father. Be you the new preacher?"

Minister (pleasantly)—"Yes, my son. Your father, I presume, is expecting me?"

Boy—"I guess so. I heard him tell maw this morning to kill two chickens for dinner. He said he was still keepin' the church hotel, and 'spected he'd always have to."

A CHICAGO hen laid an egg the other day as large as a Kansas hailstone. This is the first instance of the kind on record.

WIDOW MCGUINNESS' pig now outranks Bayliss Hanna as a curiosity in the Democratic menagerie of 1888.

MISSOURI Democratic papers are coming anxiously to the assistance of the John M. Palmer ticket in Illinois. It will do them no good. Their influence over Illinois Republicans would not carry a single township.

A HORSE in Beaver Falls, Pa., after a long and honorable career in connection with a grocer's delivery wagon, has made several violent attempts to commit suicide by jumping into the river. The owner has fed the animal for some weeks on the slop beer from a distillery. The poor horse evidently realized its degradation, and this is more than can be said of the ordinary human slop-beer bummer.

IN the bicycle race Wednesday it appears that the wheelmen beat the train carrying the official timekeepers to Pullman. This affords another instance of the remarkably strengthening and exhilarating effect of Chicago's climate on the human frame.

THE Prohibitionists in National Convention at Indianapolis are missing a glorious opportunity. They cannot hope to elect the next President, but they might accomplish an immense amount of good by turning their convention into a meeting for the purpose of bringing about an improvement in the National waterways.

Politicians as Letter Writers.

Boston *Herald*: Judge Gresham is wise in declining to write any letter defining his political position before the assembling of the Republican nominating convention. He, or whoever else may be nominated, will be wise in writing not more than one letter after it, and that the letter of acceptance, of course. It has long been the general belief that Henry Clay would have been President but for his writing one letter too many. Letters of acceptance are not always good ones. Gen. Garfield's sadly disappointed his more discriminating supporters. Mr. Cleveland's was the most unfortunate document that ever came from his pen, and he is realizing some of the bad effects from it now. It has been shrewdly suggested that Mr. S. J. Tilden had too much to do with the composition of that document. The letter-writing ordeal is the most difficult of all for politicans to undergo, and the more they can keep away from it the better.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Well," said an undertaker, "I'm not much of a fighter, but when it comes to boxing I can easily lay out any man."—*Undertakers' Journal.*

A recently published book on etiquet says: "Endeavor to select your guests with a sense of fitness." That is, do not invite a fat man to a slim dinner.—*Hotel Mail.*

"Well, Edith, did Mr. Lambrequin make you an offer of his hand last night?" "No, mamma; he's so shy, you know—has never got any further than offering me his arm, so far."—*Life.*

She—I'd love to see my name in print just once. He—Well, darling marry me. She—But then it would be in twice, you know. Once for the wedding and once for the divorce.—*Town Topics.*

"I wonder what's wrong at the Fahleries' mansion? The bells are all muffled, the sidewalks covered with matting, and the doctor just drove away." "Why, haven't you heard? Their pug has pneumonia."—*Life.*

She—Ralph, why did you send me a little red flag today? Ralph (a rejected and dejected suitor)—I beg you will wear it as a signal of danger. You know, I would not like to see the other fellows suffer as I do now.—*Life.*

Mrs. Brainley—You know the Venus Aphrodite, Mrs. Nouveau. Mrs. Nouveau—I am not at all sure, Mrs. Brainley. I dare say I ought, but my memory is shocking. I shall have to look over my visiting list.—*Town Topics.*

Minister—Your daughter is handsome, Mr. Snapper. Snapper—Yes, she is. I'm thinking of having her join the church choir. M.—That's good. Is she a fine vocalist? S.—She can't sing at all, but she's got a devil of a temper.—*Boston Courier.*

Mother (of pretty daughter)—Is is possible? And so you belong to a club? It is all wrong, all wrong. Young men did not have social clubs when I was a girl. Young man (sadly)—I suppose not. Kissing games were in fashion then.—*Omaha World.*

During the last fifty years the climate has so changed that a man can now live at an altitude of a tenth of a mile higher than before. This is probably the reason why so many men hold their heads so high. They want that increase.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Tramp—Can you give me a place to sleep, ma'am? Woman—You can sleep in the barn if you like. Tramp—Couldn't you give me a bed in the house? I'm a heavy sleeper myself, and I wouldn't feel right if I should keep you waiting for breakfast.—*Philadelphia Call.*

He (American)—Darling Arabella, I love you. She (Anglomaniac)—Have you evaw been—aw—in England? He—Yes, darling, I lived there seven years. She—Aw, to be shuah. You may come a little closaw, Mistaw Smith, and—aw—what did you—aw—wemawk?—*Town Topics.*

St. Peter (to applicant)—Who are you, sir? Applicant (confidentially)—I'm an American newspaper humorist. St. Peter (dubiously)—Well, I dunno; your case will have to be carefully considered. In the meantime you can lie down in the shade of that chestnut tree and wait.—*The Epoch.*

"I saw you again with young Dudely, last evening, Miss Smarte. It begins to look serious." "O, not at all. I really don't care anything for him any more than for anybody else; but then it is such a convenience to have him with me when one wants a horse-car. He can whistle with his fingers so admirably, you know."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Political boss—Who's this feller, John Smith, wot lives next door to you? Chicago man—He is a quiet, industrious, law-abiding citizen who goes to church, drinks nothing stronger than water, and changes his shirt every morning. "Well, well? The fools ain't all dead yit; that feller actually had the hardihood to come to me an' tell he'd like ter get nominated for Alderman.—*Omaha World.*

PERSONALS.

Joseph Ernest Renan, the philologist and author, has been appointed a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

King Humbert's palace at Rome contains 2,000 rooms, but the King and his family occupy only 125 of them.

Jesse Ruth of Newtown, Pa., has had the little toe of each foot amputated as a remedy for corns. The cure proved effectual.

John R. Hogg, who helped to lay the first railroad in this country upon which steam was used, died Monday at Elkton, Ind.

Senator Sherman's estate at Mansfield, O., including stocks and other investments, is estimated at $100,000. His Presidential boom is classed among the unavailable assets.

Ex-Gov. Evans of Colorado is one of the eight or ten millionaire delegates to the General Methodist Conference in New York. He founded our suburb of Evanston and was one of the first settlers of Denver.

Wilson M. Campbell has just been pardoned from the Kansas Penitentiary after serving three and a half years of a ten-years' sentence to which he was condemned upon the perjured testimony of his wife and daughter.

Millais' famous picture of Gladstone, which the Duke of Westminster sold when he divided politics with the Grand Old Man, has finally come into the possession of Lord Rosebery, and will be sent to Melbourne for the Centennial Exposition.

Gen. Ben Butler, notwithstanding he enjoys a monopoly of the manufacture of bunting in this country, is not overladen with Decoration-Day patriotism. He refused to deliver the memorial address in Lowell, and another orator had to be secured.

Paul Grottkau, the Anarchist, has shaken the dust of Milwaukee from his feet. He has packed his grip, and, armed with an English grammar and a new slouch hat, has set out for Chicago, where he will seek employment as a retoucher in a photograph gallery.

Gen. Boulanger's enemies now accuse him of the grave offense of getting into the theatres without paying for his ticket. When one considers the recent theatrical policy of the brave General it seems only just that the theatres should extend him the rights of professional courtesy. He is also an actor.

Miss Florence Audenried, only child of the late Col. Audenried of Gen. Sherman's staff, writing from Rome to a Washington friend, says: "Before leaving I had an audience with the Holy Father, who, as I knelt before him, smoothed my hair and face, held my hands, and talked in a low, sweet voice. As I arose to go he had me recalled and again smoothed my face and finally gave me a beautiful silver medal to always wear for his sake. He is a dear old man, but feeble."

Mrs. Wilson Barrett, when she was Miss Heath, was appointed reader to Queen Victoria. One day, while she was struggling through a four-hours' siege with the Queen's "Diary of a Season in Scotland" a bulky box was taken to her house by special messenger in royal livery. With anxious haste she opened the parcel, and found that it contained an India shawl of about as gloomy a pattern as ever was seen. "I'll keep it," said poor Miss Heath, "but I could never wear it. It would drape a catafalque with pretty effect."

Queen Sophie of Sweden, who is again in Bournemouth, England, is described as of middle hight, wears her brown hair in plain bands, and her features, which bear the stamp of long physical pain, are clearly cut. She is a woman of clear judgment and strong intellect. She reads enormously and remembers what she has read. Every morning after her breakfast she receives and peruses newspapers from every European country, understanding all the languages with the exception of Italian, which is translated to her.

Finally Convinced that He Is Not a Candidate.

New York *Tribune*, May 30: We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Blaine flatly making an end of any possible consideration of his name for the Chicago nomination. All now know that but for the Florence letter Mr. Blaine was sure to be nominated by acclamation, and equally sure, we think, of an election. Even after the Florence letter it was so obviously the overwhelming desire of Republicans everywhere to make him the candidate in spite of himself that of late there has been little doubt among either friends or foes that the nomination would still be tendered him. With a full knowledge of this he makes haste to say that he now considers himself bound by his Florence letter to refuse a nomination, even if it came to him unsought and against his expressed wishes. This is an act of magnanimous self-abnegation rare in political history, and sure to command the appreciation of his regretful but admiring countrymen. Meantime the Republican party is confronted with the immediate necessity of making another choice. Unlike the party in power it thinks it has many men in its ranks fit for the highest honors of the country. The one question now, as from the beginning, is, Which one of them is at once sure of the Republican States and strongest in the doubtful States?

An Aged Chestnut.

Peoria *Transcript*: Illinois Democratic papers claim that the Democracy will be able to carry the State this year. It will be observed that the whiskers on this ancient chestnut are a little grayer than they were four years ago.

FIVE MINUTES FOR TALK.

THE DEBATE ON THE MILLS BILL RESUMED IN THE HOUSE.

If the First Day Is Any Criterion the Discussion Is Apt to Be Endless—Mr. Lind Wants to Preserve American Forests—The Foolish Changes in the Bill Which the Democratic Caucus Approved—Mr. Fuller's Confirmation Again Postponed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—[Special.]—The debate on the Tariff bill under the five-minute rule began today. The uncertainty of the length of this discussion is shown by the fact that, after nearly five hours of speaking, the debate on the first paragraph, which relates to the time when the free-lumber schedule shall take effect, was not concluded. The whole of tomorrow's session may be used up in the debate on this proposition. At that rate the discussion could easily be prolonged until the terms of the present members expire by limitation of law. There is no end to the number of amendments that may be offered. Dozens of them may be offered pro forma for the mere purpose of making a speech, as was done today dozens of times. Under the rules all revenue and appropriation bills must be discussed by paragraphs, and there are 600 or 800 paragraphs in the printed bill. There are twelve paragraphs in the lumber schedule, each class of lumber going by itself in the bill as printed; but the Democrats are coaching Mr. Springer, who presides over the Committee of the Whole, to rule tomorrow that the entire lumber schedule really constitutes one paragraph, without regard to the manner in which it is arranged in the printed bill. If the ruling is made and is allowed to prevail it will shorten the discussion considerably, but the Republicans will resist any attempt on the part of the Sangamon County member to decide for the House what constitutes a paragraph or item. Such a ruling on lumber would apply to other articles classified with it, to the tin plate and other schedules. There will be a lively time if Mr. Springer undertakes to carry out the line which seems to have been marked out for him, as he intimated he would do late this afternoon. The debate today, although mainly upon pro forma amendments, went over the entire range of the lumber interests. The Democrats had a good deal to say about the employment of Canadian workmen in Maine, but all of them indicated a desire to put lumber on the free list and give to the Canadians one of their chief sources of trade with this country without getting anything in return. Not one of them spoke in favor of commercial union with Canada. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky made a feeble attempt to make Mr. Blaine appear to have been inconsistent on the tariff question, but was completely vanquished by the alertness of Maj. McKinley of Ohio. The most significant feature of the discussion today was the speech of Mr. Lind of Minnesota, a Republican, in favor of free lumber to save American forests. After the debate had continued nearly five hours Mr. Mills wanted a time fixed for the closing of the debate on the first paragraph, but the Republicans objected when Mr. Springer intimated that the closing of the debate on the first paragraph meant the entire twelve classes in the lumber schedule. The Republicans also resisted the motion that the committee rise, because it was well known that an effort would be made in the House to limit the discussion on lumber. When the committee rose Mr. Randall, by agreement with Mr. Mills, called up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, over which a squabble arose, and the House adjourned until tomorrow. Before the House again goes into Committee of the Whole the Democrats will try to limit the debate on the lumber clauses of the bill. There will probably be a fight over it tomorrow.

The Democrats who framed the Mills Tariff bill are congratulating themselves that their measure was finally pushed through the caucus without having been disfigured beyond recognition. Even as it is there is some difficulty in realizing that this is the bill that was "indorsed" by order of the Administration in so many State conventions. A bill so indorsed ought to have been perfect according to the Democratic idea, but the score or more amendments agreed to in caucus show to the contrary. Nearly all the changes made consisted of restoring articles put on the free list in the bill to the dutiable class, but in no case was any effort made to destroy the sectional and partisan features of the measure. These still remain, while the absurdities of the measure are more fully shown. The bill as framed by the committee and amended in the caucus was simply intended to catch votes. No inconsistencies were left uncommitted that would get a vote. Frank Lawler was captured by restoring the duty on the glue by which he hopes to stick himself to his seat. Vance of Connecticut and Stahlnecker of New York were placated by striking wood screws and rough marble from the free list. The amendments made in the bill during the three sittings of the caucus were as follows:

Changes in the free list—Bags of jute for grain, added; glue, gelatine, and all other similar preparations, fish-glue or isinglass, and licorice-juice, stricken out; paris green and nitrate of soda, added; bone-black, ivory-black, drop-black, and bone char, stricken out; china-clay or kaoline dropped; German looking-glass plates, added; plums, prunes, and figs, hatters' furs not on the skin, marble of all kinds, in blocks, rough, or squared; plaster of paris, when ground or calcined; painting and statuary, stricken off the free list. The duty on licorice-paste or rolls is raised from four (in the bill) to five cents per pound, and licorice-juice, which is taken from the free list, is put at 35 per cent ad valorem. The duty on kaoline, crude, is raised to $1 per ton; china-clay or kaoline wrought $2 per ton. These were taken from the free list. The duty on green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns, pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed green or colored bottle glass, not cut or painted, is raised from three-quarters of 1 per cent to 1 cent per pound. The duty on unpolished cylinder crown and common window glass larger than 16x24 inches is increased from 1½ to 2 cents per pound. The old duty of $17 per ton is restored on slabs and billets of steel. A duty of four-tenths of a cent per pound is placed on iron or steel with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fences. The old duty is restored on wood screws. New type is reduced to 15 per cent ad valorem. Rice flour and rice meal is reduced from 20 to 15 per cent ad valorem. (This was the only amendment adopted last night.) The duty on bags and bagging, bagging for cotton, composed of flax, hemp, jute, and gunny cloth, is changed from 15 per cent ad valorem (as in this bill) to three-eighths cent per pound. The duty on carpets is increased from 30 per cent (as in the bill) to 40 per cent ad valorem. Card clothing is increased from 15 to 20 cents per square yard. The duty on India-rubber fabric, India-rubber boots, etc., is restored to the present rate. The duty on marble, taken from the free list, is fixed at 40 cents per cubic foot.

The most senseless amendment of all was the restoration of the duty on art. All the artists and art importers of the country were in favor of putting works of art on the free list on the ground that the free importation of works of art would raise the standard in this country. But Holman of Indiana, who probably would not know a cheap chromo from an oil painting, but who does know how to be a demagog as well as any man in Congress, argued that the rich were able to pay for their pictures, carried other Democratic demagogs with him, and had the duty restored. There was no ground for this action except the silly argument made by Holman. The bill as amended by the caucus carries $2,000,000 less reduction of the revenues than it did when reported to the House. Nearly all the changes have been in the free list. In the original bill the reductions on the free list amounted, all told, to $22,000,000. The restoration of duties reduces this amount to $20,000,000. It has been agreed that the Democrats will support no amendments to the bill that are not approved by their members of the Ways and Means Committee. This is notice to the Republicans that they need make no offers to wipe out the inconsistencies and partisan features of the bill. The Democrats propose to defeat all of them, no matter how just they may be. The partisan and sectional features of the bill are to be preserved at all hazards. As amended by the caucus the Democrats think they can pass the bill when it comes to a vote. They say that Randall, Sowden, Foran, and Merriman, and possibly Pidcock, are the only Democrats who will vote against the bill, while they will gain three Independent and at least one Republican vote. This estimate would give the bill from 9 to 11 majority.

M. W. Fuller's nomination was again discussed by the Judiciary Committee today without action. Besides the letters which ex-Judge Dunlevy has sent to the members of the committee, it was said that there was something from another Illinois lawyer named John Forsythe backing up what Dunlevy has to say and making some additional charges in regard to tax litigation. Members of the committee would not state what had been received, but it was evident they did not look upon the documents laid before them as serious. Yet the committee is so conservative that it would not act till the charges had been fully set forth, and an adjournment was taken till tomorrow in order to hear Dunlevy and Forsythe, neither of whom was on hand today.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* is booming Gen. Hovey as a candidate for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination.

Gen. Rosecrans is another of the convention possibilities—but scarcely a probability—for second place on the Cleveland ticket.

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) concludes that Judge Gresham "is good timber for a Presidential candidate because he keeps his own counsel."

The Farmers' Alliance, which, in some parts of the country, is a purely industrial organization, proposes up in Dakota to take a hand in the fall elections this year.

Washington *Post* (Dem.): The Vice-Presidential chair is no place for a political freebooter like Isaac P. Gray. Away with such an idea and the men who advance it.

Manitowoc *Times*: If any one had any doubts about Judge Gresham's popularity he will now be convinced, as the Democracy has commenced to make nonsensical charges against him.

Philadelphia *Times*: The Wabash decision did not suit Gould, and he is not a man who forgives easily. He would doubtless rather see almost any other Republican nominated for President than Gresham.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: If Judge Gresham is beaten at Chicago by the railroad and corporation influences, it would be well for the sake of his successful competitor to keep the fact a profound secret from the people.

Boston *Globe*: Has any one mentioned John Sherman's name in connection with the Republican nomination lately? If so, we have failed to hear it. Even Congressman McKinley has a bigger boom than "Honest John."

Rock Island *Union*: With Gresham representing the West and Morton the East, both well known and well equipped for the respective positions of President and Vice-President, we could go into the campaign confident of winning a great victory.

The Boston *Herald*, referring to the fact that Gen. Gresham has successfully evaded all attempts to interview him on the Presidential question, says: "This is another feather in the Gresham cap. It takes a mighty smart man to baffle a newspaper reporter."

Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier*: After Blaine, who? Will it be Chauncey M. Depew? Guess not. It doesn't look that way now. Will it be Sherman? It doesn't look that way, either. The latest ticket which seems to be growing in popularity with Republicans is Gresham and Platt.

Peoria *Transcript*: Silly papers are making themselves sillier by stating that Judge Gresham has a literary bureau. Since the days of Abraham Lincoln there has not been a more spontaneous uprising than the popular one favoring the nomination of the gifted adopted son of Illinois.

Denver *Republican*: Judge Gresham's candidacy grows more popular every day, while the Allison, Sherman, and Hawley booms seem to be either stationary or growing smaller. The people like Judge Gresham, and there is no doubt that he would make a good candidate and a good President.

"Mr. John Sherman is an estimable Republican," remarks the Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.), "but it must be said that there is no disposition on the part of any Pennsylvanian to rush wildly forward to second the motion that he would make a good Presidential candidate for the Republicans of this State."

Rock Island *Union*: No braver soldier periled his life and shed his blood than Walter Q. Gresham on the fields of our late war. He did his duty nobly in his country's sorest days of trial, and he is equal to every duty the Presidency might demand of him. He is experienced, clear-headed, fearless, and strong—just the man for the hour!

New Haven *News*: There is no question but that Gresham is growing in favor everywhere. His nomination is actively urged in the centre of political activity. He stands well in Washington. He is even encroaching on the Blaine strongholds. Massachusetts Republican papers are leaning towards him, and Connecticut Republican papers say good words for him.

Speaking of Mr. Blaine's final retirement from the Presidential field, the Kansas City *Journal* says: "It is now for the Republican party to fix on a candidate worthy to take the place that had been reserved for Mr. Blaine. From our standpoint we want a Republican and an able man." Well, as the boys in the trenches say, "What's the matter with Gresham?"

The Hon. Robert S. Taylor, an Indiana Republican of prominence, while avowing himself an ardent supporter of Gen. Harrison, still tells the Philadelphia *Press* that "Judge Gresham would undoubtedly receive the hearty support of the party in Indiana. I am not willing to believe that a single Republican would go to the polls and not vote for him."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes: "Whatever may be the force which gravitates towards Gresham it is made of more sterling stuff than the contingent behind either Sherman or Allison. The Indiana jurist becomes a potential figure when the possibility of Blaine really being out of the race is canvassed. Concede Blaine to be an impossibility, and the fact appears that Gresham becomes the beneficiary of his abandonment of the field."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* telegraphs his paper that some of the Democratic leaders are becoming alarmed at the sudden and spontaneous outburst of Democratic sentiment in favor of ex-Senator Thurman. They are contemplating the possibility of a contingency in which the boom for "the noble Roman" may get away from its managers and project him into first instead of second place. Then the fat would be in the fire, sure enough.

Peoria *Transcript*: There is no man in America on whom Republicans can better unite than on Judge Gresham. He would carry all the States that Blaine carried in 1884, and several others that he did not. He would get more votes in Indiana than Harrison would, although we believe Harrison would carry that State. But Gresham would get more than the party strength in Indiana. There are thousands of Democrats who would vote for him. Grover Cleveland's goose is cooked if Gresham is nominated.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: The sudden abandonment of Gray on the eve of the St. Louis Convention is in effect an abandonment of Indiana. It is a more significant recognition of the practical wisdom of the Republican choice of a candidate for the Presidency from that State than has yet appeared in any quarter. It is a tacit confession that, with Gresham as the Republican candidate for President, Indiana is a hopeless State for the Democrats, and that Electoral votes must be sought elsewhere.

A Washington special to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says it is generally understood among the politicians at the Capital that Mr. Jay Gould's journey to the Western States is largely for the purpose of arresting the progress of the Gresham boom. Mr. Gould regards Judge Gresham as an obstacle to his schemes, and it is supposed that he proposes to nip his Presidential chances in the bud for possible self-defense, and in revenge for the Judge's decisions adverse to the Gould interest.

Rockford (Ill.) *Register*: Mr. Blaine has acted wisely and in the interest of the party. His final retirement leaves Judge Gresham's chances superior to all others. The movement for him is the only one that can properly be called a "boom" in the full sense of the word. His indorsements are from all factions, and his personal character and integrity are testified even by his political opponents. The withdrawal of Blaine removes the last obstacle to his nomination, and with that consummation the Republican party will enter on the most hopeful campaign since Grant last led it to victory.

Minneapolis *Journal*: The positive withdrawal of Mr. Blaine means a large accession to Gresham. There can be no reasonable doubt of that. It is fair to say that Gresham was the second choice of three-fourths of the delegates who hoped that Blaine might be induced to accept a nomination, and, with no hope of nominating Blaine, they may be expected now to rally solidly to the support of the man whose name has more of the hope of victory in it than any other mentioned for the leadership of the party. He becomes now the first and second choice of a larger element of his party than any other candidate and his nomination is reasonably assured.

San Francisco *Post*: It may as well be understood first as last that so long as the vote of the Pacific coast States is necessary to Republican success the nomination of ex-Senator Harrison is out of the question. Mr. Harrison voted and spoke against the laws to restrict Chinese immigration. It was his right to do so, and there is no doubt of his honesty in his course. But there is no division of opinion on this coast on the Chinese question, and no man who advocates the immigration of Chinese can ever get the vote of California, Oregon, or Nevada. [illegible] consider it hardly likely that even the Indiana delegates will believe it politic to reject the vote of this coast. At this moment it is practically certain for the Republican ticket, and nothing but the nomination of a Chinese advocate or rabid enemy of silver can make it doubtful.

Besides the letters which
y has sent to the members
, it was said that there was
another Illinois lawyer
ythe backing up what D-m-
nd making some additional
d to tax litigation. Members
e would not state what had
ut it was evident they did
e documents laid before them
the committee is so con-
it would not act till the
en fully set forth, and an ad-
aken till tomorrow in order
y and Forsythe, neither of
nd today.

CAL POINTERS.

e (Ind.) *Journal* is booming
candidate for the Republican
nomination.
s is another of the conven-
-but scarcely a probability—for
he Cleveland ticket.
anscript (Ind. Rep.) concludes
am "is good timber for a Presi-
because he keeps his own
' Alliance, which, in some
ntry, is a purely industrial or-
ses up in Dakota to take a
lections this year.
Post (Dem.): The Vice-Presi-
no place for a political free-
P. Gray. Away with such an
who advance it.
imes: If any one had any
udge Gresham's popularity he
nvinced, as the Democracy has
ake nonsensical charges against
Times: The Wabash decision
, and he is not a man who for-
would doubtless rather see al-
epublican nominated for Presi-
m.
-Democrat: If Judge Gresham
go by the railroad and corpora-
would be well for the sake of
mpetitor to keep the fact a pro-
the people.
Has any one mentioned John
in connection with the Repub-
lately? If so, we have failed to
Congressman McKinley has a
"Honest John."
Union: With Gresham repre-
t and Morton the East, both
well equipped for the respective
sident and Vice-President, we
campaign confident of winning
Herald, referring to the fact
am has successfully evaded all
rview him on the Presidential
"This is another feather in the
t takes a mighty smart man to
er reporter."
Y.) *Courier:* After Blaine,
e Chauncey M. Depew? Guess
look that way now. Will it be
esn't look that way, either. The
h seems to be growing in popu-
blicans is Gresham and Platt.
ript: Silly papers are mak-
sillier by stating that Judge
iterary bureau. Since the days
coln there has not been a more
rising than the popular one fa-
ation of the gifted adopted son
lican: Judge Gresham's can-
popular every day, while the
, and Hawley booms seem to
nary or growing smaller. The
e Gresham, and there is no
uld make a good candidate and
Sherman is an estimable Re-
rks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*
must be said that there is no dis-
part of any Pennsylvanian to
ard to second the motion that he
good Presidential candidate for
of this State."
Union: No braver soldier per-
hed his blood than Walter Q.
fields of our late war. He did
his country's sorest days of
equal to every duty the Presi-
and of him. He is experienced,
rless, and strong—just the man
ews: There is no question
m is growing in favor every-
ination is actively urged in the
l activity. He stands well in
is even encroaching on the
ds. Massachusetts Republican
towards him, and Connecti-
apers say good words for him.
Mr. Blaine's final retirement
dential field, the Kansas City
It is now for the Republican
a candidate worthy to take the
been reserved for Mr. Blaine.
oint we want a Republican and
Well, as the boys in the trenches
e matter with Gresham?"
bert S. Taylor, an Indiana Re-
inence, while avowing himself
rter of Gen. Harrison, still tells
a *Press* that "Judge Gresham
dly receive the hearty support of
iana. I am not willing to believe
ublican would go to the polls
him."
rton correspondent of the Cin-
r writes: "Whatever may be
gravitates towards Gresham is
sterling stuff than the contin-
er Sherman or Allison. The In-
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aine really being out of the race
oncede Blaine to be an impossi-
fact appears that Gresham be-
iciary of his abandonment of the
gton correspondent of the
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emocratic leaders are becoming
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entiment in favor of ex-Senator
y are contemplating the possi-
ingency in which the boom for
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roject him into first instead of
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ppeared in any quarter. It is a
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must be sought elsewhere.
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journey to the Western States
e purpose of arresting the prog-
sham boom. Mr. Gould regards
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division of opinion on this coast
question, and no man who advo-
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fornia, Oregon, or Nevada. We
lly likely that even the Indiana
believe it politic to reject the
At this moment it is practical
e Republican ticket, and nothing
tion of a Chinese advocate or
silver can make it doubtful.

AT PEACE WITH THE POPE.

NATIONALIST LEADERS AND CLERGY REACH A SETTLEMENT.

An Insinuation that the Papal Advisors Were Fearful of Enforcing the Rescript—Mr. Gobelet Explains the Hungarian Episode—Reports on the Condition of the German Emperor and the Other Distinguished Invalids—General Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, May 31.—The resolutions of the Irish Bishops are construed here by all parties to signify that a full understanding has now been arrived at between them and the Vatican. All the Government organs today are not so jubilant over "the chagrin of the Irish leaders" as they were. The *St. James' Gazette*, which is the closest of all the journals to the Cabinet, for instance, remarks: "Many causes have coöperated to bring about the revolt which has lately been seen in Ireland. All through the century the Papacy and ecclesiasticism in general have been in steady opposition to the Nationalist and the agrarian movements. O'Connell was opposed from Rome, but defied and disobeyed the Papal rescript. The Smith O'Brien men of 1848 attributed their failure to hostile ecclesiastical influences. 'The Irish people,' wrote John Mitchell, with bitter scorn, 'would be free now only for their damned souls.' Over and over again the Papacy has exerted a moderating influence, successful in the main, upon the Irish revolutionary movements, but because of that success there has grown up, wherever revolutionary passions are strong, feelings of hostility towards the Pope and all that order of ideas which the Pope represents. In our own times the Irish hierarchy and the priesthood never dared to oppose vigorously any popular movement, or when they made an attempt they were beaten. They have only preserved a nominal authority by guiding the people as a man might effect to guide a headstrong horse by running at its side, patting its neck, and keeping one hand on the bridle. Whether they like it or not the priests must go with the peasantry. The result seems to have had its effect at Rome. The truth seems to be that the Pope has been frightened. His blessing on the movement remains, and it is to be feared the leaguers will feel that in their differences with the Pope the victory is to them." I quote because the expressions seem to perfectly summarize the situation, which at the best or the worst is a draw. The leaders had been already discountenancing boycotting, and the plan of campaign had practically ceased to operate. The Vatican will now accept these cessations as the result of the rescript, while the leaders will quit the heated language toward Rome and let well enough alone. The Irish Catholic Archbishops declare that the decree relative to Irish affairs affects morals only and does not interfere with politics. They warn the people and the league leaders against speaking with irreverence of the Pope, who has assured them that he does not intend to injure the Irish National movement, but desires to remove the obstacles in its way.

DUBLIN, May 31.—I have the best of ecclesiastical and home rule authority for saying that the apparent breach between the Vatican and the Nationalists is closed. Says the *Freeman's Journal*: "The affair is at an end, for the Pope never intended to interfere with political action or its details. We are glad to find the Bishop of Limerick's name amongst the signatures to yesterday's resolution. With regard to his Lordship's phrase in the letter already alluded to, viz.: 'In furtherance of an agitation conducted against the Pope,' we think we may speak with authority for all concerned, and say with emphasis that there is no such agitation. It could not find a foothold on the soil of Ireland. Some things may have been said on the platform and at a meeting or two when men were stung by the enemy's taunt that their Pope had turned against them, but these were the merest ebullitions of the moment, regretted the next." *United Ireland* adds in a long editorial that it would be cant to affect not to know that the action of the Holy Office is an affront to the deepest and most earnest convictions as to what is best for the moral as well as the material interests of the people. On the other hand disobedience to explicit instructions from the Holy Office would be an act of revolt from their disciplinary ecclesiastical duty.

FROM THE FATHERLAND.

The Emperor's Improved Health Permits of His Transacting Business.

BERLIN, May 31.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the Emperor sanctioned the Quinquennial Parliament bill with the greatest reluctance, and that he wrote a special letter to Minister von Puttkamer, dwelling upon the necessity of preserving the freedom and right of election with all the more care in view of the new law.

At Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet the election of two Conservatives was unanimously declared void, owing to illegality in the formation of the electoral districts. One of the candidates was Minister von Puttkamer's brother.

Emperor Frederick had a satisfactory night. Gen. Albedyll made the usual report to his Majesty this morning. Yesterday the Emperor granted a long audience to Baron von Seideneck, the German Consul at Havana.

The police now refuse to allow the people to throw flowers and petitions into the Emperor's carriage when he is driving.

It is reported at Metz that the Alsace-Lorraine railway companies refuse to accept French bank-notes.

The court will start for Potsdam at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

Prince Bismarck had a long interview with Emperor Frederick, remaining until 5 o'clock. Afterwards the Emperor and Empress drove in an open carriage to Grünwald. They returned at 6 o'clock, when the Emperor made his first visit to the mausoleum since the funeral of the late Emperor William. Kneeling beside the coffin of his father his Majesty offered up a silent prayer. This evening the Empress and Princess visited the Beyle Orphanage and distributed sweetmeats among the children. Dr. Mackenzie was present at a lecture given by Prof. Leyden at the university this evening. He was introduced to the audience by Prof. Krauz, and was welcomed by Prof. Leyden with a few complimentary remarks. The doctor was received with cheers by the audience.

Emperor Frederick has appointed Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, a Knight of the Order of Merit.

Dr. Mackenzie today introduced to the Emperor a boy 6 years of age, upon whom he performed tracheotomy a year ago. The Emperor conversed with the boy's mother and loaded the boy with sweetmeats, and asked him to visit the palace again. The mother says that, being accustomed to her son's talking, she understood perfectly every word uttered by the Emperor.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Guests at the French Exposition of 1889 Will Be Protected.

PARIS, May 31.—M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the interpellation by M. Reach said that the Government shared the feelings Herr von Tisza's speech had generally aroused, but the matter must not be exaggerated. While admitting that the exhibition of 1889 might arouse objections from nations who forgot that the centennial of 1889 recalled nothing but ideas of emancipation and justice, the Government would gratefully welcome participants in the exhibition, but bore no ill-will towards countries refusing to take part. A committee was formed for Austria to partake, with the Government's assent, which later was withdrawn. It therefore was Austria's right and duty to dissuade the Hungarians from partaking in the exhibition, but it was not right to say that the condition of affairs in France was such as to justify the fear that peace would be disturbed between the two countries at the time of the exhibition. Neither was it right to say that the French Government was not in a position to guarantee the safety of the guests. These were unjust charges, and were not expected from a country that we have always shown sympathy. Such words coming from such lips could not pass unremarked. The Government therefore instructed its Ambassador at Vienna, M. Decrais, to question Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Prime Minister, in relation to the matter. Count Kalnoky expressed deep regret for the incident and declared that neither the Government nor himself intended to affront France. Austria, he said, desired to maintain the excellent relations existing between the countries. Herr von Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, afterwards disclaimed any intention to wound French feelings. In conclusion M. Goblet said: "We are bound to believe the declarations of Count Kalnoky and Herr von Tisza to be sincere, and it now depends on the latter to dispel any misunderstanding that remains. France's policy is essentially pacific. She does not seek adventures. She is occupied with her own affairs. She is as remote from aggression as she is from weakness. The exhibition is the best evidence of the resolution that peace will not be disturbed through any fault of France. Never was public order better secured within France than at the present time. If there are troubles anywhere the Hungarians know well they are not in France. The Republic is solidly established. If neighboring States adopt measures prejudicial to our interests we do not waste words in useless recrimination, but wait and take in our own time the steps necessary. Every one will admit that this policy befits alike the dignity and the interest of France." M. Goblet's remarks were greeted with applause.

Coming to Canada.

LONDON, May 31.—Lord Stanley of Preston, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by his wife and staff, sailed in the Allan Line steamer Sarmatian, which sailed from Liverpool for Montreal today.

Condition of the Invalids.

MILAN, May 31.—The Emperor of Brazil will leave here for Aix-les-Bains Saturday.

LONDON, May 31.—John Bright passed a restless night and was no better this morning.

Mr. Bright had a restless day, and he is still extremely weak.

Cable Notes.

It is claimed in London that the German frontier incident was intended to aid the German and Austrian Governments in the passage of the credits to purchase new rifles for the army.

The Chamber of Commerce has declared itself opposed to the proposition of Atlantic ship-owners to increase the charges on bills of lading on the ground that a more rapid delivery of freights would be effected.

A dispatch from Shanghai says: "Russian intrigues have been renewed in Corea with the object of inducing the King to sever the connection between Corea and China. The King resents the retention of the Chinese resident at Seoul as an interference with his administration."

A Papal consistory will be held Friday, at which the new Bishop of Birmingham, the assistant Bishop of Newcastle, and the Bishops of Raphoe, Achonry, Kilmore, Vancouver, and St. Paul, Minn., will be preconized. The Rt.-Rev. William Bernard Ullathorne, who has resigned the Bishopric of Birmingham, will be preconized Bishop of Cabasa in Partibus.

MRS. VILLAVOSSA PAYING JAIL BOARD.

And While She Pays It Clarence Pomeroy Will Have to Stay Behind the Bars.

Clarence Pomeroy, the auctioneer, who is at present sojourning with Sheriff Matson because of his refusal to pay the amount awarded by the jury to Mrs. Villavossa, the wife of an expressman, has evidently made up his mind to stay. The pick of the auction-room, in the shape of comfortable bed, mattress, and easy chair, were sent over to the jail yesterday, and the rules of the prison in his case allow of a liberal addition to the meagre board furnished by the Sheriff, for which the woman has to pay $3.50 weekly. A common sitting-room, which the jovial auctioneer shares with Ed McDonald and a few other choice spirits under temporary banishment, cigars in plenty, and all the daily papers together make the lot of the involuntary recluse far from unbearable.

"I wish to contradict a statement which appeared in THE TRIBUNE and which all the other papers have copied," said G. W. Pomeroy, the father of the man in jail. "My son is not a partner in the firm of Pomeroy, Son & Co. and never was. He is simply an employé on salary. My son who was a partner and whose name figures in the title of the firm is buried at Oakland. The occurrence upon which this suit was commenced happened at a residence on the North Side, and not at our auction-rooms. The difference over which the quarrel originated was 10 cents, and the woman grabbed some silver on the desk in front of my son. The mistake he made was in dropping the prosecution—but it's no use trying the case over again. My lawyer made an application to file a schedule for my son under the insolvency act, but Judge Prendergast refused the application, as he claimed the ground of the action was malice, and therefore not under the insolvency laws. We took an appeal under bond of $150 to the Circuit Court, although the Judge claimed that we ought to go to the Appellate Court. This appeal will be filed today, and the case will come up on a motion for my son's release pending the settlement of the suit, most likely Monday."

"Keep him in jail?" said the husband of the woman who had secured the $1,000 verdict. "Well, I should think we will. If I have to sell my horse and wagon to pay his board I'll keep him there as long as the law allows me, or until he pays up."

OFFICIAL WEATHER GUESSES.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1—1 a. m.—For Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, slightly warmer, local rains, preceded by fair weather in Indiana and Illinois, light to fresh variable winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, slightly warmer, followed by cooler, fair weather, followed in Wisconsin by local rains, light to fresh variable winds.

For Minnesota and Dakota, slightly cooler, fair weather, followed by local rains in Southern Minnesota, light to fresh northerly winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, slightly cooler, followed in Nebraska by warmer, rain, followed in Nebraska by fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

For Kansas and Colorado, slight changes in temperature, fair weather, preceded in Kansas by local rains, light to fresh variable winds.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer....	Thermometer....	Direction of wind....	State of weather....	Rainfall for 24 hours....
New York	29.72	62	S. W.	Cloudy..	....
Washington, D. C.	29.76	64	Calm.	Clear....	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.94	72	Calm.	Clear....	....
New Orleans, La.	29.94	76	N. W.	Clear....	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	74	S. W.	Clear....	....
Nashville, Tenn.	29.86	68	N. W.	Clear....	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.86	62	N.	Clear....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.74	52	W.	Clear....	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.66	52	S. W.	Cloudy..	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.70	52	N. E.	Fair....	....
Erie, Pa.	29.76	42	S. W.	Clear....	....
Cleveland, O.	29.82	56	N. W.	Clear....	....
Sandusky, O.	29.86	56	N. W.	Clear....	....
Toledo, O.	29.88	52	W.	Clear....	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.84	52	W.	Clear....	....
Alpena, Mich.	29.80	44	W.	Clear....	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.84	48	S.	Clear....	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.78	46	N. W.	Clear....	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.84	48	N. W.	Clear....	....
Chicago	29.86	58	N.	Clear....	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.86	44	N. W.	Clear....	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.76	54	W.	Fair....	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.80	60	W.	Fair....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.86	54	S.	Cloudy..	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.90	58	N. W.	Clear....	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.90	62	Calm.	Rain....	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.90	64	Calm.	Clear....	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.94	66	N. W.	Clear....	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.92	60	Calm.	Clear....	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.92	64	N.	Clear....	....
Lamar, Mo.	29.94	64	E.	Clear....	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.93	64	S.	Clear....	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.88	66	S.	Rain....	....
Huron, Dak.	29.92	58	S. E.	Clear....	....
Yankton, Dak.	29.92	54	N.	Rain....	.38
Moorhead, Minn.	29.92	50	N.	Clear....	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.98	50	N.	Clear....	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.98	56	N.	Clear....	....
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.96	56	N.	Clear....	....
Helena, Mont.	29.96	52	S. W.	Cloudy..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.94	56	N.	Fair....	....
Denver, Colo.	29.88	62	S. W.	Fair....	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.90	62	S. E.	Fair....	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.86	80	Calm.	Clear....	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.78	70	N.	Fair....	....
Minnedosa	29.40	42	N.	Clear....	....
Fort Garry	29.98	40	N.	Fair....	....
Norfolk	29.74	70	S.	Rain....	2.84
Medicine Hat	....	....	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.82	74	S. W.	Cloudy..	.01
Montrose	29.98	54	E.	Fair....	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.86	74	S.	Clear....	.02
Pensacola, Fla.	29.88	74	N. W.	Clear....	....

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

QUEENSTOWN, May 31.—Arrived, steamers Germanic and Nevada from New York.

LONDON, May 31.—Arrived, France from New York and Maryland from Baltimore.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 31.—Arrived, steamers Ems and Saale from New York for Bremen.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arrived, steamer Wieland from Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—Arrived, steamer Scandinavian from Glasgow.

MOVILLE, May 31.—Arrived, steamer Manitoban from Boston for Glasgow.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed the following decisions here today:

Victor Michel, appellant, vs. Elizabeth Michel. Action for divorce; struck from the docket.

State of Iowa, appellant, vs. Geo. Hastings. Affirmed.

John Melhop Son & Co., vs. J. S. Fathwell and others. Appellant's affirmed.

GATH'S CHICAGO GOSSIP.

[*Continued from first page.*]

back to the law and made his mandate upon these receiving railroads, some of which had thrown themselves into the business attitude of supporting the strikers in order to get the Burlington Railroad's trade. Hence the decision was against the recalcitrant railroads, but Gresham's expounding of the inter-State law was in the light of information to the engineers as well. The engineers' brotherhood listened, reflected, and advised, and dropped the matter. So it would seem that the purely labor issue had gotten out of the way for the purposes of the pending political campaign.

The Mills bill at Washington seems to be regarded out here as no longer a Mills bill, but as anybody's bill, bearing all the marks of former tariff combinations, every constituency being willing to let anything go except that which they possess or excel in. In short, the Mills bill seems to be regarded as another tariff bill with wool as the only stickler in it, and wool is an agricultural and Western production. I therefore think that the Presidential contest is going to result in an endeavor to show that no legislation has been attempted in Congress against the manufacturing interests, and this is a defensive position instead of that original aggressive view which Morrison and Cleveland intended. The tariff debate at Washington may be regarded there as the greatest debate of modern times, but it seems to the plain public a good deal like the prize-fight between Sullivan and Mitchell—a sudden rain came down or the darkness approached and the two men shook hands and divided the stake.

During the last week I talked with several of the Presidential candidates, and their minds are in a chaotic condition about the tariff. There was Gov. Stanford of California, who made a manifest free-trade argument to me soon after he came to the Senate with especial reference to the steamship interest in which his railroad company was engaged with Asia. The last time I saw him, which was Wednesday night of last week, he said that the Pacific States had too many new interests to abandon the tariff, and that, while his woolen mills under free trade could get long staple cotton to make blankets at an advantage, after all the wage question was the whole matter. He said that he could take out the machinery of the Mission mills and send it to China, and get the labor there at 10 cents a day quite as good as the Chinese labor he paid $1.35 a day to in San Francisco.

Mr. Depew remarked that if it was a mere question of cheap manufacturing China was the place, to which some of the British manufacturers had already repaired and where others would probably go. He said that a low duty or free trade in steel rails would be a temporary advantage to his corporation, but that they had paid as high as $125 a ton for steel rails before the Americans made them, and was apprehensive that if the steel-rail mills here were to close up these rails might go back from $33 a ton to $75 a ton.

Mr. Sherman said that the principal result of free wool would be dear mutton to eat.

Mr. Allison said that, while there were individual free-traders through Iowa in both parties, he thought both the parties were rather optimistic towards the spread of the manufacturing system in the country, and that nearly all the communities and cities wanted more rather than less manufactures to aid in their growth.

I found out at Erie, Pa., that that which saved Mr. William L. Scott when he ran the second time for Congress was his agitation and passage of the Oleomargarine bill, which was in the light of protection to dairy butter and cheese. He flooded his district with pamphlets and articles on that subject, and whereas he was first elected by a division in the Republican party he ran through the second time as a cheese and butter protectionist—a cow and bull protectionist, a farm and farming protectionist pure and simple.

"The same situation," a Chicagoan remarked to me who goes every year to Europe, "is happening on the other side of the water; they have trademarks covering a particular sample or product, and whoever crosses the line of a trademark is thrown out of the privileges of free trade. Consequently trademarks are multiplying over there, like the Irishman's trademark on the overcoat in dispute, when another Irishman claimed the coat, and the Judge was entirely unable to decide, and the jury as well, until one Irishman ripped the lining of the coat open and took out two small dried peas, which he said were his trademark, 'P' being for Patrick and 'P' for Powers, be jabbers."

Whilst individuals maintain their independence on the tariff question, I am satisfied it is not going to work any division in the Republican party during the next summer's contest, not even in the West. The State elections, which go on coincident with the Presidential election, call for the liveliest divisions of voters on the old party lines. Here in Illinois Gen. John Palmer is nominated for Governor, and THE TRIBUNE claims that they will roll him under by as big majority as fell upon Lyman Trimbull when he ran for Governor as a former Republican years ago.

Gresham has taken hold of a large part of the public mind from that subtle magnetism which attaches to a personal temperament and gets itself understood by diffusion and intercourse until the whole country is impregnated with it as by the invisible pollen which makes the hay-fever. One substantial man said to me yesterday that he was against John Sherman because his nose turned up too much at the end. I had to smile at the simplicity of this remark from a man otherwise sensible, but such things become the public prejudice as much as in the time of Aristides, when his being called "The Just" too much led to his being ostracized. If he had only been called the warm Aristides he would have been spared even in that hot country.

Here is an extraordinary instance of a highly experienced man put out of the way in Chicago, where the thermometer plays around zero as its native home in winter, because he is said to be cold, and that is Lyman Trumbull. They now say that he is both old and cold, in sublime indifference to the fact that everything that is old must also be cold. Cold old is unforgivable, while cold young may be considered in the light of intellectual precocity and condensed common sense.

I fancy that if the Democratic National Convention had been held in Chicago instead of St. Louis it would have had a more permeating influence in the disputable North. It is true that Mr. Tilden was nominated at St. Louis and made a powerfully popular run, but the Northern element managed his convention, and he ran upon the almost solitary platform of expunging and punishing official malfeasance and carelessness at a time when there was a panic on the land and the shadow of 1874 had not been lifted. By 1880, although the Republican party was already rent with divisions, the accidental outcome of the Chicago Convention, Garfield, was triumphant in Indiana as well as in New York. The Democrats here generally predict a great contest this summer. The bottoms of society and business will probably be shaken up. Personal attacks and personal feelings, which are such necessary emanations of the animal heart, will not be spared to either candidate. Getting Blaine out of the road does not close the gates of opprobium. Gresham is on the bench and has only become formidable within a little while, but there is a whisper already that he was a Know-Nothing. Had Blaine continued in the field there would have been fanned into life an idea that Gresham was the opponent of his character and career; therefore, the retirement of Blaine so soon following the death of Conkling equalizes in the Republican party the downfall of the factions.

Mr. Platt of New York, who went out of the Senate with Mr. Conkling, took the platform at Chicago for Blaine four years ago in the most surprising manner. From what is understood here the New York and Pennsylvania delegations will have free movement within their lines. It seems to me that the convention is going to witness a strong contest between Sherman and Gresham, neither of whom, however, is embittered against the other by anything that is known in the past.

Sherman felt a little sore last week at Blaine's continued grasp of power and uncertain relation to the candidacy. Blaine has now gotten out of the way, and I should think that Sherman would pick up some votes to begin with out of the Blaine encampment.

There will be trading in the Republican Convention towards the Vice-Presidency I should suppose. No other reason would account for Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin staying in the field. Mr. Alger is going to have some trouble to land in the Vice-Presidency, because he comes from a State contiguous to Illinois and Indiana, where Gresham has taken hold. A great party responsibility rests upon such persons as Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay, who will bring here the heavy delegations from the East. And not improbably the State of Ohio may have the settling of the conflict. The Southern States have probably learned political wisdom by their utter vicissitude so far as the Republican party goes, and it is perhaps just as well that a large portion of their vote should be tied up to Mr. Sherman to commence with.

The Gresham movement gets great reinforcement from the favor with which it is regarded by a good many disgruntled Democrats who clung to Blaine supposing that he would run the strongest against Cleveland, until a fortnight ago, when they began to waver towards Gresham, and now Gresham has to fear only the magnitude of the Sherman movement and organization, the hostility of the Harrison personality in Indiana, and the trading and combining dispositions of leaders who had expected to acclaim Mr. Blaine through the convention.

Clarkson of Iowa has been trying hard to get the Eastern Blaine men to come in for Mr. Allison. But it is said here that Iowa has got a second as well as a first choice, and that this second choice is liable to be Gresham, and that Nebraska and Kansas have an undertone towards the choice of Illinois.

Gresham's picture is all around Chicago and represents a man of rather harmonious head, brows, and eyes, and looks not to have carried cares nor wounds with any petulance—rather to have let his sufferings affect his hair, which is now streaked with gray, though he is, I understand, about 58 years of age only. His head is full; the forehead is not bulging or overintellectual, but rather subordinate to the sleekness and symmetry of the general animal, who was a battle animal and took much of his education in the school of war, and in being transplanted to Chicago reached the greatest centre of life and society, which one of the outer Generals in the Roman provinces might have been expected to find when he got to Constantinople and was made a Quaestor or Governor there. There seems to be nothing shy about Mr. Gresham, whilst he has all the sense of fitness and judicial modesty, which he will be measured by if this great temptation of his life should pass over his head and leave him still a Circuit Judge.

Here is where the difficulty is going to be, in getting Gresham to accept the second place on the Republican ticket, which the Sherman men are now talking up. I am told that he will positively resign his seat on the bench if he is nominated for President, and he is a poor man. But it is thought that he would not resign for the incidental office of Vice-President, but would decline the place.

Some say, however, that Gresham is too good a party man to interpose even his personal convenience and solvency against the necessities of his party. I heard Mr. Wilson, of that family which owns the *Evening Journal*, say that it was doubted whether Gresham would take the second place on the ticket, but he supposed the Judge would if absolutely required for party patriotism.

The Gresham men here are strenuously against the idea that Gresham would consent to be made the second man on the ticket. They think they have got him into the position where the interests of the Republican party and the wavering character of the independent vote demand that he should head the ticket. But the mere geographical question of taking the Vice-President from the far East because the President may be taken from the West is not formidable hereabout, for it is known that in the East they will be perfectly willing to take both men from the West. No name in the East arouses any emotion; Hawley's name is mentioned chiefly because it has been mentioned so long. Gresham possesses in himself suspected elements of independence, and the centrifugal character of Mr. Hawley would be too much perhaps in the same direction.

Not unlikely Frank Hiscock or Mr. Morton of New York will play a part for the second place on the ticket.

I should think Mr. Platt's leadership would be partly vindicated by the nomination of either of these men for Vice-President.

New Jersey and Connecticut are also being looked over for a man to go with Gresham. McComas of Maryland and Gough of West Virginia are among the persons who are slightly discussed when the question arises whether a Southern man might not profitably be put upon this ticket.

The action of the temperance convention at Indianapolis in bidding towards the South is liable to have some influence here. But unless the multitude in the Republican party show more zeal than they have up to the present time the Republican Convention is liable to be managed by its State leaders in combination, and here is where the Gresham movement is still deficient. It has the organization in Illinois, but I am not sure that it has an active boss in another State.

However, rapid evolutions will take place between now and the 19th of June. No doubt every expedient will be tried to break Gresham up. Harrison holds in his hand a great card, if he had the magnanimity to play it and to call upon his friends to support his competitor from Indiana. He is out of public life for the present and has everything to gain by liberality, and nothing whatever—except resentment—to satisfy by defeating Gresham. GATH.

IOWA'S COLLEGE SCANDAL.

Johnson County People Maintain that Their Record Is Good.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—The University Investigating Committee today finished its three weeks' work. The most important testimony today was as to the moral surroundings of the university, concerning which so much has been said. George W. Ball presented a statement composed from the census of 1885, criminal reports, and reports of Wardens of the two Iowa penitentiaries showing that the percentage of illiteracy in this (Johnson) county was much below the average of the State; that the number of schoolhouses and schoolteachers in Johnson County was much above the average; that the number of convictions for crime during the last eight years in Johnson County was less than one-half of the average number per county of convictions in the State; and that the number of persons sent to the two penitentiaries from Johnson County in the last eight years was only about one-half the average for the State. He also presented statistics from the same reports comparing Johnson County with eighteen other counties of about the same population, and with twenty-one other counties in which the different colleges and universities were located; also, with seventeen of the counties with a population of less than 12,000 each, mostly in the northwestern part of the State. In each of these comparative statements it was shown conclusively that the percentage of illiteracy in Johnson County was much below the average; that the number of schools and school terms and teachers was much above the average; and that the numbers of persons convicted of crime and the number sent to penitentiaries was generally less than one-half the average, and in some cases only about one-fourth the average of the counties with which comparisons were made.

Gov. Kirkwood and other citizens testified as to the good influence surrounding students. The committee adjourned until June 11 to enable the Democratic members to attend the National Democratic Convention.

BLAZES OF YESTERDAY.

A $100,000 Loss at St. Paul—Fires in Other Cities.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 31.—[Special.]—At 5:30 this morning the St. Paul Knitting-Works, situated in South St. Paul Park, were entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss, which is almost covered by insurance, which amounts to $100,000. The power used for the knitting machines is furnished by the hydro-carbon process of heating. The supply pipe leading from the oil tank to the generator became leaky a few days ago and a quantity of the fluid dropped into the water covering the floor of the air chamber. In building a fire under the auxiliary boiler this morning some coals dropped into the water, igniting the oil, which of course was on the surface, and setting the whole thing on fire. Instead of making any attempt to avert the conflagration the men fled, and in a few hours the building was in ruins. The St. Paul Park Improvement Company is under bonds to rebuild the factory at once.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—Fire this morning burned the top story of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. No one was hurt, and the fire, though somewhat serious, was quickly controlled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.—Fire last night at Selma, in Fresno County, California, burned one-half of the block opposit the Southern Pacific Railway depot. Loss, $100,000; partially insured.

THE THEATRES.

"Mlle. de Bressier," which had its first Chicago representation at the Columbia last evening, was written by Albert Delpit, and originally brought out at Paris. This was about two years ago. Mr. Delpit is American born, being a native of New Orleans. The play, which, like many Parisian dramas, was first of all a novel, created a sensation by one powerful scene—the shooting of the Communist in the second act. Mr. Irving bought the piece for England, not for production, but to reserve the one strong situation for contingencies. He courteously permitted Mrs. Potter to use the play in London. The lady had much faith in it and bought gorgeous costumes for the part of the heroine, but as it proved a failure in New York Mr. H. C. Miner, her manager, would not give his consent to her attempting it again until now. She wishes to revive it next week in New York, but it is said that the manager of the theatre at which she will appear in that city will have none of it. Truly, "Mlle. de Bressier" is a dull play despite its one or two fine moments. It has lost its Parisian color without taking any other, and its episodes lack cohesiveness and cumulative interest. The first act is of no importance, the action really beginning at the second. The heroine has just received the news of the death at the hands of the Communists of her father and brother. A fugitive insurgent appeals to her for asylum. She takes him within the gates. The soldiers pursuing him come up and demand him. They tell her that he is one of the party that murdered her father and brother. In her thirst for vengeance she gives up the communist. The soldiers disregarding her pleas for mercy (for she repents her deed as soon as it is committed) place him against a wall and instantly shoot him. The remainder of the play concerns itself with the love of this woman for the son of the man she gave up to death. It ought to be interesting, but is not. There are drawing love scenes, irrelevant matter, and dialog that is without dramatic point. The audience was slightly bored. A man in one of the orchestra chairs fainted and was carried out. When the third act came to an end Mr. Bellew, as the sculptor, destroyed in his rage the clay model of the heroine. He flung the damp earth from him in his passion, but his aim was reckless, for the stuff went into Gen. Carson's box and one lump was projected into a lady's lap. Fortunately it was too soft to do any harm, and only occasioned from the occupants of the box a good-natured laugh. The acting as a whole could hardly be regarded as adequate. Mrs. Potter looked lovely in gowns that were rich and tasteful—far more becoming than the Directory costumes that she wore in "The Lady of Lyons." She appeared to advantage when sitting for the sculptor to model her bust. She showed feeling in the exacting passages, but it was not objective, and, therefore, left the audience unmoved. Indeed, it was difficult to hear Mr. Bellew and some of the other actors, showing that the company had not gaged the acoustics of the house. Distinct articulation is not cultivated by them as one of the virtues of elocution. Mr. Bellew was picturesque in a dainty way as the plebeian artist. His grief had a feminine tinge, which is not extraordinary, perhaps, in a Frenchman. The acting of the others does not suggest compliments. One bit of by-play which was curious was that of Miss Minnie Monk as the hero's mother. Her son is brought in wounded, and after providing him with a sofa she gives him no further attention, but calmly sits down and devotes herself to needlework. "Mlle. de Bressier" will hold the boards during the remainder of the week.

***

At Kimball Hall Wednesday night another youthful aspirant for pianistic honors, Miss Sybla Ramus, made her début. The young lady is 13 years old, extremely modest, and possesses talent of a high order. Her program embraced the Bach "Loure," from a violoncello sonata (arranged for the piano), Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," Beethoven's rondo op. 129, the Weber rondo op. 62, a Chopin valse for solo numbers; and she also played, assisted by her brother, Carl Ramus, Mozart's Sonata in D for two pianos, Hensett's "If I Were a Bird," Heller's well-known tarantelle, and Rivé-King's waltz, "On Blooming Meadows." Miss Ramus has an unusual technical facility, phrases intelligently, and shows a poetic quality in her interpretations which promises well for future excellence as an artist. The freedom and ease of her wrist work were remarkable in one so young. Miss Von Oltner sang Campana's "La Zingarella" and Pixis' "Swiss Boy." Her tones were neither true to the key nor of agreeable quality.

The choir of St. Mark's Church gave its fourth annual concert last evening at the First Methodist Church. The Rev. Charles A. Capwell played with artistic expression Dr. Volkmar's "Festival Sonata," constructed upon the themes of "America" and "Die Wacht am Rhein." Mr. W. M. Simmons contributed a flute solo, "The Remembrance," by Terschak, an elaborately embellished composition, in the performance of which he showed considerable skill. He was at his best in the more sustained melodic passages, producing in these the purest tones. The Lotus Quartet gave a number of selections with fine effect. Mr. C. A. Knorrs sang Wellings' "How Shall I Woo Her?" and Clay's "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby." Mrs. Lizzie E. Bintliff played the Mendelssohn concerto in G minor in a pleasing and graceful manner, though without displaying any great physical strength in the climaxes. The Rev. Charles A. Capwell furnished the orchestral parts of the concerto upon the organ. The choir was heard in various choruses, part songs, etc., in all of which they made an excellent impression.

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"The Critic; or a Tragedy Rehearsed," which will be given by the comedy company at McVicker's next week, is by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. It was produced originally at the "Theatre Royal," Drury Lane, 1807, and was adapted to the modern stage by the late Charles Matthews. The principal incidents occur on the stage of a theatre, and are led up to by an author inviting some of his friends to be present at the final rehearsal of his new tragedy. The literal interpretation given by the actors to the author's stage directions and the havoc they create with their ideas of eliminating portions of the text, give cause for hearty laughter throughout the entire play. Mr. Henley will appear as Puff, the author; Mrs. Georgie Drew Barrymore as Tilberina, Mr. Henry Lee as Lord Burleigh, and every member of the company will be in the cast.

***

Mr. Smalley writes to the New York *Tribune* that Mr. Irving's Robert Macaire "put a certain strain on the loyalty of his admirers." But Miss Terry has a part in Calmour's "Amber Heart" "of which she has made a beautiful and original character. Her success during the first act was doubtful. In the second it was overwhelming. Probably she has done nothing more perfect or powerful, nothing more full of strange charm and deep pathos, than her Ellaline, and nothing in which her mastery over some subtle secrets of her art was more visible."

The latest dramatic authorship to be called into question is that of "Jocelyn," the play in which Miss Rose Coghlan is to star next season under the management of Augustus Pitou. Miss Coghlan has announced the play as the work of her brother, Charles Coghlan, a member of Mr. Palmer's Madison Square Theatre company. Now comes Dawson A. Blanchard of Washington, who claims that the play is his. He dramatized it, he says, from Lamartine's poem, copyrighted it, and then submitted it to Manager Palmer. Mr. Palmer says it is a coincidence.

Miss Sadie Martinot sails for France June 9, and is to "personally" make the English version of the French vaudeville in which she is to appear under Mr. M. B. Leavitt's management. It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Robert C. Hilliard will be a member of Miss Martinot's company. Her season will open in New Haven Nov. 12.

Mr. Mike Kelly of the Boston Base-Ball Club has signed a contract with Charles Hoyt to play the part of the good-natured man in his new farce, "A Brass Monkey." He is to join Mr. Hoyt's company at the close of each ball season and play with it until the next one opens at a salary, it is said, of $100 a week.

Little Tich, of whom much is expected in the forthcoming extravaganza at the Chicago Opera-House, will arrive in this city Saturday. His dancing is original, and thus far he has had no imitators.

Abandoned the Church to Hunt Gold.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 31.—Special.]—There is great excitement in Brown County over the discovery of gold near the Village of Georgetown, on Bean Blossom Creek, in considerable quantities. An old California miner has been prospecting in this vicinity, and last Sunday discovered a rich vein. Nuggets worth $4 and $5 are being found. The people were at church when the announcement of the discovery was made, and every one departed, leaving the minister alone. Hundreds of men were searching along the stream today for dust, which is being found in considerable quantities.

Columbia will rule the household.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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What the Insurance Department of Missouri Has to Say About

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320, 322 & 324 BROADWAY, New York.

JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary and General Manager.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

STATE OF MISSOURI INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, May 11, 1888.

The bearer, E. W. Knott, Deputy Superintendent of this Department, is hereby specially appointed by me to make a personal examination into the affairs of the United States Mutual Accident Association of the City of New York, and is duly authorized to do all acts necessary for such examination.

Witness my hand and official seal. ALFRED CARR, Superintendent.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1888.

Charles B. Peet, Esq., President United States Mutual Accident Association:

DEAR SIR: At the completion this day of an examination of your company, by direction of Hon. Alfred Carr, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri, we take pleasure in testifying that the facts of the annual statement of the company for Dec. 31 last were truthfully set forth; that your company was then in possession of the assets claimed, and that its liabilities were accurately determined.

The vouchers and returned checks indorsed by beneficiaries, for death loss claims, and by the insured under disability claims, with their accompanying proofs, have been duly compared by us in detail and found to be correct. The balance of items constituting the remainder of the disbursements of 1887 were also compared with the books and proved to be true.

For the income account the items were verified, by comparison of the entries, from the first detail by individual numbers of certificates in the daily receipt books and policy registers through the whole system of records, to the final entry in the ledger, to a sufficient extent to satisfy us that no misstatement can have occurred, and that all the account is correct.

We find also that the system of checks adopted in carrying out the detail of current office work is ample to detect error in any direction, and to protect the company, its officers, and members in all their relations with one another.

As far as can be known from the paucity of statistics of casualties available for public comparison, the ratio of total losses by the company to total numbers insured—nearly the whole business of the company being in the preferred classes of hazard—seems to be extremely favorable, the cost so far not having exceeded $3.00 per thousand of indemnity. All claims against the company, except for fraud, have been paid promptly in full. In cases of change of occupation, while a policy is in force, from a preferred to a hazardous class, as from the life of a merchant to that of a cowboy, the policy is justly scaled in case of loss to an amount which would have been originally written in the latter class.

The practice of the company in charging a uniform assessment and making the amount of policy vary with the risk assumed, seems to be upon a more correct basis than that of uniform policy with variable premium.

We are satisfied that the business of the company from its organization to the present time has been honestly and judiciously administered, and that its whole system of accounts, and the intercourse of its managers with its members, are compact and under a method not easily to be improved upon.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
E. W. KNOTT, Deputy Supt. and Examiner,
AUG. F. HARVEY, Department Actuary,
} Ins. Dept. of Missouri.

FOR APPLICATION BLANKS APPLY TO

G. G. GERRISH, Room 19, 164 La Salle-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK PIERCE GETS FIVE MONTHS.

The Prohibition Constable Was Too Zealous and Must Pay the Penalty.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—Judge Kavanagh, in the District Court today, sentenced Frank Pierce, the prohibition constable, to five months in the Fort Madison Penitentiary. Pierce was convicted of attempting to extort money from a druggist as a bribe to let him alone and not search for liquor. He has been the principal prohibition constable, and has led in the work of closing the saloons, but not always in ways above suspicion. He was released under bond of $1,500 and will appeal to the Supreme Court.



FRANK PIERCE.

AN ATTACHMENT FOR HUNTINGTON.

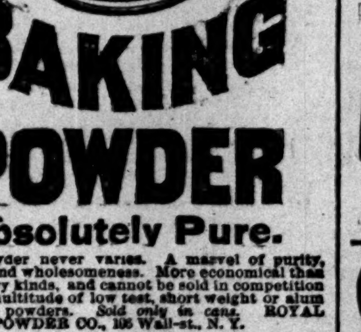
The Railroad Millionaire Fails to Appear and a Writ Is Issued.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—C. P. Huntington failed to appear in the Law and Equity Court this morning to answer for contempt, and an alias attachment was issued for him. At the same time D. T. Sanders, for the local stockholders, asked that the property of the Short Route Transfer Company be taken from Huntington's hands and placed in the control of a receiver. The plaintiff's attorneys moved the court to issue an alias attachment against Mr. Huntington, returnable at some future day to be named by the court. Mr. Huntington's attorney filed an affidavit seeking to remove Judge Toney from hearing the case. This will be argued at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow. Judge Toney was disinclined to listen to this latter argument until the contempt attachment had been answered.

McAuliffe Will Meet Conley.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A telegram to Richard K. Fox from J. D. Hayes of Ashland, Wis., announces that a match between Mike Conley, the "Ithaca Giant," and Joe McAuliffe, the champion of the Pacific coast, for $5,000, with a purse of $2,000, has been arranged. It will be with bare hands, *Police Gazette* rules, and will take place in August.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

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Celluloid Collars and Cuffs retain shape and finish for months. Illustrated price-list free by mail. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

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Gentlemen looking for a Spring or "Thin" Overcoat, not wishing to pay high-priced tailors' prices, will do well to see our stock before purchasing.

Meltons, Kerseys, Covert Cloths, Granites, Scotch Cheviots, English Twills and Worsteds in all the latest shades; silk or lasting linings; plain or silk faced. Prices from

$12.00 to $35.00.

Lower grades of All-Wool Thin Overcoats, of our own make, from

$6.00 to $12.00.

Gentlemen's Fine Walking Suits in Sacks and Three and Four Button Cutaways, ready for wear,

$15.00 to $35.00.

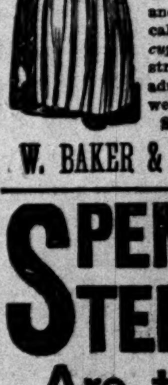
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Open Evenings until July 4th.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.



Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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ONE FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

THE MAROONS GET THE BEST OF THE VISITING CLUB.

A Game That Abounded in Heavy Batting and Superior Base Running—Only One Game Played in the National League, the Hoosiers Defeating Boston—Pittsburg Forfeits to New York—Other Base-Ball News.

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	21	9	.700	Brooklyn	25	9	.735
Boston	20	13	.606	Cincinnati	23	9	.718
New York	17	12	.586	St. Louis	19	8	.703
Detroit	17	13	.566	Athletic	14	15	.482
Philad'phia	14	14	.500	Baltimore	13	17	.433
Pittsburg	12	17	.413	Cleveland	11	20	.354
Indian'p'lis	10	20	.333	Louisville	9	23	.281
Washingt'n	8	21	.275	Kansas City	7	22	.241

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Central Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	13	7	.650	Davenport	16	5	.761
Omaha	14	9	.608	Peoria	14	6	.700
Kansas City	14	9	.608	Dubuque	13	6	.631
Milwaukee	10	9	.526	Crawfdsv'le	10	9	.526
St. Paul	10	10	.500	Rockford	6	10	.375
St. Louis	11	14	.440	Bl'mington	4	9	.307
Chicago	7	12	.368	Decatur	5	14	.262
Minneap'lis	8	17	.320	Danville	5	15	.250

Today's Games.

National League—Chicago at Washington, Pittsburg at New York, Indianapolis at Boston, Detroit at Philadelphia.

Western Association—St. Louis at Philadelphia, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Kansas City at Cleveland, Louisville at Baltimore.

Western Association—Kansas City at Omaha, St. Louis at Des Moines, Minneapolis at Chicago.

Central Inter-State League—Peoria at Rockford, Bloomington at Danville, Decatur at Crawfordville.

SUCCESS FOR THE MAROONS.

The Minneapolis Boys Loose Their First Chicago Game—A Decision.

The Maroons and the Minneapolis team yesterday played their first game on the home grounds. It was a slugging match in which costly errors on both sides helped to swell the score. The local battery was Dwyer and McCauley. Hallstrom and Broughton were in the points for the visitors. Dwyer's pitching was hit harder than in any previous game this season. In the first six innings the visitors made twelve hits for a total of sixteen bases. In the last three they did not make a hit. Hallstrom was on trial. The Maroons gaged his curves for eight singles, four doubles, and a three-bagger. Long made three singles and Schoeneck two singles and two doubles. The base-running on both sides was first-class. In the seventh inning Brosnan was hit on the arm by a pitched ball and wanted to take a base on it. Fessenden would not allow it, maintaining that he intentionally put up his arm. Brosnan refused to go back to the plate and told Fessenden to declare him out. Fessenden obligingly decided him out for not taking his position. The score follows:

Maroons.	R	B	P	A	E	Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hengle, 2b	1	1	0	3	3	Jevne, l. f.	1	2	0	1	1
Long, l. f.	1	3	0	0	1	Patton, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Crogan, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Walsh, 3b	0	0	2	5	1
Lange, 3b	2	0	3	0	1	Hawes, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Moriarty, c.f.	2	2	1	0	0	Kreig, s. s.	1	1	0	2	1
Schoeneck, 1b	1	4	9	0	0	Brosnan, 2b	2	2	0	2	1
McCauley, c.	1	1	12	3	0	Hallstrom, p.	0	0	0	6	2
Dwyer, p.	1	1	1	15	0	M'Cullom, c.f	2	1	2	0	0
Hanrahan, ss	0	1	0	3	0	Broughton, c	0	2	10	2	0
Totals	9	13	26	24	5	Totals	8	12	27	18	6

NOTE.—Brosnan out for not taking his position.

Maroons	0	0	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	—9
Minneapolis	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—8

Runs earned—Maroons, 4; Minneapolis, 3. Two-base hits—Hengle, Schoeneck (2), Dwyer, Broughton (2.) Three-base hits—Hanrahan, Brosnan. Bases on balls—Lange (2). Struck out—Crogan, Moriarty, Dwyer, Jevne, Walsh, Hawes (2), Kreig (3), Hallstrom (3), McCullom, Patton. Passed balls—McCauley, 2; Broughton, 2. Wild pitches—Dwyer, 1. Stolen bases—Long, Moriarty, Jevne, Hawes (2), Kreig, Brosnan. Left on bases—Maroons, 7; Minneapolis, 6. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Fessenden.

Loose Fielding Characteristic of the Game—Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 13.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 31.—[Special.]—Both the St. Pauls and Milwaukees played a loose fielding game today, and St. Paul by pounding Shenkel made thirteen runs, but three of which were earned. Mills at second distinguished himself by two errors at critical points. The batting of Murphy and Morrissey was the feature of the game. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Forster, ss.	1	1	3	3	1	Murphy, c. f.	2	3	3	0	0
Lowe, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Carroll, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Strauss, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	Shafer, 2b	1	2	2	1	1
Cusick, 1b	0	1	6	0	0	Morrissey, 1b	3	4	11	0	1
Maskrey, r. f.	0	1	4	0	1	Veach, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Davin, c. f.	0	0	4	1	0	Reilly, 3b	1	1	2	2	0
Mills, 2b	0	1	4	0	2	Pickett, s. s.	2	0	3	5	3
Shenkle, p.	1	0	0	3	4	Kemmler, c.	3	1	4	3	0
Warner, c.	1	0	1	1	0	Anderson, p.	0	1	0	5	5
Totals	4	5	24	10	8	Totals	13	13	27	16	10

Milwaukee	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
St. Paul	3	0	1	3	0	0	3	3	*	—13

Earned runs—St. Paul, 3. Bases on balls—Off Shenkel, 4; off Anderson, 5. Struck out—Davin (2), Carroll, Reilly. Two-base hits—Murphy, Kemmler. Three-base hit—Veach. Double plays—Forster to Mills and Cusick. Passed balls—Warner, 1; Kemmler, 1. Wild pitches—Shenkel, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Hagan.

St. Louis, 2; Des Moines, 16.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—Des Moines won the game from St. Louis today with hands down and came near shutting them out. In the third inning Pitcher Nyce of the visitors had his right-hand injured in attempting to stop a hot ball from Smith's bat and was compelled to retire from the box. Arundel, the catcher, was placed in the box and went through the motions of pitching the game out, while Cantz played behind the bat and Nyce took Cantz place in right-field. Smith for the home team was effective in the box until the last inning, when he gave two men bases on balls. A couple of singles then gave the visitors two runs. Score:

Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Stearns, 1b	2	2	14	1	0	Nicholson, 2b	0	0	4	2	1
Quinn, 2b	4	2	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Shafer, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Crooks, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Holliday, c.f.	1	3	1	0	0	Burch, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Macullar, ss.	2	2	0	3	0	Herr, s. s.	1	0	6	2	0
Alvord, 3b	2	3	1	4	1	Hines, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Vandyke, l.f.	1	3	0	0	0	Cantz, r. f., c.	0	1	1	2	0
Traffley, c.	0	1	8	1	0	Arundel, c., p	0	0	0	1	3
Smith, p.	3	1	0	12	4	Nyce, p., r. f.	0	0	2	0	1
Totals	16	18	27	21	5	Totals	2	4	27	9	5

Des Moines	1	0	3	3	2	4	0	1	2	—16
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Runs earned—Des Moines, 15; St. Louis, 2. Two-base-hit—Alvord (2), Van Dyke. Three-base hit—Holliday. Struck out—By Smith, 5. Bases on balls—By Smith, 4; by Nyce and Arundel, 3. Passed balls—Traffley, 1; Cantz, 2. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Brennan.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Indianapolis and Boston Alone Play, the Hoosiers Winding.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—Indianapolis at first almost lost this afternoon's game with Boston, the loose work being in the fifth inning. They recovered in the eighth by a terrific batting streak. The score:

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Hines, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Wise, s. s.	1	3	3	5	0
Seery, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Johnston, c.f.	0	1	2	1	0
Denny, 3b	1	2	2	7	0	Kelly, r. f.	0	0	0	0	1
Bassett, 2b	1	1	2	4	0	Nash, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Glasscock, s.s	0	2	2	3	1	Morrill, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
M'Geachy, r.f	0	1	0	0	0	Hornung, l. f	0	1	3	0	1
Esterbr'ok, 1b	0	0	16	0	0	Burdock, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
Buckley, c.	1	1	3	1	1	Tate, c.	1	0	3	2	0
Shreve, p.	0	1	0	4	4	Radbourn, p.	1	0	0	3	2
Totals	4	11	27	19	6	Totals	3	8	24	15	4

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	*	—4

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 3. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Wise. Three-base hits—Denny, Wise. First base on balls—Nash, Tate, Bassett. Hit by pitched ball—Radbourn. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Struck out—Shreve, 3; Radbourn, 2. Wild pitches—Radbourn, 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Lynch.

THE MISCELLANEOUS RECORD.

Minor Games of the Day Played at Various Points.

Tri-State League—At Jackson: Jackson, 19; Kalamazoo, 2. At Sandusky: Sandusky, 3; Lima, 4. At Zanesville: Zanesville, 9; Wheeling, 2.

Indiana State League—At Logansport: Logansport, 8; Lafayette, 3.

Games Postponed by Rain.

The league—At Philadelphia: With Detroit. At Washington: With Chicago. At New York: Pittsburg failing to appear the game was declared forfeited to the home nine by a score of 9 to 1.

American Association—At Baltimore: With Louisville.

Base-Ball Notes.

The nine of Henry Katz & Co. will play Leopold Bros. & Co. Saturday on diamond No. 3, Lincoln Park.

The Whitings will leave tomorrow night for Louisville, where they will play the Eclipse team Sunday.

The item in yesterday's paper saying the C. T. & Co. defeated the Vernons was an error. The nine defeated was the Monons.

The Hub will play Willoughby, Hill & Co. Sunday at the City League grounds, Ogden avenue and Twelfth street, for $100 a side. June 10 The Hubs play the Pastimes on the same grounds, also for $100 a side.

An interesting game was played at Jackson Park Decoration-Day between the Chicago National and the Northwestern National Banks, which resulted in a victory for the Chicago National, the score being 13 to 19. The batteries were Hardgrave and Doyle and Layman and Roebuck. Umpire, Johnson.

The Mandel Bros.' Regular nine defeated the Mandel Bros.' Shipping Department team at Lake Park. The features of the game were the battery work of Gubbins and Waterman of the Regular nine. Burns and Lorenz were the battery of the Shipping Department. The score by innings was:

Mandel Bros.'	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—5
Mandel Bros.' Shipping Dept.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

RACING ON FAST TRACKS.

Cora L. Furnishes the Only Surprise to the Patrons of Latonia Park.

Judges—T. G. Megibben, Capt. James Franklin, E. G. Clay, James L. P. Tarlton, R. A. Swigert, J. Labold. Starter—Hardy Durham.

COVINGTON, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—Outside of the surprise furnished by the victory of Cora L. in the fourth race the racing today was devoid of special interest, it being mostly of the humdrum kind. The weather was delightful, the track fast, and the attendance large.

Comedy was nearly an even money favorit in the opening dash, seven and one-half furlongs. The finish was reduced to a match between Cheney and Comedy, the latter winning by a length.

Laura Stone had a picnic in the next race, half a mile, for 2-year-olds, she taking the lead soon after the drum tapped and winning in a gallop.

The talent were at sea as to what to back in six-furlong spin, three or four of the starters being equally well backed. Orange Girl ought to have won, but she was eased up on the stretch, when Deck Wright came with a rush and won by a head. Rebellion was backed down to an even-money favorit in the 'next event, also a six-furlong spin, Duhme being second choice, while 25 to 1 were laid against Cora L. Rebellion led under a pull for a little over half a mile, when he gave it up and Duhme assumed the lead, closely followed by Cora L. A rattling finish to the string resulted in a neat victory for Cora L.

The Chevalier was nearly an even-money favorit in the mile and seventy yards, though why he should be so is hard to understand. Grisette was second choice, Nick Finzer third. The lot, except Finzer, who trailed, ran well bunched for six furlongs, when The Chevalier showed in front and led into the stretch. He soon gave it up, however, and Grisette assumed the lead, which she retained to the string, winning easily and at the same time reducing the record for the distance. Sour Mash secured the place. The winner is rather an uncertain performer, being given to sulking at times. The Harold Stakes, for 2-year-old colts, five furlongs, brought out a field of fourteen, including Once Again, Proctor Knott, Lincoln, Syracuse, and Gymnast. The start was long delayed, but was at last a good one. Once Again, Syracuse, Proctor Knott, and Out Bound were in the front rank for the first furlong, after which Once Again drew away and was not afterwards headed, winning a pretty good race with the utmost ease, the real contest being for second place, which Gymnast secured. The winner is by Onondago, and is owned by the Melbourne stable.

Sheridan will do the starting hereafter.

The Latonia Oaks will be the stake feature tomorrow by general consent. The race will be reduced to a fight between Los Angeles and Lela May, although there will be other starters.

First race, selling purse, for 3-year-olds and upwards, distance seven and one-half furlongs—Starters: Golightly, Comedy, Hottentot, Pell Mell, Blaze ran, Cheney, Lepanto. Auctions: Comedy, $25; Golightly, $11; Lepanto, $10; Field, $8. Comedy won by a length and a half, with Cheney second, and Lepanto third. Time, 1:36¾.

Second race, owners' handicap for 2-year old fillies, one-half mile—Starters: Maud Ward, Laura Davidson, Sakhral, Electricity, Corinne Blackburn, Beth Broeck, Teresa, Almera, Laura Stone. Auctions: Laura Stone, $30; Maud Ward and Laura Davidson (Megibbon entry), $5; Corinne Blackburn, $5; field, $5. Laura Stone won by a length in a gallop, with Beth Broeck second, Corinne Blackburn third. Time, 0:50.

Third race, selling purse, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Starters: Galatea, Brigonette, Festus, Little Sis, Deck Wright, Orange Girl, Radical, Silver Ban. Auctions: Galatea, $15; Deck Wright, $11; Brigonette, $6; field, $25. Deck Wright won by a neck from Orange Girl, second, Brigonette third. Time, 1:16. Silver Ban bolted at the head of the stretch and finished last.

Fourth race, selling purse, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Starters: Rebellion, Cora L., Duhme, Full Sail, Castaway, Lisland, Finality, Solid Silver, Range. Auctions: Duhme, $7; Lisland, $5; Finality, $3; field, $25. Cora L. won, Duhme second, and Castaway third. Time, 1:16½.

Fifth race—Sweepstake for 3-year-old, and upwards, one mile and seventy yards—Starters: Grissette, The Chevalier, Sour Mash, Dad, Famine, Nick Finzer. Auctions: The Chevalier, $30; Nick Finzer, $18; Grissette, $11; field, $12. Grisette won, Sour Mash second, Nick Finzer third. Time, 1:46¾.

Sixth race, Harrold Stakes, $1,000 added, for 2-year-old colts, five furlongs—Starters: Lincoln, Syracuse, Proctor Knott, Kasson, Out Bound, Julien, Bonfeut, Once Again, Gymnast, Lannes, Sparling, Teuton, Tenny, Sportsman, Hindoo Craft. Auctions: Field, $30; Proctor Knott, $17; Once Again, $15; Syracuse, $14. Once again won in a canter by four lengths with Gymnast second, Out Bound third. Third. 1:04.

Following are the entries, weights, and pooling on the Latonia races for tomorrow:

First race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Billy Gilmore (106 pounds), $17; Jaubert (110), $14; Cora L. (96), $10; Una B. (110), $10; Housatonic (112), $10; Jim Nave (95), $8; Stewart (92), $4; Mamie Hay (91), $3; Drumstick (91), $3; Vulcan (105), $2; Col. Owens (99), $16; field, Antonio (99), Lady Hindoo (102), Elyton (93), $4.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Sallie O. (91 pounds), $17; Jake Miller (109), $16; Winning Ways (95), $15; Martin Russell (92), $8; Zulu (100), $7; Los Webster (100), $2; Vineland (105), $2; Wheel of Fortune (99), $2. Field: Gypsy (91), Jesse (93), Kari (94), $5.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, handicap sweepstakes—Ascola (106 pounds), $31; Benedict (101), $25; Rapine (98), $19; Bro Ban (98), $11; Longalight (99), $11; Lottie Wall (89), $11; Bonita (93), $7; Famine (95), $6.

Fourth race—One mile sweepstakes: Sunbeam (99 pounds), $24; Beaconsfield (108), $20; Mamie Hunt (103), $10; Sir Joseph (109), $7.

Fifth race—One and one-quarter miles; Latonia Oaks: Los Angeles (113 pounds), $50; Lavina Belle (109), $30; Amelia P. (109), $19; Lela May (109), $18; Julia L. (106), $7; Falerno (108), $6.

FAST TRACK AT ST. LOUIS.

Autocrat, Elgin, Liberty, Unique, and Winslow the Winners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—There was a good crowd at the races today. The track was fast, the weather cool and clear.

First race, purse $600, three-fourths of a mile—Starters: Hattie D., Unite, Sallie Warren, Tom Berlin, Carnegie, Belle Mitchell, Fairy Ban, Bohemian, Woodcraft, Jack Cocks, Fanchette, Autocrat, Fillmore. Autocrat won by half a length, Carnegie second, Unite third. Time, 1:15.

Second race, purse $600, mile heats—Starters: Colamore, War Sign, Elgin, Fosteral, Irish Pat. First heat—Elgin first, Fosteral second, Irish Pat third. Second heat—Irish Pat first, Elgin second, War Sign third. Third heat and race—Elgin first, Irish Pat second. Time, 1:44, 1:45½, 1:45¼.

Third race, Real-Estate Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $800 added, six furlongs—Starters: Liberty, Columbus, So So, Clockner, Isabella. Liberty won by half a length, Isabella second, So So third. Time, 1:16¾.

Fourth race, Maturity Purse $600, a handicap, one and one-half miles—Starters: White Nose, Wahoo, Unique. Unique won handily, Wahoo second, White Nose third. Time, 2:38.

Fifth race, steeplechase, purse $600, full course—Starters: Winslow, Lijero, Bucephalus. Winslow won, Lijero second, Bucephalus third. Time, 5:49¾.

The following are the entries, weights, and pools for tomorrow's races:

First race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Wheeler T. (89 pounds), $70; Lelex (114), $37; Rosalind (108), $35; Orderly (95), $22; Arista (93), $7; Hornpipe (108), $7; Sayre (112), $4; Rambler (90), $4; Lizzie B. (85), $2; Bonfire (90), $2.

Second race, seven furlongs—Lucy Johnson (104 pounds), $50; Lafitte (96), $24; King Idle (110), $16; Ten Times (88), $11; Moonlight (103), $11; Del Norte (91), $9; Alfred (95), $7; Irma H. (90), $5; Vision (78), $4; Trumpeter (95), $3; Nettie Arnett (100), $2; Lela W. (92), $2; Fraud (84), $7; Donovan (95), $2.

Third race, Merchants' Eclipse Stakes, one and one-quarter miles—Terra Cotta (119 pounds), $200; Paragon (111), $50.

Fourth race, for 2-year-olds, one-half mile—Fan King (107 pounds), $50; Alpena (107), $23; Entry (107), $22; Thomas J. Rusk (110), $8; McKenzie (110), $7; Inheritor (100), $5; Fairy (102), $5; Glitter (110), $4; Pack-Horse (105), $4; May W. (107), $3; Lucy P. (107), $3; Hon. John B. (105), $2.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Little Minch (120 pounds), $100; Bankrupt (112), $40; Blonda (82), $9; Katie Rease, (110), $8; Releivo (87), $3; Only Dare, (115), $3; Mattie J., (110), $2; Mary T., (108), $2; Ethel B. (95), $2; Bertie B. (97), $2; Falstaff (84), $2.

RACES AT EPSOM DOWNS.

Merry Andrew Wins the Grand Prize and Gervas the Royal Stakes.

LONDON, May 31.—At Epsom today the race for the Grand Prize was won by Lord Bradford's Merry Andrew by a head. J. H. Houldsworth's Neapolis finished second and J. A. Craven's Scene-Shifter was a bad third. The other starters were Johnny Morgan, Socrates, Toscano, Pull Together, Osric, and Bullion.

The Royal Stakes was won by a length and a half by F. Lawson's 4-year-old bay colt Gervas, I. Cannon's 5-year-old brown mare Tib second, and Mr. McKenzie's 5-year-old horse Upset third. The starters numbered fourteen.

THE DAY AT JEROME PARK.

Sultry and Gloomy Weather and a Heavy Track.

JEROME, N. Y., May 31.—The day was sultry and gloomy at Jerome Park today, and the track was heavy and sticky.

First race, 1,400 yards—Starters: Young Duke, Locust, Electricity, Buzzard Wing, Puzzle, King Crab, Merlin, Music. King Crab won by three lengths, Locust second, Music third. Time, 1:25.

Second race, the Withers Stakes for 3-year-olds, one mile—Starters: Sir Dixon, Prince Royal, Tea Tray. Sir Dixon won by a head, Prince Royal second. Time, 1:47¾.

Third race, Van Cortlandt Stakes, one and one-half miles—Starters: Kaloolah, Esquimaux, Belvidere, The Queen of Elizabeth, Winona. Belvidere won by a length, Esquimaux second, The Queen of Elizabeth third. Time, 2:46.

Fourth race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Exile, Brown Duke, Raymond, Goodloe. Exile won by a head, Goodloe second, Raymond third. Time, 2:03.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Starters: Maggie Mitchell, King B, Letritia, Long Light. Letritia won by three lengths, Long Light second, Maggie Mitchell third. Time, 1:56¼.

Sixth race, selling, six and three-quarter miles—Starters: Marsh Redon, Boccaccio, Peek-a-Boo, Shamrock, Maia, Little Minnie, Umpire, Sam Parker, Savage, Pisa gelding. Maia won by a head, Boccaccio second, Little Minnie third. Time, 1:29¼.

Discrimination Alleged.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—An argument was heard today in the United States Court in the matter of exceptions to the master's report on petition of A. L. Confer against the receiver of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company. The petitioner asked to be reimbursed for freight charges paid by him to the receiver, alleging that he had been discriminated against by the receiver. Sussex D. Davis, the master, reported against Confer, and the argument today was of the exceptions filed. Decision reserved.

Reduction of Wages.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 31.—[Special.]—The employés of the Dayton Coal & Iron Company, whose works are on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad in East Tennessee, have been notified of a reduction in their wages of 12½ per cent. It is supposed they will accept, otherwise the great works will probably close down. Several hundred men are employed. Depression in the iron trade is the reason assigned. English capitalists are largely interested in the plant.

Billiards.

In an exhibition game of 350 points at the 14-inch balk-line game with John Moulds as an opponent Jake Schaefer last night averaged 17½. Tonight Schaefer and Gallagher will play 500 points at the 14-inch balk-line game.

Columbia will be a blessing.

RIOTS OF DOCK-LAB ORERS

STRIKERS FIRE ON A MARSHAL'S FORCE AT GLADSTONE, MICH.

One Officer Is Seriously Wounded, and Arrests of Six of the Rioters Follow—Further Trouble Feared—The Seamen's Union Officers Working Against the Passage of the Vessel-Owners' Over-Loading Bill—Marine Insurance Agents Cut Down Their Commissions.

GLADSTONE, Mich., May 31.—[Special.]—The troubles between striking dock-laborers who belong to the union and the non-union men who have taken their places are daily becoming more serious, and the aid of the State troops may be required to quell the disturbances. At midnight last night the Marshal and a party of citizens interfered in an attack by the union men upon the newcomers. The strikers in turn attacked the Marshal and his supporters savagely, and a fusillade of shots was exchanged. The strikers escaped unhurt, but an officer was hit in the head, and is in a critical condition. Today six of the rioters were arrested and placed in jail. Further trouble is expected.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—[Special.]—The lumber shovers' strike at Tonawanda threatens to extend to Saginaw and Bay City, where the union has branches, if the trouble is not soon settled. Some of the firms are offering to accept the union's terms regarding hours and wages if the men will return to work.

Grain and Coal Freights.

With comparatively little vessel room ready for grain the shippers yesterday took all the boats that were offered on the basis of 2 cents on corn for Buffalo. Nearly everything is now going forward on through shipment to the seaboard, shippers requiring rapid movement for their grain. Charters were: To Buffalo, John M. Hutchinson, 85,000 bushels oats at 1½ cents; Clyde, 62,000 bushels corn; Robert A. Packer, 48,000 bushels corn; John B. Lyon, corn and oats, Portage, corn. To Ogdensburg, Waverly, corn and oats. To Kingston, Daniel G. Ford, 24,000 bushels corn; E. P. Beale, 24,000 bushels corn, at 3½ cents. To Montreal, Alma Munro, 25,000 bushels corn. To Georgian Bay, Sunrise, 40,000 bushels oats, at 1¼ cents; Flying Cloud, 22,000 bushels oats; E. B. Maxwell, 26,000 bushels oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—[Special.]—Coal freights are active. Charters are: New York for Chicago and S. C. Hull for Milwaukee at 85 cents; H. D. Coffinberry and consorts, Planet, Uranus, and Winona, for Superior at 60 cents. Canal freights are 3¼ cents on wheat, 3 cents on corn, and 2¼ cents on oats to New York.

The eastward movement of flour and grain from the West through Buffalo for the month of May, 1888, shows an increase of 57,635 barrels in the receipts of flour and 1,281,265 bushels in the receipts of grain—estimating flour as wheat—as compared with the same month last year.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—[Special.]—Ore and coal tonnage, especially the latter, was in active demand today. Charters were: Stmr Thomas Adams, ore, Escanaba to Lake Erie ports; schr Montblanc, pig-iron, Fayette to Cleveland; schr John O'Neil, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 70 cents.

Seamen and the Overloading Bills.

Walter M. Groves, Master Workmen of the Seaman's District Assembly, in which are gathered 7,000 union sailors on the lakes, is strenuously opposed to the vessel-owners' bill, now pending in Congress, to put a stop to overloading. Mr. Groves denounces the measure as a "summer bill," and claims that the changing of the load line of vessels according to the time of the year renders it useless as a protection to the lives of crews shipping on overloaded boats. He asked for the appointment of Government inspectors, whose duty it shall be to inspect the loading of vessels in the same manner that hulls and boilers are now inspected. Mr. Groves states the seamen are using every effort to get the Foran bill embodying these provisions passed by Congress.

Insurance Agents' Commissions Reduced.

The Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters has reduced the commissions of agents from 25 to 20 per cent. This was required by the companies whose premiums, under the continued reductions of rates on grain cargoes, were becoming too small after the heavy commissions had been taken out.

General Marine News.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—[Special.]—Capt. Bothwick will command the prop Susan E. Peck, which has been changed from a schooner to a propeller, and which takes coal to Chicago on her first trip.

Duluth shortages reported today are: Anna Smith, 511 bushels; schr B. F. Bruce, 71 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., May 31.—[Special.]—The Canadian steambarge Owen has gone to release the schr White Star, which went ashore last fall at Point Pelee, Lake Erie.

Vessel Movements.

Racine—Arrived—Baldwin, Mollie.

Ashland—Arrived—H. W. Haywood.

Charlevoix—Cleared—Helen Pratt, Peoria.

Fairport—Arrived—E. B. Hale, Ashland, ore.

Superior—Departed—Gogebic, light; Mercur, wheat.

Elk Rapids—Arrived—Gilbert Knapp. Sailed Leland.

Holland—Departed—Rambler. Wind southwest, fresh.

Manitowoc—Departed—Speed, Linerla. Wind east, light.

Leland—Cleared from Good Harbor—Contest. Arrived—Salma.

Manistique—Arrived — Keowaukee. Departed—Alleghany and consorts.

Lorain—Arrived—George Spencer, Ashland, ore. Cleared—Pelican, Duluth, coal.

Gladstone—Arrived—Carrabel, Celia. Departed—Thomas H. Scott, North Cape.

Sandusky—Arrived—M. E. Tremble, Ashland ore. Cleared—Gang, for Green Bay, coal.

Frankfort—Arrived—George Wescott, J. Duval. Departed—Dewar. Wind southwest.

Duluth—Arrived—Ketchum, Swain, Helvetia, Dean Richmond. Departed—Kasota, Egyptian.

Alpena—Cleared—Rhoda Stewart, Skylark. Arrived—M. T. Green, Abercorn. Wind northwest.

South Chicago—Arrived—William Edwards, J. H. Outhwaite. Sailed—Massachusetts, Minnesota.

Cheboygan—Arrived—J. T. Johnson. Departed—Bell Cross and consorts, Fleetwing, H. S. Hubbell.

Green Bay—Arrived—Grand Traverse, Bell Hanscomb, William Howe, Typo. Cleared—S. J. Richards.

Marquette—Cleared—W. L. Wettmore, Burnett, Hackett, McGregor. Passed down—W. H. Stevens.

Whitehall — Arrived — Harrison, Merchant, Suit, Ellen Stevenson. Departed—Ellen Stevenson. Wind southwest, light.

Erie—Cleared—C. J. Sheffield, Duluth, coal; Cambria, Thomas L. Parker, Milwaukee, coal; R. Halloran, Escanaba, coal.

Milwaukee—Arrivals—Fitzgerald, Northwest, Vienna, Verona, Robert Wallace, David Wallace, Spinner, Shawnee, Godfrey, Moore, coal.

Ludington—Arrived — C. J. Roeder, W. J. Carter, Mercury, D. Robertson. Cleared—M. F. Butters, S. Chipman, D. Robertson. Wind southwest, light.

Washburn—Arrived—New Orleans, White & Friant, Parana, Neil, Stephenson. Cleared—Raleigh and Couch, Kingston, grain; Dean Richmond, Port Huron, grain.

Escanaba—Arrived—Bessemer, Manhattan, N. Redington, St. Peter. Departed—Merrimac, Pensaukee, Narragansett, Metacomet, City of Grand Rapids, J. B. Kitchen. Wind south, light.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Sam Neff, Clara Petrel, L. E. Rasser. Sailed—R. J. Seymour, Otter Creek; Exchange, Manistee; Jessie Winter, Whitehall; L. E. Rasser, Frankfort. Wind northwest, light.

Minorville — Arrived — Oscoda, Boscobel, Thomas H. Smith, Butcher Boy, Adirondac, Peshtigo, Active, Fearless, Arinac. Departed—Corona, Roanoke, Levi Grant, Eliza. Wind east, light.

Ashtabula—Arrived—S. G. Sheldon, M. B. Grover, Henry A. Kent, M. E. Costa, Michigan. Cleared—S. J. Macy, Chenango, Camden, Keweenaw, for Chicago, coal; Comrade, for Duluth, coal.

Welland Canal — Passed down — A. L. Andrews, Chicago to Kingston, corn; W. A. Haskell, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo. Up—Canada, Montreal to Duluth, general cargo. Wind northwest, light.

Muskegon—Cleared—E. E. Thompson, A. Jackson, Pilot, Willie Louttit, H. Cowles, for Chicago; W. H. Chapman, for Milwaukee; J. E. Rumbell, for Riverdale; H. A. Root, for Michigan City. Wind northwest, light.

Buffalo—Arrived—From Chicago, Winona; from Duluth, B. F. Bruce. Cleared for Milwaukee: W. H. Wolf, Our Son, coal. For Chicago: B. F. Bruce, M. J. Wilcox, sulphur. For Duluth: Redwing, light. Wind west, light.

Manistee—Arrived—C. H. Starke, N. Torrent, Joys, Ezra Fuller, Montana, A. W. Luckey, E. W. Blante, R. Simmons, Arendal, John Mee, Minnie, Mueller, J. F. Card. Sailed—Ida E., J. Otis, Philetus Sawyer, G. C. Markham, Ezra Fuller. Wind northwest.

Detroit—Passed up—Lansing, 3:40 a. m.; T. W. Palmer and consort, 4:40; Albany, 6:30; D. W. Rust and consorts, 10; Alaska, 11; Nebraska, 11:10; Tioga, 4:20 p. m. Down—Philadelphia, 2 a. m.; McBrier and consorts, Mary Lyon, Jennie Mathews, Westside, 10; Delaware and Schuylkill, 1:50 p. m.

Cleveland—Arrived—Thomas S. Christie, Henry J. Johnson, Mark Hopkins, Superior, David Stewart, Alva Bradley, Thomas Quayle, John O'Neil, Senator, Monticello. Cleared—B. W. Blanchard, Chicago, merchandise; Superior, Duluth, coal; Nashua, Old Concord, Sault Ste Marie, coal; Forest City, H. H. Brown, Marquette, coal; Charles Foster, Chicago, coal.

Sault de Marie—J. P. Donaldson, Brightie Donaldson, J. C. King, 7 p. m.; Minneapolis, Sandiego, 7 a. m.; Montana, 9:40 a. m.; Iron Cliff, Iron Chief, 11:10 a. m.; Athbasca, 11:40 a. m.; Roanoke, James Fisk Jr., 5:40 p. m. Down—City of Rome, H. R. Newcombe, 9:50 p. m.; Fayette Brown, 5 a. m.; Colonial, 8 a. m.; Charles J. Parnell, 9 a. m.; Republic, Grace Holland, 3 p. m.; China, 3:30 p. m.; C. H. Green, W. C. Bell, Rosa, Sonsmith, 4:50 p. m. Wind northwest, brisk, clear.

Mackinaw City—Passed down—Pringle and consorts, 5:30 a. m.; New Era and consort, 6; Corsica, 9; Saveland, Mary L. Higgie, Moonlight, James Mowatt, Corsican, Columbian, 12 m.; Clarion, 5:10 p. m.; F. A. Georger, C. C. Barnes, Francis Palms, Unadilla, Golden Fleece, 3:15; Wyoming, 6:15; Jessie H. Farwell and consort, 7:20. Up—Commodore, 5:15 a. m.; Reed Case, 7:40; Hudson, 10:25; C. F. Curtis and consorts, 12:30 p. m.; Red White and Blue, 12:40; A. D. Hayward, 1:30; Lewis Pahlow and consort and Susquehanna, 1:40; Fayette, 3; F. W. Gifford, 3:15; Adventure, 5. Wind west, light.

Port Huron—Passed down—Fred Morse, 1:40 a. m.; West Side, 2:10; B. W. Arnold and consort, 2:20; J. S. Fay, D. P. Rhodes, 2:45; Fred Nelly, Warner, 2:50; Alpena, Annabelle Wilson, Aloha, Philo, Scoville, 3; Tacoma, 3 ...; Argonaut, 3:45; Gladiator, John B. Merrill, Annie M. Peterson, E. B. Williams, Itasca, Owasco, 4:20; J. H. Devereux, 5:15; Continental and consort, 6:45; Milwaukee, 7:20. Up—Wisconsin, 1:40 a. m.; S. J. Macy and consort, 2; Iron Duke and consort, 4:20; Westover, H. P. Baldwin, 6:30; Mollie Spencer, J. H. Mead, Hattie Wells, 8:30; Roswell Flower, 11:15; Calumet, Annie M. Ash, 12 m.; Lansing, 12:25 p. m.; Missoula, 12:20; Albany, 12:30; Cambria, 2; Rube Richards, Emma C. Hutchinson, May Richards, 3:45; Fountain City, 4; Thomas W. Palmer, David Vance, 4:20; Nebraska, 8:40. Left—Hattie Wells, J. H. Mead. Wind northeast, fresh.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at the Port of Chicago yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

With lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props J. W. Westcott, Traverse City; Thomas R. Scott, Ida M. Torrent, S. K. Martin, Albert Soper, Berrien, C. H. Hickox, Michael Groh, City of New York, Swallow, Muskegon; H. W. Williams, South Haven; M. B. Covell, White Lake; Robert Holland, Washburn. Schrs Mary Collins, Gove Bay; Mystic, Clara Behm, H. B. Moore, Jessie Martin, Clipper City, Joseph Dresden, Muskegon; Lottie Cooper, Charlevoix; Ellen Williams, Little Sturgeon Bay; David Powers, Grace M. Filer, Apprentice Boy, Ludington; Lake Forest, Drummond's Bay; Mediator, Masonville; Margaret Dall, Verga, Ebenezer, Manistee; L. W. Perry, Green Bay; B. F. Wade, Sand Bay; Maggie Thompson, Pentwater; Guide, Annie O. Hanson, Frankfort: Annie Sherwood, Washburn, Wisconsin.

With sundries—W:ssahickon, Buffalo; Charles Rietz, Manistee; City of Traverse, Duluth; Juniata, Erie.

With coal—Props John F. Eddy, William Edwards, A. Folsom, Buffalo; R. Wallace, Ashtabula; schrs John Shaw, M. W. Page, Golden Age, Nelson, Buffalo.

CLEARANCES.

With grain—Props Clyde, H. J. Jewett, R. A. Packer, Russia, George F. Hope, A. P. Wright, Buffalo; J. Pridgeon Jr., St. Paul, Ogdensburg.

With sundries—Prop M. B. Cook, Nontague.

Light—Props City of New York, S. K. Martin, Ida M. Torrent, Swallow, Berrien, Michael Groh, Muskegon; Juniata, Buffalo; Missouri, Alpena; Africa, Michael's Bay; C. Hickox, Albert Soper, Muskegon; D. W. Powers, Sheboygan; Colin Campbell, Ludington; Charles Rietz, Manistee; T. R. Scott, Montague; schrs Two Fannies, Cockburn Island; J. L. McLaren, American, Cheboygan; Clara Behm, Jason Parker, O. R. Johnson, Muskegon; A. J. Mowray, Arthur Bay; Lake Forrest, Drummond's Island; Morning Star, Manistique; Bell Brown, Bushes Bay; Guide, Pierport; T. G. Avery, Mackinac; C. C. Trowbridge, Masonville; Banner, Cleveland; Eveline, Mystic, H. B. Moore, Manistee; Emaline Bates, Cedar River; George Steele, Roger's City; M. E. Cook, Mars, Ludington; J. B. Marrill, Hammond's Bay; Jack Thompson, W. O. Goodman, Menominee; Ellen Williams, Masonville; Jessie, St. Ignace; Isabella Sands, Manistee.

DOINGS OF THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Missionary Work Among the Indians—The Catholics.

The State Association of Congregationalists resumed its fourth day's session in the Evanston Congregational Church at an early hour yesterday morning. Gen. Howard from the Business Committee presented a resolution in which, after referring to the importance of the Indian missionary work, attention is called to the order from the Interior Department forbidding the use of the vernacular in the Indian schools. It is represented that the use of the vernacular is essential to the proper instruction of the Indian. They therefore resolve to have the attention of Secretary Vilas and members of Congress called to the necessity of having no restriction upon the teaching of moral and religious truths in the vernacular.

At 10:30 H. M. Lyman, M. D. of Chicago presented a paper on "The Hope of Immortality as Sustained by Nature, Science, and Philosophy." A discussion followed in which each speaker was allowed five minutes. Several took part, including Dr. Miner Raymond of the Garrett Biblical Institute. The morning session was closed by the presentation of a branch of work among the Mormons by the Rev. C. R. Bliss and Miss M. A. Hand in the interest of the New West Education Commission.

During the afternoon session resolutions bearing on Sunday observance and on prohibition were passed. Following the business was a paper by the Rev. J. W. Bradshaw on "Midnight Oil." After a short discussion of the subject the Rev. S. A. Norton of Princeton gave a "Narrative of the State of Religion." The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered to those present. The closing session of the convention was then devoted to an address by the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., whose subject was: "Some Functions of the Holy Spirit with Regard to Orthodoxy." The audience was large and appreciative, almost all the members of the convention having remained until the last meeting.

CONFRATERNITY OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, which has been in conference at the Church of the Ascension, adjourned yesterday afternoon after holding the regular annual election of officers and a season of prayer. The Rev. E. A. Larrabee was elected Superior General, the Rev. A. Stewart Smith of Elgin Recording Secretary, and the Rev. George H. Winslow of New York Treasurer. The objects of this confraternity, which is composed of the clergy and laity of the Anglo-Catholic church, are to promote the observance of the Catholic and primitive practice of receiving the holy communion fasting; mutual and special intercession at the time of and in union with the eucharistic sacrifice; and to promote by all legitimate means frequent celebrations of the holy eucharist as the chief act of Divine service. The services at the church yesterday consisted of four prayer-meetings—at 6:30, 7:15, 8, and 8:30 a. m.—with high mass and preaching at 9:30 o'clock. The Rev. Antoine Lechner officiated at high mass, assisted by Deacons W. A. Taylor of Springfield and the Rev. Thomas A. Green. The Rev. John Sword of Kansas City preached the sermon. After the private business session the confraternity adjourned.

A Union of Methodists of all Nationalities

NEW YORK, May 31.—Bishop Fitzgerald presided for the first time at today's session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference. Dr. J. H. Bayliss of Cincinnati conducted the devotional exercises, after which Dr. Kynett moved that the Bishops be requested to appoint any commissions not already provided for, which was so ordered. Chaplain McCabe suggested that the order of devotional exercises adopted at yesterday's session be printed in the hymnal and ritual. The report providing for the union of Methodists of all nationalities was taken up and adopted. A minority report, opposing the independence of the Japanese church, was presented, but laid on the table. The next report was that of the Committee on the Dalles Mission case. The case is one where the missionary society sold and gave possession of certain property at Dalles, Ore., to certain parties after the society's rights to the land had been certified to by the Secretary of the Interior. The United States Supreme Court, however, decided that the missionary society had no rights to the land. The committee, in consequence, recommended the refunding of the money to the persons who had paid it, or their heirs, in four annual payments, without interest. The sum is $23,700. The report was adopted.

Physical as Well as Moral Culture.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, May 31.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations today was devoted to papers and discussion of physical work in associations. Papers were read by George B. Townsend of Chicago, Luther Gulick of the Springfield Training School, H. W. Howland of Philadelphia, W. S. Sheldon of Cleveland, and C. M. Williams of St. Louis. During the discussions it appeared that forty associations represented had athletic grounds for summer use. All the speakers insisted that a moral and Christian spirit should and does prevail in the physical department of the work. This evening a paper on the importance and proper use of the library was read by D. C. Gilmore of New York.

The Reformed Presbyterians.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May. 31.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church adopted a resolution this morning reaffirming their conviction that the Constitution of the United States is a virtual agreement or compact to administer the Government without reference to Christ or Christian religion, and that incorporation with the Government on the basis of this Constitution is therefore an act of disloyalty to Christ. A lengthy discussion on the question of uniting with the United Presbyterian Church then followed, such course being almost unanimously opposed. Among those taking part in the debate were the Rev. Dr. Stevenson of Philadelphia, F. M. Foster of New York, J. S. F. Milligan of New York, and C. D. Trumbull of Iowa.

German Evangelical Lutherans.

MADISON, Wis., May 31.—[Special.]—The German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa convened here this afternoon. The gathering is the triennial general conference of the church and will continue in session one week. There are in attendance at present 150 ministers and lay delegates representing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. An opening sermon was preached this morning by the Rev. G. Grossman of Waverly, Iowa, President of the Synod, and this afternoon the President's message was read.

The "Faith-Cure" in the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—[Special.]—About three weeks ago Annette Maness, a 12-year-old girl, was stricken down with measles, which finally developed into a dangerous type of dysentery. A regular physician attended her and soon had the disease under control. At this juncture Miss Mattie Gordon, claiming to be a faith-healer, appeared at the girl's bedside and soon inducdd her to leave off the doctor's medicine and adopt the faith remedy. The mother protested, but the child, encouraged by Miss Gordon, refused to take the doctor's medicine. Finally the family recalled the regular physician, but it was too late and the unfortunate girl died Monday morning. When last heard from Miss Gordon was in Charleston conducting a "holiness" revival.

A Suggestion for Second Place.

CHICAGO, May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why would not Stewart L. Woodford of New York be a good man for second place on the Gresham ticket? He is popular in New York—his State—and, for that matter, all over the country. Bring his name up and see what is thought of it. H. G. R.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best alterative, tonic, diuretic, and blood-purifier ever produced.

"Coaline" cures head headache instantly.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

SUBSCRIBER: The name Edison is pronounced as if spelled Eddy-son.

S. W.: Sept. 15 of 1865, '66, and '67 fell on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CONSTANT READER: There is no voting law in the District of Columbia for President or anything else.

D. G. BRADFORD, Augusta: For verification of the statement that the Supreme Court of Illinois decided in an opinion rendered by Judge Dickey that liquor-selling was a common-law right see opinion in Swarth vs. People, rendered March 29, 1884.

Assumed Names.

CHICAGO, May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For about ten years I have been a constant reader of your paper, therefore allow me a little space in your "Voice of the People" for the consideration of those who care not to have their names used without their knowledge, and for others who choose to substitute other peoples' names for their own. My attention was directed to an article in a Saturday paper headed "Warning to Democratic Platform Builders," and signed "Graswinckel." An investigation shows that the communication was written by a man in Mason City, Ill., and that Graswinckel was only an assumed name. Now whoever should have looked up the latter's name in the Chicago directory and found that I am the only bearer of such a name, would naturally take me for the writer of the article, the more so if he should happen to be acquainted with the simple fact that there is no other man in the United States by that name. The writer probably took his fictitious name from a circular which I recently mailed to all parts of the country. No doubt that many people have been annoyed in a similar way. As far as I am concerned I don't wish to see my name attached to any publication not my own, no matter how good or bad its contents may be. Is there a law giving protection in this respect?

A. GRASWINCKEL.

A Word for Capt. Michelson.

CHICAGO, May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Mayor has, in the next week, to fulfill one of his duties as Chief Magistrate in nominating a number of new members of the Board of Education, and we Norwegians, like other nationalities of the city, want him to give us an honest representative within that board. Such a man we take the liberty to point out to our good Mayor in Capt. H. Michelson, who has lived in Chicago for more than a generation, and has always been a stanch Republican friend of the great Union. Capt. H. Michelson can, like so many of our fellow-citizens in this happy country, tell his children the old, old story of going through by small means, but in the end coming out a man who has given his mother and himself a good home and help to others. For many years he was a humble sailor on the lakes, then an officer and Captain, and now he is a shipowner and a landlord. He has done his best to build up this great Western metropolis, and he has paid to it a fortune in taxes, but never has he thought to seek a public office. Now we should like to see him appointed to that body, to be a member of which is an honor without salary. Capt. Michelson has no political aspirations, and we want him to go into the Board of Education just because he is an independent man and would not be of use to political machines, ward bummers, and tricksters. Maybe the good Mayor can discover among us such of our nationality as make noise in our campaigns, and in peaceful times stroll about from place to place seeking offices for themselves and their friends. But THE TRIBUNE will please tell his Honor that we old Norwegian taxpayers are not under control of taxeaters and officeseekers, either of our own nationality or any other. We are a sort of people that love honesty and independence.

VOTERS.

Clean House, Wash Clothes with Pyle's Pearline, the nineteenth century soap idea.

Physicians recommend "Coaline" for headache.

Columbia will be pure.

Forcing Sales Wall Paper. 4 Floors, 40x160 Feet Each, Filled With Paper To Be Sacrificed!

THE BREAKING OF THE Price List of the Wall-Paper Pool

By some of the manufacturers has resulted in a grand fight, and a war of extermination is being waged by the large manufacturers against the smaller concerns with a view to force them out of business. The fight will soon be over, the big manufacturers will win, and prices will again be advanced. NOW, while this fight is going on, is the time to buy goods. Buy now, even though you have no immediate use for the goods. We have no hesitation in saying that goods are now being retailed below cost of manufacture.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Wall Papers formerly sold at 10c to 20c now down to 6c and 8c.

Elegant Silk and Satin Papers, formerly 25c and 30c, now 15c.

Splendid Gold Papers, formerly 30c to 50c, now 6c to 20c

Magnificent Embossed Gold Papers, formerly 75c to $1.00, now 20c to 40c.

10,000 rolls Paper in 10 different designs, only 5c a roll.

Ingrain Papers reduced from 40c and 50c to 20c and 30c.

Paper-hanging of every description receives prompt attention at lowest prices consistent with first-class work.

AT THE OLD STAND OF THE R. T. Martin Company, 265 & 267 State-st.

Fine Tailoring at Low Prices—No Cheap Work.

$20 Overcoats to order. Meltons, Kerseys, and imported Scotch Goods. Fine Farmer Satin lining, the best quality silk sleeve lining and trimmings. First-class all through.

$25 Suits to order. Imported Scotch Suitings and Cassimeres. First quality trimmings.

$30 Dress Suits to order. Fine imported high grade Worsted and Dress Goods. Binding and all trimmings first-class.

Hundreds of styles to select from.

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STOCK RANCH FOR SALE.

$30,000 worth fine stock, 2,700 acres hay land, with running water, $5,000 improvements, 18 miles from Union Pacific Railroad, near Omaha, Nebraska. Free summer range. Will take Chicago property and put in some money.

B. A. ULRICH, 95 Washington-st.

Dr. Owen's Portable Battery FOR MAN AND WOMAN.



Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be increased, decreased, reversed or detached at will and applied to any part of body or limbs by whole family. Cures General, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Is light, simple and superior. Guaranteed for one year. Large Illustrated PAMPHLET sent free. Price $6 and up.

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Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Shoes.

Wanamaker's New Store, State and Adams-sts.

Clothing: Twenty-seven years in the manufacture of Clothing at retail for Men, Young Men, Boys, and Small Boys. An annual output of two million dollars enables us to buy Woolens and make them with one profit at lowest cost to consumer. Selling our own product. We have unusual Clothing—ready to put on—that does not have the shoppy look. See our styles of Prince Alberts, Cutaways, and Sacks, in make and finish superior to so-called made to order Clothing.

Special display of Pantaloons in windows with prices attached.

Furnishing Goods: An essential part of a first-class store. The Shirts we make; (sleeve lengths and sizes to fit all shapes). The fixings we have selected from the markets of the world.

The stock is new and varied. Window display of Tecks and Four-in-Hands, 50c. Bicycle, Tourist, and Tennis Shirts, $1.25 to $4.75.

Hats: A new department, a new man; his best is done at first.

He says only standard makes at less than ruling prices; if he makes a mistake we'll soon know it. Derbys Black, Brown, Nutria, Pearl, $1.50 to $3.50. Henry Heath's London Hats of all kinds. Children's Straw, Cloth, and Cassimere Novelties.

Shoes: Also new, for Men and Boys. They are to wear well and look well, or we'll not make our mark. Low cut, calf, and patent leathers, evening Shoes and for every-day wear. A complete stock; worthy of your notice.

Merchant Tailoring: High-class work; competent cutters right here in the store to make Spring Suits to your measure. No matter who didn't succeed in giving you style and fit, we will.

Wanamaker & Brown, State and Adams-sts.



Imperial Hair Regenerator, for Hair or Beard wholly or partially Gray.

You can restore your hair to its original color, have it natural-looking, natural-feeling, glossy, fresh, and nobody dreams that you color it. No lead in it, perfectly harmless and odorless, is immediate.

Any color desired given to BLEACHED HAIR. Is not affected by perspiration or by washing in salt or fresh water, and does not prevent curling or crimping.

We prepare the following shades:

No. 1. Black. No. 4. Chestnut.
" 2. Dark Brown. " 5. Light Chestnut.
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No. 7. Ash Blonde.

A little book gives full particulars. A medical certificate attesting its perfect harmlessness accompanies each box. For sale by druggists and hair dealers or by

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HEISKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT

Is unquestionably the true sovereign remedy for all forms of skin disease—Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Sore Eyelids, Running Ears, Itching Piles, &c., of no matter how obstinate or long standing. Its simple application effects a permanent cure without the aid of internal remedies. The thousands of testimonials in its favor are of the strongest character, from physicians and respectable private citizens all over the country, recounting very remarkable cures of cases that had resisted the treatment of some of the most eminent of the medical profession. We therefore commend it to the afflicted, with the most positive assurance of its all-healing virtues. Sold 50c per box by all druggists.

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AREND'S KUMYSS

Allays nausea, arrests vomiting, calms gastric irritation. When the stomach rejects all else Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording nourishment, strength, and comfort, and as a logical consequence nervousness ceases and refreshing sleep follows; and sleep is Nature's great restorer. Ponder on this and inform yourself on the invaluable qualities of Arend's Kumyss by reading treatise on same.

A. AREND, Chemist, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 12th July, 1888, and end 12th September. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

Evelyn College for Young Women, Princeton, N. J. Entrance Examinations June 12 and 13. Circulars sent on application to J. H. McILVAINE, President.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, BILLERICA, Mass., 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select family school for boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Fall term commences Oct. 1. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Principal.

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The Misses Anable's Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 26, at 66 Bayard-st., New Brunswick, N. J.

Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.. Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Fall term opens Sept. 8, 1888. Catalogues and illustrated article on application. Address REV. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, Principal. (Late Master Boston Latin School.)

Seven Gables. Mrs. Westcott's Boarding School for Young Ladies, Brighton, N. J. Certificate admits to Wellesley. Prepares for any college. In the piney region. Climate of Lakewood, N. J., but milder. Pure spring water. Gymnasium and Sun parlor. Circular on application.



I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

DRESS Making of the highest order executed with promptness and precision; exclusive styles and trimmings; direct importations constantly arriving. Est. 1879. Measure blanks sent any part of America. Fit guaranteed. MME. ANGELY, 105 Wabash-av., Chicago. Paris—319 Rue St. Honoré.

PROFILE HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS,

The Largest Summer Resort in New England. Situated in the Franconia Notch, on an open plateau nearly two thousand feet above the sea, between two charming lakes, and amid more gems of scenery and points of interest to the guest and tourist than can be found in any other section of New Hampshire. Excursions by carriage twice daily through the Notch to the Old Man of the Mountain, Flume, Pool, Basin, Echo, and Profile Lakes; or by rail to Maplewood, Bethlehem, Summit of Mount Washington, or through the White Mountain Notch to North Conway, returning the same day. Open June 25; close Oct. 1. TAFT & GREENLEAF, Proprietors.

HOTEL VENDOME, BOSTON. Situated on Commonwealth avenue, near the Public Garden, and surrounded by the finest dwellings in the city, is one of the most palatial and perfect hotels in the world. Parties traveling to or from the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and the Lakes will find Boston and the Vendome a delightful resting place, within easy reach of the sea shore and many interior resorts. C. H. GREENLEAF & CO., Proprietors.

BUZZARD'S BAY.

For Sale—The well-known estate of Ellerton L. Dorr, Esq., comprising a point of thirty acres of choice high land at the head of the bay. It is near the Buzzard's Bay Station on the O. C. R. R., and 65 minutes from Boston by fast express train.

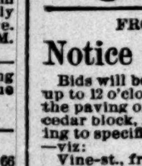
The buildings comprise a fine stable, ice-house, large barn, and windmill which affords an unlimited supply of pure water. Also foundation of an elegant mansion house, recently burned. These foundations are intact and are immediately available for a new structure. Land beautifully laid out, situation unequaled; southwesterly exposure; breeze off the water; cool and delightful.

Rare opportunity to secure a summer residence that has been improved without regard to expense in one of the most attractive neighborhoods at the sea side near Boston. For full particulars apply to ALEX. S. PORTER, 27 State-st., Boston, Mass.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y. SEASON OF 1888 OPENS JUNE 30. RATES REDUCED—$21.00 A week and upward during July. Railroad access direct to the hotel. Call or send for circulars to W. F. PAIGE Manager. GILSEY HOUSE, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. United States Hotel. SEASON OF 1888. Open from June 16 to Oct. 1. TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, WIS., Opens June 1. Apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 181 La Salle-st.



REMOVAL! Geo. J. Schmidt & Bro., Manuf's of Baby Carriages, Willow & Rattan Goods, Velocipedes &c., Removed From 111 Wabash-av. to 57 State-St. First Class Goods at Manuf'rs Prices. Carriag Cata's. Free.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Notice to Paving Contractors.

Bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk up to 12 o'clock noon on the 18th day of June, 1888, for the paving of the following streets and avenues with cedar block, hard-burned brick, or cypress, according to specifications in the office of the City Engineer—viz:

Vine-st., from Bryant to First-st.
Harrison-st., from South Washington-av. to Lot 51 O. P.
Stutsman-st., from Broadway to Pierce-st.
Pierce-st., from Stutsman-st. to Bluff-st.
Bluff-st., from Pierce-st. to Willow-av.
High-School-av., from Park-av. to Willow-av.
Glen-av., from north side High School-av. to waterworks reservoir.
Story-st., from 4th-st. to Bluff-st.
Ninth-av., from 4th to 6th-st.
Tenth-av., from 4th to 5th-st.
Seventh-av., from 5th to 6th-st.
Eighth-av., from 5th to 6th-st.
Fifth-av., from Pearl to 8th-st.
Sixth-av., from Pearl to 6th-st.
Sixth and Seventh-sts., from Broadway to First-av.
Eighth-st., from Mynster-st. to 8th-av.
Scott-st., 6th and 7th-sts., from Mynster-st. to Washington-av.
Alley between 5th-st. and Scott, north of Broadway.
First-av., from Pearl-st. to 8th-st.

Said bids to be separate prices for each kind of paving. Payments will be made at the option of the city, either in four-fifths cash and one-fifth certificates, or four-fifths bonds and one-fifth certificates, or all in certificates. Each bid to be accompanied with bond in sum of $5,000. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. F. A. BURKE, City Clerk.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. 110 State ...

TRIBUNE BRANC[H OFFICES]

SOUTH DIVIS[ION]

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Tw... Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2622—... Booksellers and Newsd...
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038... Julius H. Hogey, Drug...
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501... F. Le B. Monroe, Drug...
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901... Hubbard & Gore, Dr...
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—... Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—...
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, ... ter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thi... Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harris... Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holth...
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th...
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123,—... sellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, ne... S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor... Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, s... first-st.—J. A. Braun, ...
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Six... Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVIS[ION]

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, ne... G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, sou... John R. Shean, Pharma...
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—R...
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, c... True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ign...
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, c... Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, north... T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwe... brecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. ...
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor... Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, c... Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, co... Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor... Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. ... Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor... True Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B...
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, ...
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, ...
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, co... ness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harriso... Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowl...
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. ...
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, ... Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, ... E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner ... Matthews & Bro., Druggi...
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near... Druggist.

NORTH DIVIS[ION]

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, cor... Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. ... Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White...
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corne... kamp & Hallberg, Drug...
CLARK-ST., North, 504, cor... Pharmacy.

LOST AND FO[UND]

FOUND—IF THE GENTLE[MAN] ... gold piece in mistake to a bo... View yesterday will call at Ro... will be returned.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WAT[CH] ... cennes-av. and Thirty-sixth-... Thirty-ninth. Finder will be... FRANK REED, care Wilde's Clo...

LOST—A GOLD GLOVE BU[TTON] ... attached snake ring and ... bangles, with monograms. Find... to Tribune office and receive re...

LOST—A LADY'S OLD MOSAI[C] ... supposed in a Cottage Grove... ed on leaving it at 25 Oak-st., N...

$5 REWARD FOR RETURN O[F] ... of chairs and children's ... Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANT[ED]

Bookkeepers and ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... man-American druggist; city ... O 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY Y... educated, as assistant bookk... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... countant; no objection to cou... permanent. Chicago references ... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... and thorough accountant, wi... $75 per month. Address O 9, Tribu...

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A ... boy in a wholesale house; ... house, as he can give best refe... Address O 35, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... several years' experience; ... Good references. C. T. LIGHTF... city.

Coachmen, Teams...

SITUATION WANTED—AS CO... vate family; 8 years in last p... ences. Address O 94, Tribune of...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... coachman in private family... class city references. Address O...

SITUATION WANTED—COAC... A1 reference. Address O 52, ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... first-class hand with horses... Best of city references. Address...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... man coachman and gardene... business thoroughly. Good refere...

SITUATION WANTED—BY Y... derstands care of fine horses ... ing to make himself generally u... erences. Address O 77, Tribune o...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... coachman in private family;... sorts of work. Best city refere... Tribune office.

Miscellaneo[us]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ... trious, and sober man; six ye... er in wholesale house; write a p... at figures, and a good collector. ... reference. O 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STE... waiter in a country hotel by ... ried couple; wife for chamber wo... a good home to high wages. Add...

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... willing to make himself usefu...

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... young man, thorough Engli... linguist, as correspondent, clerk... or any other kind. First-class re... 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... wholesale house or as travel... class references. O 29, Tribune ...

SITUATIONS WANT[ED]

Bookkeepers an[d]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... from the country as copyist in ... office. O 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS C... lady. Address O 85, Tribune...

Stenograph[ers]

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... stenographer and typewrite... work. Address O 19, Tribune of...

Domestic

SITUATION WANTED—TO ... building or offices by the day ... petent woman. Address R P ... Ontario-st. Mrs. LALLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY ... and second girl to work toge... ferred. Call at 270 Thirty-ninth...

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... cook, meat or pasty, or both; ... wages expected. Address 227 E...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY ... vate family, one to do sec... cooking. Call 22 Milton-av., thi...

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... as parlor maid or care of on... capable and trusty. 141 Twenty...

SITUATION WANTED—AS ... dress in private family. 55 P...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... dress in a private American ... Address 418 West Monroe-st., in...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... the South Side, to do light h... work. Inquire at 3408 State-st. ...

Nurses

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... take care of children. O 97, ...

Employment A[gencies]

SITUATIONS WANTED—SU... family domestics of all natio... mediately. Throop-st. Employ... 10 THROOP-ST., NEA...

SITUATIONS WANTED—TH... try has the best class of ... cago. 337 Michigan-av.; remove... roe-st.; established 1880. MRS. ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—F... lady's maid and nurse gi... travel; also reliable housekee... work in families or hotels, city ... Ladies' Employment Bureau, ... of Paulina-st. Open evenings.

WANTED—MA[LE HELP]

Bookkeepers an[d]

WANTED—REGISTERD D... man-American. Apply ... Blue Island-av.

WANTED—REGISTERED D... speaks and writes German...

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FO... furnish $200 cash. Addres...

WANTED—ASSISTANT BO... be correct, rapid, and not ... references required. Address ...

WANTED—YOUNG MAN B... and 20 to do general offic... ERMAN, 119 South Clark-st.

WANTED — ASSISTANT ... young man who is a good p... rect in his work. First-class ... Address O 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIEN... keeper, with best city ... "The Bell," Quincy and State.

Boys.

WANTED—A SMART, INT... 18 years old, to work in an... references. O 56, Tribune offic...

WANTED—AT THE WI... Hotel—An elevator boy...

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—K. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2622—Fred Pilgrim & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Fredigke.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123,—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404., near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice and Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—E. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzolo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J True Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO GAVE gold piece in mistake to a boy for flowers in Lake View yesterday will call at Room 19 Major Block it will be returned.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH BETWEEN VINcennes-av. and Thirty-sixth-st. and Lake-av. and Thirty-ninth. Finder will be suitably rewarded. FRANK REED, care Wilde's Clothing-House.

LOST—A GOLD GLOVE BUTTONER, HAVING attached snake ring and bicycle and two gold bangles, with monograms. Finder will please return to Tribune office and receive reward.

LOST—A LADY'S OLD MOSAIC GOLD EARRING; supposed in a Cottage Grove car. Finder rewarded on leaving it at 295 Oak-st., North Side.

$5 REWARD FOR RETURN OF PHOTOGRAPHS of chairs and children's carriages at 288 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED GERman-American druggist; city references. Address O 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, WELL educated, as assistant bookkeeper. Address O 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT ACcountant; no objection to country; temporary or permanent. Chicago references A1. Address O 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACCURATE, RAPID, and thorough accountant, with good references, at $75 per month. Address O 9, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A BRIGHT, SMART boy in a wholesale house; would prefer lace house, as he can give best references in that line. Address O 35, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER OF several years' experience; strictly temperate. Good references. C. T. LIGHTHALL, 170 Lewis-st., city.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family; 3 years in last place. Best of references. Address O 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in private family. Can furnish first-class city references. Address O 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; 20 YEARS. A1 reference. Address O 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN; first-class hand with horses; city or country. Best of city references. Address O 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly. Good references. O 49, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; UNderstands care of fine horses and carriages; willing to make himself generally useful. Best city references. Address O 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in private family; experienced in all sorts of work. Best city reference. Address O 28, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUStrious, and sober man; six years as general worker in wholesale house; write a plain hand, accurate at figures, and a good collector. Can give the best of reference. O 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEWARD OR HEAD waiter in a country hotel by a respectable married couple; wife for chamber work or pantry; prefer a good home to high wages. M 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN willing to make himself useful. O 98, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL-EDUCATED young man, thorough English, German, French linguist, as correspondent, clerk, traveler, secretary, or any other kind. First-class references. Address O 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN wholesale house or as traveling salesman. First-class references. O 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY JUST from the country as copyist in a lawyer's or agent's office. O 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER BY YOUNG lady. Address O 95, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer and typewriter or cashier, or office work. Address O 19, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CLEANING IN building or offices by the day by a reliable and competent woman. Address R P 56, Tribune office or 107 Ontario-st. Mrs. LALLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and second girl to work together; South Side preferred. Call at 270 Thirty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, meat or pastry, or both; city or country; good wages expected. Address 227 Ewing-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN PRIvate family, one to do second work, the other cooking. Call 22 Milton-av., third floor. MISS PETERSON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL as parlor maid or care of one child and sewing; is capable and trusty. 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in private family. 55 Pierce-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK AND LAUNdress in a private American family. Reference. Address 418 West Monroe-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, ON the South Side, to do light housework or second work. Inquire at 3408 State-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO take care of children. O 97, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished immediately. Throop-st. Employment Bureau. 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE BUREAU REGIStry has the best class of domestic help in Chicago. 337 Michigan-av.; removed from 275 West Monroe-st.; established 1880. MRS. JONES, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR EXPERIENCED lady's maid and nurse girl, both accustomed to travel; also reliable housekeepers and girls for all work in families or hotels, city or suburbs. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., corner of Paulina-st. Open evenings.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—REGISTERD DRUG CLERK, GERman-American. Apply H. LANGENHAN, 324 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK WHO speaks and writes German. O 51, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WHO CAN furnish $200 cash. Address O 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; MUST be correct, rapid, and not afraid of work. Good references required. Address O 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN BETWEEN AGES OF 18 and 20 to do general office work. NYE & OSTERMAN, 119 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; A young man who is a good penman, rapid, and correct in his work. First-class references required. Address O 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKkeeper, with best city references. Apply at "The Bell," Quincy and State.

Boys.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY, 16 TO 18 years old, to work in an office. Address, with references, O 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT THE WINDSOR EUROPEAN Hotel—An elevator boy.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, SALary and traveling expenses paid, to travel on the road and assist in selling goods, packing trunks, etc. Address, stating if had any experience or not, O 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO sell starch to city retail trade; a liberal arrangement with party having large established trade; can be carried in connection with other lines. Address O 69, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CAR TINNERS. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—BARBER FOR SATURDAY AND Sunday at 309 North Wells-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE CUTTERS; good wages; steady employment. BAGLEY & NASON, 18th-st. viaduct.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. STATE experience and address, with references, O 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN BARN; must be sober and willing to work. Apply at barn, 4217 Oakenwald-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GENTLEMAN IN THE CApacity of assistant manager and salesman in the wine and spirit department of our business. Address with full particulars of experience, etc., R D 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE MEN WITH $5 CAPITAL TO call on or address Patterson Oil Burner Co., 207 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $30 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER OF lunch counter at picnic grounds 14 miles from city. O 65, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good cook and laundress. 379 Ogden-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER OR MAN and wife to go South. Address or call on Norwood & Butterfield Co., 385 Illinois-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—PLACES WAITING FOR GIRLS IN strictly first-class hotels in city; also for general housework with private families at La Grange, Oak Park, and Ridgeland. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., corner of Paulina-st. Open evenings.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALARY PAID WEEKLY TO A WOman of business tact. Call Room 56, 143 La Salle.

WANTED—AT ONCE, GENTLEMEN AND ladies with first-class references, on salary, to solicit for subscribers for a new and attractive monthly magazine of rare merit, with new features, and that will command universal attention. Call on or address Room 905 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE

BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money

CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF

THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 120 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE. Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. H. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

OUR LOAN DEPARTMENT LOANS ANY AMOUNT AT CURRENT RATES ON COOK COUNTY IMPROVED. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. CORNER LA SALLE AND MADISON-STS. E. S. JUDD, DEPARTMENT MANAGER.

TO LOAN—$1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, OR $8,000 on city real estate. JASON R. PRINDLE, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—$4,000 AT 6 PER CENT, 5 YEARS, NO commission; improved city property. O 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUILDING LOAN IN PARK MANOR. O 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 ON SUBDIVISION IN DESplaines, containing 22 acres; will pay liberal interest and commission. O 43, Tribune office.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT MONEY ON IMPROVED business property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$300,000 AT 5 TO 7 PER CENT OR TO INvest in Cook County real estate. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

$2,000,000 READY MONEY TO LOAN ON improved business property in and outside Chicago. O 41, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A TEST OF TWENTY YEARS.

"For twenty years the Hallet & Davis Piano have been used exclusively by the Chicago Musical College, both for teaching and concert purposes. Their phenomenal durability and general excellence place them, in our estimation, above all others." DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.

These pianos, together with the Emerson and Kimball, at low prices and favorable terms. Also a few standard PIANOS at BARGAINS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS. PRICES ARE RIGHT. PAYMENTS EASY. UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 257 State-st. and 56 Jackson-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

MASON & HAMLIN UPRIGHT PIANOS—

A few of these unequaled instruments, slightly injured in cases, will be sold at special bargains or rented. MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

KNABE PIANOS. SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison. Favorable prices and terms. Old pianos taken.

SHONINGER PIANOS—

Fine tone, perfect action, durability guaranteed. Manufacturers' prices. New pianos to rent. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SPOT cash; square, uprights, or grands. Address with description, price, etc., J. C. ELLIS, Palmer House.

$200. $225, $250 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, 7⅓ octave; tone and durability fully guaranteed; easy payments; old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY TO INVEST $500 to introduce a new hair-curling fluid, perfectly harmless and effectual; the profits would be 80 per cent net. Good references required and given. Address C. D. BELLMAN, 46 South May-st., Chicago.

THE BEST BUSINESS OPENING IN CHICAGO—Party owning half-interest, worth $15,000 to $20,000, in profitable iron-manufacturing plant will sell out to competent office man, account old age; will bear close scrutiny. Address G 5, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage are those of GEORGE PARRY. West Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Advances made. Telephone 4,579. Established 1871.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED furniture, carpets, and household goods; without delay. F. 3235 Calumet-av.

WANTED—FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS of ten or twelve room city residence; unless extra quality and condition, don't want it; spot cash if suited. Address, giving particulars, W., 355 State-st., Glore Hotel.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NANNIE: TELEGRAPH, AND I will befriend you. COUSIN M.

PERSONAL—WILL GEORGE OR WILLIAM Reid, late of Milwaukee and Prince Edward Island, call on their brother John from Australia? Hotel Bristol, opposite Union Depot.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. Mrs. RICHER, experienced midwife, 547 West Indiana-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WANTED—A 52-INCH OR 54-INCH BICYCLE; give make and price. O 32, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO 14-INCH BORE ENGINES NOW running. J. K. RUSSELL, 83 Fulton-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SIX-STORY STORE, 45X190 FT., IN the business centre; $175,000. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—

SOUTH SIDE.

No. 2323 Dearborn-st., new 2-story and basement stone-front residence, containing 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, gas fixtures, furnace, etc.; lot 25x106. Price, $7,500.

No. 2325 Dearborn-st., new 2-story and basement brick residence, all modern conveniences, furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; 9 rooms; lot 25x106 ft. $7,000.

Dearborn-st., near 23d-st., 6 lots, each 25x106 ft. $100 ft.

Everett-st., near Lincoln, Woodlawn, lot 58.75x173 ft. Price, $1,800.

47th-st., near Morgan, 2 lots each, each 24x125 ft. Price, $600 per lot.

E. J. LEHMANN, State and Adams-sts., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

BARGAINS.

35TH-ST., N. W. corner of Butler, 125x125, $8,250.
31ST-ST., N. W. corner of Lowe-av., 124x124, $10,500.
55TH-ST., corner, near Cottage Grove-av., 106½x70, $6,000.
OAKENWALD-AV., near 44th-st., 38x146, $95 per foot.
42D-ST., near Drexel-boulevard, a good deep south-front lot, $80 per foot.
LEXINGTON-AV., corner of Fifty-third-st., $85 per foot.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., cor. 44th-st., $200 per foot.
43D-ST., corner of Chappel-place, $100 per foot.
KIMBARK-AV., near 54th-st., $40 per foot.
For sale by TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSES—

44th-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.

Parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and servant's room on the first floor; three large elegant chambers, 4 closets, bath-room, and water-closets on second floor; laundry and water-closet in basement; concrete cellar; mantels on first and second floors. Lots have a south frontage of 33⅓ feet, and partly covered with natural trees.

See J. J. Love, our foreman, on the premises every day, or call at our office for full particulars. O. M. WELLS & CO., Owners, Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

SOUTH SIDE.

PRAIRIE-AV., near 31st-st., modern 10-room brownstone front house, elegantly finished in hardwoods, very handsomely decorated; price $13,000; a bargain.

PRAIRIE-AV., near 16th-st., very choice locality, elegant 14-room modern brick house, complete in every respect, nearly new; lot 33½x175; $18,000.

CALUMET-AV., near 16th-st., 2-story mansard and cellar, new house, first class in every respect, 7 bedrooms; lot 25x177; $25,000.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2735 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—LOT 27½x142, with 2-story 7 room frame house, 1-story frame cottage, and a frame barn; we must sell this within 10 days; how much will you give for this property, spot cash? WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FOREST-AV.—

$105 per foot, near 34th-st.: 136x125. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SMALL BUILDING ON VAN BUREN-st., near Franklin; $30,000. B. A. ULRICH, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV. RESIDENCE, NEAR 39TH-st., the most complete bargain on market; lot 48x176, east front, beautiful large front yard; 10-room modern house, with every convenience, plate glass, etc.; brick barn with living rooms above. Perfect repair, $14,500. EARL B. SMITH, 118 Dearborn-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK-AV. NORTH OF 35th-st.—Corner lot, 37x110. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NEW HOUSE FOR $5,500. By owner on South Side; near steam and cable-cars; street paved; all improvements; 2-story 8-room brick, papered and gas fixtures throughout. C. L. EATON, 410 First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$240 PER FOOT—MICHIGAN-AV., north of 37th-st., 50 feet front (boulevard assessments all paid). BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—3838 STANTON-AV., 66x180, FRAME building and stone foundation, $7,500. WM. HARKNESS, 528 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000 TO INVESTORS; BUSINESS block stores and flats, South Side; well rented store, rented 5 years, paying a good investment. W. G. CLARK, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS corner; $2,200 rentals; want $5,000 cash, balance when convenient. Address owner. O 38, Tribune.

West Side.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:

WEST SIDE.

586 W. MONROE-ST., near Ashland-av., a most desirable 14-room house, in fine order, and has side light, neighborhood first-class; lot 25x120; price $12,000.

LEAVITT-ST., between Monroe and Madison, modern 8-room house, has side light on the south side; price $6,500.

MONROE-ST., between Loomis and Laflin, 3-story 14-room stone-front house; good 2-story brick barn; $13,000.

454 W. JACKSON-ST., 2-story 10-room house; $7,000.

CONGRESS-ST., between Hermitage and Paulina, 9-room brick house, all conveniences; $7,000.

We have a large list of West side houses. Call and examine it.

FOR SALE—ON W. HARRISON, NEAR ROBEY, 48x100, with 2 good buildings; will sell for $6,000; want all cash if possible. This is a great bargain and will pay to look into. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE, IMproved and vacant. See our monthly list just out. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—206 W. POLK-ST., 25-FOOT LOT WITH 2 frame dwellings for $2,500; lot is worth the money. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT—FIVE acres fronting Western-av., Superior and Huron-sts.; also single lots; active improvements and street cars. 73 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—21 NORTH GREEN-ST.—FINE MANUfacturing property, 3-story and basement brick building, 25x120 feet, fronting 2 alleys, well built and lighted; a bargain. Apply W. GRAY BROWN, 786 Madison-st., corner Robey.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN ON OGDEN-AV.—3-story brick; first-class; well located; well rented; investigate. O 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS—MADISON-ST., $85; WARREN-av., $80; Monroe, Adams, Jackson, $1,000 to $1,250; lots north and south of park, $850 to $500. J. T. SUTOR, 1383 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK, 8 ROOMS, 2 LOTS, NEAR Central Park, $3,000; cash $1,200, balance monthly. Address O 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE GOOD BARGAINS IN 2 AND 3 story flats, also some elegant single houses; first-class streets. Better buy than rent. J. T. SUTOR, 1383 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BARGAIN—FINE CORner; well improved; rent, $3,000 year; price, $25,000. CHAS. D. COLE & CO., 153 La Salle.

FOR SALE—HERE IS A PIECE OF PROPERTY that must be sold—On Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story frame with brick addition; rent $25; come quick before it's gone. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A PRESENT? HERE is one—One of those beautiful stone-front houses on Waverly-place; only one minute's walk to cars, or a pleasant walk down-town. We want an offer. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LAKE VIEW.

2 lots, each 50x197 ft., on Surf-st., near Evanston-av., south front; $125 per foot.

Oakdale-av., near Wauban, 50x197 ft.; $90 per ft.

North Clark-st., near Wrightwood-av., east front, 4 lots, each 25x120 ft.; $100 per ft.

North Clark-st., north of School, east front, 4 lots, each 25x125 ft.; $1,500 a lot.

Southwest corner Halsted-st. and Belmont-av., 40 ft. front on Halsted by 136 ft. on Belmont; $100 per ft.

1273 North Clark-st., near Wrightwood-av., 2-story, basement, and attic new stone front residence, containing 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, gas fixtures, furnace, etc.; lot 35x120; $7,500.

North Clark-st., near Sheffield-av., large 2-story and basement and attic building, containing extra large store on first floor and large well-lighted hall and 4 living rooms on second floor; barns, wagon-sheds, etc., complete; lot 60x150 ft.; building known as Oakhall; price $11,000.

1749 Sherman-place, near North Clark-st., 1½-story frame house, newly painted and in good condition; lot 34x200 ft. to large alley; price $4,000.

1751 Sherman-place, near North Clark-st., 2-story frame building, containing two flats of 6 rooms each; lot 30x170 ft. to 16-ft. alley; price $4,500.

Business and residence lots in choicest varieties in E. J. Lehmann's subdivision on North Clark and Addison-sts.; prices $750 and upwards.

E. J. LEHMANN, State and Adams-sts., third floor.

FOR SALE—
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON TWELFTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON THIRTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FOURTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FIFTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON SIXTEENTH-ST.
ALL ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

Only five minutes' ride beyond Douglas Park. Get off train at Ridgeland-av. depot or Oak Park-av. depot and walk south three blocks, and there you are. I can sell you one of these beautiful blocks at from $3,600 to $4,600 each, and each block contains 48 lots, so that you will only be paying about $80 a lot. That is what you gain by buying at wholesale. Covered main sewers run through the property; streets all graded and sidewalks laid. Bargains here for somebody. The most delightful location for a home within 8 miles of Court-House. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK—375 FEET front, on the corner, with south front, and 162 feet deep, $3 per foot below market price. MORISON & AITCHISON, 164 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN Lake View, 4 miles from the Court-House, 3 minutes' walk from steam or street cars. R D 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ATTRACTIVE, COMPLETE—Those "Congress villas" on Drexel-av. and Fifty-sixth-st., 8 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, w.-c., etc. Price $3,000, small payment down, balance monthly. Houses open today.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 52d-st.; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HIGHLAND PARK PROPERTY, houses and lots, or acres; also houses to rent. Apply to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGLEWOOD—8-ROOM houses on Tracy-av., between 57th and 58th-sts.; terms to suit. E. W. ADKINSON, 156 East Washington-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—GENEVA LAKE—SMALL COTTAGE on grounds extending to the water's edge. Address CHAS. M. DIETRICH, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SOUTH PARK-AV., CORner Seventy-ninth-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN & CO.—HOUSES AND LOTS, all kinds and prices, at Normal Park. Office Sixty-eighth-st., opposit R. I. depot.

FOR SALE—$75 PER FOOT—MICHIGAN-AV., corner lot 100x150, near 51st-st. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO INside residence or flat property, business block at Hyde Park; pays 10 per cent; want some money. B. A. ULRICH, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 FINE RESIDENCE SITES, 100X300 feet, at Kenwood; vacant. B. A. ULRICH, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6721 Perry-av., Englewood.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

CHICAGO MAP OF 1888 FREE OF CHARGE

WILL BE READY JUNE 10,

SEND FOR ONE.

Do you want to buy a lot for investment or a home? If so, I beg leave to call your attention to

EDGINGTON PARK,

On the C. & N. W. R. R., and near the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.

ONE OF THE FINEST SUBURBS TO THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

It lies high and dry, has natural drainage, and can be reached by steam cars in 18 minutes. Only one-half mile from city limits and 6¾ miles from Court-House. Within a radius of four blocks there are four stations, besides having the assurance of having a station immediately at

EDGINGTON PARK.

Lots immediately adjoining are and have been sold from $350 to $450 each.

We are bound to CLOSE OUT the entire subdivision in THREE DAYS from the day we begin to offer them for sale, which will be announced later on,

Our prices on these lots will be 40 to 50 per cent less than prevailing prices, and thus

GIVE A POOR MAN A CHANCE

TO BUY ONE OR TWO LOTS AT ACRE PRICES.

We furthermore will offer these lots on the easiest terms in the City of Chicago, and invite every one to send us their name and address, and we will forward you city map and pamphlets giving date of sale, prices, etc. Address L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

TOMORROW (SATURDAY)

THE GREAT MAYWOOD AUCTION SALE

WILL BE HELD.

Special train will leave the Wells-st. depot at 12:45 p. m. tomorrow—don't forget, tomorrow. Spend half a day in the country. Take a ride out and see the prettiest town near Chicago. Maywood has shady trees, ravines, handsome lawns, hundreds of superior dwellings, large factories. It is one of the most accessible of towns, reached by two railroads—20 trains each way on the Northwestern Railroad alone.

We will sell the hotel and large lot; also a fine 8-room dwelling, with large lot; also 102 fine lots, 26.4x125 feet to alley. Payments—On each lot $10 cash and $10 per month; on the hotel and residence one-fourth cash, balance three and six years at 6 per cent.

This property is all well located and well adapted in every way for building purposes. Every lot will be sold, no matter what price is bid. Come out and see the country. Free excursion tickets can be had at our office.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—

ATTENTION EVERBODY.

CHICAGO MAP OF 1888 FREE OF CHARGE.

WILL BE READY JUNE 10.

SEND FOR ONE.

Do you want to buy a lot for investment or a home? If so I beg leave to call your attention to EDGINGTON PARK, on the C. & N. W., and near the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

ONE OF THE FINEST SUBURBS TO THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

It lies high and dry, has natural drainage, and can be reached by steam cars in 18 minutes. Only one-half mile from the city limits and six and a half miles from court-house. Within a radius of four blocks there are four stations, besides having the assurance of having a station immediately at EDGINGTON PARK.

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FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR 52D-ST.—New 6-room cottage on easy payments; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot, 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON LAKE-AV., SUITABLE for business block, near 54th-st., Hyde Park; bargain. B. A. ULRICH, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO LAWN LOTS, $200; $10 cash, $5 monthly. Sidewalks and graded streets. Certified abstracts. 6c fare. Prices will advance soon. WILSON P. CONOVER, 718 Chicago Opera-House.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FARMS.

42½ acres at Gurnee, Lake Co., Ill., on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; depot on the grounds; has two large, fine houses and 2 large barns, good well, etc.; only 4 miles from Waukegan and 38 miles from Chicago; a few town lots have been sold out of the southern part; price, $7,000.

Splendid farm on Sand Lake, 1¼ miles from Lake Villa, Lake Co., Ill., on Wisconsin Central Ry., 50 miles from Chicago, containing 92 acres of best farming land; good house, and barns, and outhouses on premises, together with an icehouse on shore of lake; farm completely fenced; price, $7,000.

80 acres in E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, Township 37, Range 12, in Town of Palos, Cook Co., Ill., near Willow Springs Station, Chicago & Alton R. R.; price, $5,000.

E. J. LEHMANN, State and Adams-sts., third floor.

FOR SALE—42 ACRES IN PLACER COUNTY, near Town of Colfax and Chicago Park Colony, one-half mile from the C. P. R. R.; all fenced with rabbit tight wire fence; five acres planted in Bartlett pears, six in Flame Tokay and Muscat grapes, one in apples; will bear in two years; living stream on place. Inquire of J. H. W. RILEY, Peralta Heights, East Oakland, Cal.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN ARKANSAS OR AN improved Indiana farm, or trade for suburban property. O 15, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN OAKLAND, CAL.—HOUSE AND lot; house 10 rooms; lot 160x160; stable, greenhouse, chicken-houses, 24 different kinds of fruit, beautiful flowers and shrubs; on the heights above Lake Merritt; 45 minutes from San Francisco; monthly ticket $3; photographs sent to bona-fide inquirers; title perfect. Inquire of J. H. W. RILEY, Peralta Heights, East Oakland, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—WILL GIVE THE VERY BEST city property for grocery stock; owner. O 39, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—10,000 ACRES FARMING lands for improved city property, or would exchange for stock of goods. O 66, Tribune office.

$8,000 BRICK RESIDENCE TO EXCHANGE for any kind of good-paying business; it is free of incumbrance. O 74, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING FOR IMMEDIATE removal; No. 3158 State-st.; store and dwelling rooms over; give price to Thomas Hawkes, architect, Room 50, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME HOUSES ON DEARborn-st., near Twenty-second-st., to be removed, can be bought cheap. Apply at once to C. U. GORDON, 79 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT OTTAWA, ILL., 80 MILES FROM CHICAGO, on Rock Island Road, great auction sale of horses; trotters, pacers, and business drivers; over 100 head to be sold to the best bidder for cash. Don't fail to come Friday and Saturday, June 1 and 2. SEELEY & CAREW, Ottawa, Ill.

A NEW LOOP PHAETON VERY CHEAP, ALSO second-hand buggies, phaetons and extension-tops to close out. G. L. BRADLEY, 126 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY STYLISH COUPE OR cart horse, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind; 2 fine single drivers; 10 other horses fit for all use; 8 handsome ponies, sound and kind: all styles of carriages; one nearly new 5-glass landau; surreys, patent jump-seats, top, side-bar road-wagons; sulkies; 100 top and open wagons, laundry, grocery, milk, furniture, express and trucks; wagons of all styles made to order; repairing done good and cheap. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see for yourself the largest assortment and cheapest in Chicago. H. C. WALKER, 336 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF DRIVING HORSES, among which are some very fine matched teams suitable for gentlemen's driving and family use, all kinds and well broken, and will be warranted to be as represented or no sale; one pair extra matched golden sorrels, with white manes and tails, weight about 2,400 pounds, extra lookers and hitchers, afraid of nothing. Apply at Schermerhorn's Stable, 268 Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—EXTENSION TOP 2-seated carriage; made to special order. Metropolitan Cab Stables, 41 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TRACK SULKY, FINELY FINished, select material, built to order; a bargain. Address O 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SIDE-BAR CANOPY-TOP SURREY, Brewster springs; never been used; built to order; will be sold at a reduction from manufacturer's price. Address O 71, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS PASTURAGE FOR HORSES AT my farm. C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS, laundry, furniture, bakery wagons and trucks, buggies, carts, milk-wagons, horses, and harness. Factory opposite Twenty-third-st. Depot, Archer-av.; show-rooms, 2308 State-st. C. J. HULL.

ROUSE'S SALE STABLES AT STOCK-YARDS—Keeps a fine assortment of Missouri horses for sale. Call and see our stock.

WANTED—TEAMS TO DELIVER CRUSHED stone. No handling of stone required. Apply at Union Lime Works, cor. 19th and Lincoln-sts.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION, 50X160 feet on Franklin-st., near Van Buren. 150 feet, corner Peck-court and Wabash-av. Lots on Quincy-st., running through to Jackson-st., or will lease one front. B. A. ULRICH, 95 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—THE T. M. AVERY PROPerty, northwest corner Washington-boulevard and Sangamon-st., 125x190, with elegant improvements. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A FINE JERSEY COW, CHEAP. 142 Walnut-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CALIFORNIA BARGAIN—FOR SALE—WATER-power flour mill, capacity 300 barrels daily, and three warehouses, together with 800 acres of land, situate alongside Central Pacific Railroad and adjacent to Sacramento River, opposite Tehama, California; also first right to water of Mill Creek, a large and clear stream affording always ample supply; with moderate expense water power can be made to equal 1,000 barrels daily or water can be used for irrigation. Can buy adjoining lands in large tracts at moderate prices, and by irrigation for fruit or vine land realize enormous enhancement on such purchases. Located in midst of large wheat-producing section. Shall dispose of same soon. This is a rare opportunity for one with capital. Address A. T. ELLIS, 29 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

A1 MIDDLE-AGED BUSINESS-MAN WANTS Eastern agency, headquarters in Philadelphia, to sell goods in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Address TRAVELING AGENT, 416 Queen-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANY GENTLEMAN SATISFIED WITH NET INcome for himself of $300 per month, with increase, upon cash investment of $3,000, money well secured, call Friday and Saturday at 185 Dearborn-st., Suite 128.

A MAN WITH $10,000 CAN GET PAYING INTERest in a lucrative business and 8 per cent on his money; first-class real-estate security. O 91, Tribune.

A FEW STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE WANTED for cash. Address me, in confidence, N 2, Tribune office.

BIG BARGAIN—THE ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP saloon on the corner of West Madison and Wood-sts.; license paid; long lease; price $2,000; terms to suit buyer. Apply at 687 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STORE—

A wholesale and retail hardware store located on one of the best streets in Kansas City. This stock is to be sold under a chattel mortgage. It comprises a full line of goods amounting to about $15,000. This stock will be sold at a bargain if taken before the 15th of June. Anyone desiring to embark in the hardware business should avail himself of this opportunity as the store and location are very desirable. Apply to J. W. SWAIN, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD; NO. 1 LOCATION AND accommodation; investigation solicited. O 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RETAIL CANDY STORE AND FACtory; cheap rent, established seven years; soda fountain, ice-cream; part time. Confectioners' & Bakers' Supply Co., 46 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A MERCHANT-TAILOR BUSINESS—Established 30 years; must be sold; cause, death. This is a great chance for good party. Apply between 4 and 5 p. m. at 128 South Clark-st., Room 5.

GROCERY—SPLENDID LOCATION, SOUTH SIDE, good horse, wagon, and trade; am sick; will accept decent offer. 84 Washington-st., Room 49.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED OFFICE; MORE BUSIness than I can attend; will sell half interest to energetic man; some capital required; references exchanged. WALLWORK, 153 La Salle-st., Room 13.

I WANT TO PURCHASE AN ESTABLISHED drug business in Northern Illinois, worth from $2,000 to $5,000. Address, with particulars, O 100, Tribune.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY AND WANT TO INvest it in a good way don't fail to come and see me and get particulars. C. O. MAYER, 113 Dearborn-st.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A FIRST-class all rail coal business located on South Side. Inquire of J. S. ROBINSON, Room 89, 161 La Salle-st.

PARTY HAVING A LARGE CITY TRADE WANTS a good financier with $5,000; business first-class. Address O 99, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE MARKET FOR SALE; $300 CASH. Address O 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EASTERN SHOE-MANUFACTURing firm making a popular line of gents' fine calf machine-sewed, hand-sewed, and Goodyear welted goods desires to make arrangements with some wide-awake, responsible retail shoe dealer to act as its selling agent in Chicago and vicinity; liberal terms to the right party; only those who are willing to push business need apply. Address BOOTS AND SHOES, P.-O. Box 235, Boston, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR EQUITY IN CITY property or clear property anywhere $3,500 worth of furniture in 236 and 238 La Salle-av.; 14 rooms each; houses communicating; within ten minutes of Court-House; with or without lease; terms to suit purchaser. Address OWNER, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

WANTED—PATENTS—MANUFACTURING; IT is desired by the undersigned that parties having for disposition any patented article or a new line of manufacturing to establish, the merits of which can be proved, to address with reference thereto, M. C. W. WHEELER, Peoria, Ill.

WILL SELL A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-established trade journal doing a paying business and popular; reason for selling, need a good assistant. Address O 72, Tribune office.

WILL GIVE SECURITY FOR $1,000 AND AN INterest in a big paying business. O 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENCY FOR PROVISIONS, MEAT, flour and grain houses. First-class references given. Address OTTO KRETZSCHMAR, Greenwood, Miss.

15-ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE, EVERY ROOM occupied, handsomely furnished, for sale. Grand bargain; on easy payments. 84 Washington, Room 49.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO INVEST, WITH active services, in real-estate, money-loaning, or any legitimate business, by an attorney; must be established and paying; particulars in full indispensable; thorough investigation required; business-chance dealers need not reply. Address O 76, Tribune office.

$3,000 BUYS STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class retail gentleman's business. Fine store; best location; moderate rent. 228 South Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUITES AND single rooms, with board; terms reasonable.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED front alcove; also two other nice rooms; board if desired.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with board, 1st and 2d floor.

1726 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR OR back room; table board.

1827 WABASH-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD; IN each particular first-class.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, or 2 gentlemen; home table; private house; references required.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, with board; moderate terms.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and first-class board; references exchanged.

2823 AND 2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURnished and fitted for first-class family boarding; large yard in rear; particular attention paid to the table.

3160 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM NOW vacant; all conveniences; also good day board at "The Ellsworth."

TWO GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY REASONably for superior room and table can find same in private family, convenient to Oakland station Illinois Central Railroad; pleasantest and most convenient location in the city. M 54, Tribune office.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WOULD TAKE young gent and wife to board; Forest-av. Best of reference exchanged. O 58, Tribune office.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR; board and conveniences first-class.

68 RUSH-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD; VERY REAsonable; also day board.

219 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with first-class board.

359 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL north and south rooms; summer location; excellent table; terms reasonable.

363 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board; day-board.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board; modern conveniences.

West Side.

97 S. SANGAMON—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; $10 for smaller rooms.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

HOTEL LAKESIDE—3617 TO 3623 LAKE-AV.—IN all respects a first-class family hotel, elegantly furnished and desirable table; overlooks the Lake at Douglas Station; steam and cable cars.

HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, WILL be open for summer boarders June 14. For further particulars address F. P. HAWKINS, Room 20, 90 La Salle-st.

SHELBURNE FAMILY HOTEL—CHICAGO-AV., near State-st. Board $6 to $10 per week; table board $4.50.

THE WESTMINSTER—ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, 462 N. Clark-st., near Division. Just opened; American plan; passenger elevator and all appointments first-class; all patronage solicited, transient, day board, and families by week or month; the best day board for the money in the city.

THE EXETER EUROPEAN HOTEL, 146 MADIson-st., next door to Farwell Hall—Rooms from $2 per week or 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG WIDOW IN GOOD SOCIAL STANDING wishes to give board in exchange for handsome furniture, or will rent it, buy it on payments, or share the expenses of a small house or flat; a good opportunity for a desirable person to secure a thoroughly comfortable home. No adventurers. City references exchanged. Reply by 8 o'clock tonight with full particulars. N 82, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. Franks, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuit. Ladies, 50c and $1. Always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50c in stamps.

CLAIRVOYANT—$10,000 CHALLENGE—ALL CALL on Mme. Maree, the great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful and mystic sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; born with a three-fold veil, has been publicly tested, and challenges the world. Ten thousand dollar challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies; on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Maree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life, from the cradle to the grave, with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation; asks no questions; uses no cards of any description in her profession; perfected the charm of the ancient talisman, for good luck, breaking evil influence; causing those who forsake you to return; giving success in business. Ladies in trouble call. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation sent by mail. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope. 50c. Hours, 9 to 5.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT FORTune-teller; 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—15 CAR-LOADS OF GOOD TIMOTHY and upland prairie hay, loaded on cars at Momence, Ill. Apply to B. F. HOLLEY.

FOR SALE—ROUND TRIP TICKET TO LOUISville; cheap; 30 days. Address O 79, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—A SET PATENT-OFFICE REPORTS from 1847 to date; a bargain. Address O 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—

Go today and see our elegant new houses, Nos. 365, 367, and 375 42d-st., 2 blocks west of Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; 5 rooms 1st floors and 4 rooms on 2d floors; laundry, furnace, gas fixtures, stone walks, elegant lawn in front; these houses are built of pressed brick and stone fronts; part hardwood finish; 2 blocks from steam and cable cars; rent, $40; open today. O. M. WELLS & CO., Owners, 162 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—The two-story and basement dwelling, No. 3500 Michigan-av., 10 rooms, in best possible condition; lot 90x136. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 8, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—

FURNISHED HOUSE, 3224 CALUMET. LOOK AT IT OR ADDRESS R D 48, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TO RENT—2404 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble front, 16 rooms, $75. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 8, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SMALL HOUSE on Michigan-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts.; possession any time; for summer months or longer. Address M 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1331 WABASH-AV., CHEAP. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—MONROE-ST., NEW SUB-cellar brick house, 9 rooms; just elegantly painted and papered; possession at once; No. 971; cheap.

Leavitt-st., 2-story and cellar brick house, 8 rooms; $45; east front, near Van Buren.

412 Oakley-av., 8 rooms, $45.

333 Warren-av., 10-room house; possession June 15; $45.

504 Fulton-st., 10 rooms, octagon front, brick house, $40; key at 502.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—THE T. M. AVERY PROPERTY, northwest corner Washington and Sangamon-sts.; one of the largest and finest on the West Side; can be rented for one or more years. Call for a card to look it over. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—43 LOOMIS-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFERson Park, 10 rooms, in fine order, with or without barn; screens, awnings, and stationary range; would carpet parlor floor for right party; nice place to rent a few rooms. Call or address OWNER, 2521 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FINE 10-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD REpair; every convenience; 417 West Randolph-st.; only $37.50 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—739 W. JACKSON, 10-R. BRICK, NEAR Lincoln; fine house and yard; house all modern improvements; it is now being painted and put in complete order; will rent for balance of year at $40 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, near Union Park, for 6 months or longer, a handsomely-furnished detached house, very cheap to a first-class tenant. Address O 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$40—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, FINE order. 462 Taylor-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—236-238 LA SALLE-AV.; 14 ROOMS, each; furnished; together or separate. Call at room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—

Parlor floor and basement of six rooms. Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street. One block from cable. 739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOME—704 WELLS-ST.; view of Lincoln Park; large yard; sun on three sides; barn if required; 15 minutes from Monroe-st. by cable; very cheap. W. A. PAULSEN, 58 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—500 BELDEN-AV.—9 ROOMS AND BATH, 2-story and basement, pressed-brick front, 40 feet of ground, all modern improvements, in first-rate condition. Address C. E. RAND, 189 La Salle-st., Room 70.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, WITH DEEP lot; choicest neighborhood; 103 Pine-st.; 3-story and basement pressed brick front, with stone trimmings, 11 rooms; plumbing by Baggot; interior newly papered and calcimined. C. W. TOWNSEND, 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

Suburban.

TO RENT—TWO LOVELY PLACES AT DOWNer's Grove, on the C., B. & Q. Ry.; only 50 minutes ride; 12 cent fare; 16 trains each way a day; high, dry, healthy country; fine large houses, and ample grounds. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ABOUT JULY 1 FOR TWO MONTHS at Evanston a furnished house containing eight rooms exclusive of bathroom, kitchen, laundry; the location is delightful. Address X Y Z, P.-O. Evanston, stating size of family.

TO RENT—FINE SUMMER RESIDENCE; HOUSE of 11 rooms; furnished or unfurnished; on lake shore, opposite park, Racine, Wis. Call or write. T. G. FISH, Racine, Wis.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, WITH LARGE lot, in the heart of La Grange; perfect order; $20 per month; La Grange is 35 minutes from Chicago on C., B. & Q. R. R.; costs $5.50 a month. M 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE FINE RESIDENCE 1870 MELrose-st., near Lake Shore drive, Lake View; south front; 44x150 feet. Lincoln Park Agency of G. S. BUTLER & CO., 898 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—FINE 7-ROOM HOUSE, with large lot, in good condition, near depot; $15. DR. FRICKE, Park Ridge.

TO RENT—FOR HEALTH, QUIET, GOOD AIR, freedom dust, and good society, No. 20 East Circle-av., Norwood Park; large lot; house 10 rooms; in excellent order; terms low.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 20 TO SEPT. 1, A PRIvate residence of 12 rooms, completely furnished, two blocks from Madison Park depot (Fiftieth-st.), on Illinois Central Railroad. O 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NORMAL PARK—HANDSOME QUEEN Anne modern house, with grounds and barn, 6826 Wentworth-av., only $32.50; delightful summer home. D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., R. 101.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 9-ROOM HOUSE AT Woodlawn Park; owner's family will board with tenant and pay something for same. O 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, furnished and unfurnished, fireproof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at room 615.

TO RENT—

35 33d-st., first flat; in perfect order; rent $40. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FLATS, 3421 STATE-ST., cheap. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLY LOCATED FLAT of 4 rooms, bathroom, etc., in close proximity to Palmer House, to family without children; no cooking allowed. O 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET SECond floor of residence and some furniture on South Side avenue for light housekeeping; to adults only. W. T. COLLINS, broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—VAN BUREN-ST., JUST WEST OF Loomis—A cozy 3-room flat, just right for man and wife; has all the improvements; key in drug store.

935 Van Buren-st., large 6-room flat; is nicely papered; will be open Sunday.

1012 Madison-st., 2d flat, $25.

1029 Madison-st., 1st flat, $20.

465 Warren-av., near Oakley, nice 7-room flat, $30.

301 Fulton-st., 6 rooms, $15.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM FLATS IN building, Nos. 435 and 443 West Lake-st., with all modern conveniences; only $22.50 to $27.50 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM BRICK FLATS, 205 and 211 West Adams-st. Apply at 149 La Salle-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—1352 JACKSON-ST., 6 ROOMS, $13; SECond flat, 5 rooms, $16; nice 7-room house, with basement and furnace. J. T. SUTOR, 1383 Madison-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 8-ROOM FLATS IN THE "Waverly" apartment building, fronting Union Park. Rents very reasonable to strictly first-class families. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—MENTONE APARTMENT BUILDING, cor. Erie and Dearborn—Fine flat, 8 rooms, steam heat; elevator day and night. Apply to janitor or GEO. F. HARDING, 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—

Parlor floor and basement of 6 rooms. Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street; one block from cable. 739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FIRST FLOOR and basement flats overlooking Lincoln Park. W. A. PAULSEN, 58 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SINGLE AND connecting rooms, suitable for one or two, in private family; elevator service, bath, etc.; convenient board if desired; pleasant front room for two, $18 a month. 167 Wabash-av. Take elevator. MRS. ELY.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, FINEly located, near the lake; elevator service. 1432 Michigan-av., Flat 5.

TO RENT—7 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished front parlor to single gentleman.

TO RENT—2210 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT rooms, with or without board. Private family.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AT 1445 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM with alcove, toilet room. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM. 1313 MICHIGAN-AV., 2d flat.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, bath, stationary washstands. 67 23d-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; all modern improvements; newly papered; on corner. Apply at 28th and State-sts., drug-store.

TO RENT—52 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—SINGLE and double room, $5 and $8 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE DOUBLE, one single; all improvements; board if desired. 2979 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; GAS, hot and cold water, etc.; will rent cheap to gentlemen. 173 North State-st., first flat.

TO RENT—TWO EXTRA LARGE OUTSIDE rooms, newly furnished; bath-rooms on same floor. 215 Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—58 CASS-ST.—ALCOVE AND SINGLE room nicely furnished. Suite of rooms unfurnished.

TO RENT—LARGE EXCELLENT FURNISHED room. 84 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; gentlemen only. O 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—77 RUSH-ST.—WELL FURNISHED alcove room; dressing-room off; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—

IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, AN ELEGANT STORE.

APPLY AT ROOM 615.

TO RENT—NO. 79 LAKE-ST., UNDER TREMONT House. No. 98 Lake-st., under Commercial Hotel. W. H. WOOD, Receiver, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 74.

TO RENT—THE STORE, 130 DEARBORN-ST.; possession May 1. W. R. CONDICT, Room 52.

TO RENT—NO. 35 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY strong store building, 25x135 feet; low rent. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CORNER HARRISON AND CLARK-sts., store 84x79. Will finish to suit tenant. JAS. GOGGIN, 37 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—STORES—78 JACKSON-ST., 338 STATE-st., 228 State-st., 278 Madison-st., 175 Randolph-st., and 210 Kinzie-st. Also stores, entire buildings, and lofts in all portions of business district. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, Renting Agents, Telephone 451. 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—865 VAN BUREN-ST., NEW STORE; cheap; open Sunday.

712 Van Buren-st., store, $35.

98 Twenty-second-st., brick store, $55.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, 168 AND 170 Washington-st.; steam heat, elevator, and vaults, $10 to $25. C. W. TOWNSEND, 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—JAPANESE BUILDING, S. E. CORNER State and Jackson-sts., large, beautifully lighted corner office on second floor; 5 windows. DUNLAP SMITH, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER ROOM ON SECOND floor of Japanese Building, corner State and Jackson-sts.; will be let at low rent for one year from May 1. Apply to MARY E. COBB, Room No. 3, 243 State-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE OFFICES FOR PRINTing; electric light and power, at 170 Madison-st. Apply at Room 51.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE—LARGE, clean, light offices at 167 and 169 Washington-st.; also Caledonia Hall there that will seat about 500.

TO RENT—FINEST OFFICES AND LODGE ROOMS in the city; Haymarket Theatre Building, Madison-st., near Halsted; elevator service; heated with steam; rent reasonable to permanent tenants. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT OFFICES—Stewart Building, northeast corner State and Washington-sts.; two new elevators will run till 6 o'clock p. m. DUNLAP SMITH, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, large, well-lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service. Apply at Room 615.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF 206 STATE-ST., near Adams; freight elevator. C. W. TOWNSEND, 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR ALL manufacturing purposes, on Clinton-st., near Lake, with power and elevators; building unsurpassed for plenty of light, strength, and conveniences for receiving and shipping; low insurance rates. Apply to E. W. BLATCHFORD, corner Clinton and Fulton-sts.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—ENtire building, or floors separately, with light on all sides; 125 horse-power engine, steam heat, two large elevators, electric light; reasonable rent to good parties. Apply to Engineer, northwest corner Lake and Union-sts.

TO RENT—21 NORTH GREEN-ST.—FOR MANUfacturing; one floor, 25x120, well lighted, $40. Apply W. GRAY BROWN, 786 Madison-st., cor. Robey.

TO RENT—189 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT 6-STORY AND basement building; lighted on three sides; also two floors 50x160 in building 233 and 235 Market-st. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—40,000 SQUARE FEET FOR MANUFACTURING purposes; close to railroad facilities; with steam heat and elevator; will rent all or part; located at 48 North Halsted-st. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 50X100. LIGHT on two sides and large skylight; splendid quarters for parties needing good light. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Monroe and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE CONnecting rooms nicely furnished, in private residence; rent not to exceed $50 per month. R D 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, AND flats to rent; demand greater than I can supply. Bring them in early to W. GRAY BROWN, 786 Madison-st., corner Robey.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN PLEASant office in the centre of the city. Address O 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOWER OR UPPER FLAT of two-story brick house with all modern improvements; east of State and north of 31st-st. Address TENANT, 62 25th-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—FURnished house for two or three months from early June. Apply to O. W. HERRICK, Room 38, 101 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO FORM A walking class for ladies; object to promote health and acquire a graceful carriage. M 25, Tribune office.

FRENCH PARISIAN LADY WANTS REFINED home in exchange for tuition, or some pupils. Highest references. Address O 47, Tribune office.

ITALIAN OPERA SCHOOL—LADIES OR GENtlemen (beginners or advanced) carefully and thoroughly trained for the operatic and concert stage and church by Lamperti and Wartel's celebrated Italian method; voices examined free. DR. H. SCHWEIKHER, late of Milan and Paris, Room 8, Kimball Music-Hall, 247 State-st.

LEADING PROFESSOR OF VOCAL ART WISHES a few more pupils (beginners or advanced) with promising voices to train for the operatic or concert stage by the most celebrated Italian method. Special terms. Address O 67, Tribune office.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

TROY, N. Y.

Examinations for admission to this, the oldest school of engineering in the United States, will be held in Chicago, at Grand Pacific Hotel, on May 30, 1888. Candidates will report at 9 a. m. on that day to Mr. Tracy C. Drake, who will conduct the examinations, in the following subjects: Spelling, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, through equations of the 2d degree—including radicals—and in plane geometry. The examinations will be wholly written, and a fee of $5 will be required of each candidate. For further information address D. M. GREENE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SPECIAL daily dictation for all systems, $1.25 a week; typewriting practice, with paper, 60 cents a week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

TYPEWRITERS.

SUPPLIES—WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK of typewriter supplies. Our goods have been carefully selected with a view of accomplishing the best and most economical results. Our "FINE LINEN" papers, manufactured expressly for us, are unequalled. We keep our stock of ribbons and carbon paper fresh and complete by daily and semi-weekly express shipments. Drop us a line and our salesman will call upon you. Telephone us your order and it will be promptly filled by messenger. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Telephone 137. 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OUR RENTAL DEPARTMENT IS furnished with every facility for meeting the wants of patrons who desire to make temporary use of typewriters. We deliver and call for machines, keep them in order, and supply ribbons free of charge. In case any renter decides to purchase we allow one month's rent to apply on purchase price. We solicit opportunity to serve our patrons in everything in typewriter line. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Telephone 137. 196 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES 24C; NEEDLE PACKages cheap. ELITHORP'S factory, 71 Randolph.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL THE Child's Bible; introduction by Dr. J. H. Vincent; over 200,000 sold; over 400 engravings; one lady reports 53 orders taken the past two weeks; a young man has sold $1,000 worth in two towns; teachers will find it a profitable book for the summer vacation; it is the cheapest book sold by agents. Address CASSELL & CO., Limited, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS, $5 TO $10 A DAY MADE selling Magic rein-holders. Office 195 La Salle-st., Room 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXPERIENCED DETECTIVE WILL DO shadow work, ascertain habits of employes, and look up evidence. O 75, Tribune office.

COAL—SOMERSET COAL, BEST IN CHICAGO for domestic and steam use. Retail, per ton, lump, $3.50; nut, $3. Special contracts for spring trade. Somerset Coal & Coke Co., Miners, Wholesalers. Main office, 102 Washington-st.; yard, 535 31st-st.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION—MR. WILLIAM F. Lesslie retires from our firm this day. BOODY, McLELLAN & CO. Chicago, June 1, 1888.

F. C. ROSSITER, CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYor, has removed to 91 Washington-st.; telephone No. 2975; owner of Wolcott's Field Notes.

MRS. ANDREW AND MRS. PALMER, MANIcures, chiropodists, massage; plain and medicated baths for ladies and gentlemen; prefer to treat ladies forenoons. 373 Wabash-av. Sundays and evenings.

PAPERHANGING FROM 10 CENTS PER ROLL; good work or exchange. O 7, Tribune office.

SALT FOR SALE IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANtities. Apply to the Western Transit Co. 376 North Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May 8th, 1888:

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Sec. 5,169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of May, 1888.

W. L. TRENHOLM, Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 3,882.

TYPEWRITER COPYING AND CIRCULAR LETters. Room 536 Rookery. Stenographers furnished.

WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INstitute, founded for the treatment of all delicate and complicated disorders of both sexes. New remedies, quick treatment, permanent cures, reasonable fees. Thirty years' experience, consultation free. Send stamp for question list. Office hours to 8 daily, Sunday 10 to 12 a. m. 127 La Salle-st., Chicago, DR. R. GREER, Supt.

WANTED—INVALID CHAIR ON WHEELS. Must be in good order. O 34, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

H. F. Norcross and wife, formerly of Hyde Park, have gone to San Diego, Cal., to reside permanently.

Recorder Scribner returned yesterday morning from a sojourn of several weeks in Florida. His health is much improved by the change.

Lieut. Clifton T. Wharton, formerly of Company A, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, and one of the original Ellsworth Zouaves, came all the way from Tama, Ia., to meet with his comrades and take part in the decoration ceremonies Memorial-Day. He will return home tomorrow.

IN GENERAL.

The Illinois Training School for Nurses is to be enlarged by a four-story addition 92x44 feet, that will cost $20,000.

Albert J. Averell has sold to Stewart Clark the property on the east side of Dearborn street, thirty-six feet north of Washington. The tract is 80x57½ feet and the price paid was $135,000.

The first reunion of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry will be held in this city June 21. Temporary headquarters will be established at the Sherman House. The attendance of all former members of the command is earnestly desired.

Corper & Nockin, the brewers, say that they have not made terms with the striking brewery men, and have not receded from their original position. They have hired two of their old men, but it was the men who surrendered, not the firm.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 56° above zero; 9 a. m., 56°; 10 a. m., 58°; 11 a. m., 59°; 12 m., 60°; 1 p. m., 62°; 3 p. m., 63°; 6 p. m., 63°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.43; 6 p. m., 29.40.

James C. Smith, who was indicted for keeping a gaming-house at No. 188 South Clark street, was found guilty by a jury in Judge Garnett's court yesterday. Owen McGuire, who was also indicted for the same offense, was acquitted. The Judge will fix the punishment of Smith to-day.

William F. Scott, the teamster who is said to have whipped his wife so severely in their rooms on North Peoria street last winter that she died from the effects, was arraigned for trial before Judge Garnett yesterday. A jury has been selected, and the case will be taken up this morning.

Mrs. T. B. Carse presided at the regular weekly prayer meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday. At the conclusion of the devotional exercises the friends of Mrs. Carse crowded around her and extended their congratulations on her election to a membership in the County Board of Education. She will accept.

Mrs. Barrett and the Enrights are still locked up in the County Jail, but have shown no desire to throw any light on the murder. Mr. Pope has identified the handwriting of the mysterious letter received by Capt. O'Donnell as that of his daughter Ella, but the Captain has as yet been unable to secure a confession from her owing to the close confinement the Enrights and others have placed her in.

The Welch jury-bribing case, which was to have been continued before Judge Hawes yesterday morning, was postponed on account of the absence of Mr. Hynes, who is attending a relative's funeral in Ohio, and partly at the request of the prosecution. New and it is claimed damaging testimony will be brought out Monday by the prosecution. John Lyle King was closeted with Judge Hawes for a while yesterday morning. The Citizens' Association has not yet decided whether it will investigate the subject.

"Yez is no good at all, at all. Old toike a pair of Oirish byes an' clare out a regiment of yez," said Patrick Donan to George Wolf and an old comrade who went to a saloon on Wentworth avenue, near Twenty-third street, Wednesday evening to discuss old camp memories and the afternoon parade. Mr. Wolf drew his sabre and made a pass at Donan. The sword inflicted a cut in the Irishman's arm. Officers from the Twenty-second Street Station arrested the entire party. "I am an old cavalryman, your Honor," said Mr. Wolf. "I was with Sheridan, and never yet saw the man that dared insult the old flag in my presence. This man did the same thing. He insulted us, the men who carried the flag. I won't see this badge or the broad-brimmed hat jeered at, either." "I am afraid the beer made you too quick to resent a fancied insult," said Justice White, "I'll have to fine you $10 each."

George Scheuerman, a saloonkeeper at No. 41 Peoria street, was asphyxiated by gas Wednesday night. His wife, who also inhaled the gas, will probably recover. The family lives in the rooms above the saloon. When Mary, Scheuerman's 18-year-old daughter, awoke yesterday morning there was a perceptible smell of gas in the room. She opened the door into the sitting-room and was driven back by a smell of gas. Her father was dead on a couch, and her mother stupefied. A physician was called, and every means was used to bring Mrs. Scheuerman back to consciousness. Scheuerman was 49 years old, and had kept the saloon for a number of years. At the Coroner's inquest the daughter testified that the stop-cocks in the gas fixtures in the room were loose, and her father undoubtedly turned one too far in extinguishing the light.

The 100 doctors who attended the closing sessions of the fourteenth Convention of the Western Academy of Homeopathy at the Grand Pacific yesterday gave most of their time to a discussion of the effects of cocaine. Dr. George A. Hall of Chicago made a report of the Bureau of Surgery and Dr. W. H. Burt read a paper on cocaine and the results obtained in its use in operations upon the eye. Drs. C. H. Vilas and George Shears of Chicago joined in the discussion. The address of President J. M. Crawford and the paper of Dr. J. D. Buck, a part of Wednesday's proceedings, were ordered printed. The next convention will begin the last Wednesday in August, 1889, at Rock Island, Ill. The convention adjourned after the following officers were elected: President, T. S. Hoyne, Chicago; Vice-President, W. A. Paul, Rock Island; Secretary, C. J. Burger, Booneville, Mo.; Provisional Secretary, A. P. Bowman, Le Mars, Ia.; and Treasurer, G. W. Foote, Galesburg.

The Crocker Case Goes to the Jury.

Mrs. Crocker was literally deluged with floral offerings when Judge Horton ended the divorce farce by instructing the jury yesterday. The table in front of her contained no less than six different floral devices, one of which was the gift of the children in her block. The jury retired to consider the case at 11 o'clock and they were still out at 5 o'clock. The Judge gave them leave at that hour to bring in their verdict today. As the jurors had not reached a verdict at 8 o'clock it looked a good deal like a disagreement.

Mrs. Cora Crocker, the daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Crocker, who have made themselves so well known through the medium of the courts, was arrested yesterday evening and taken before Justice Going. She is charged by Mrs. A. L. Crocker with having assaulted her Wednesday afternoon last as the Crocker family was leaving the County Court Building. The assault consisted, it is alleged, in the daughter-in-law slapping her pretty mother-in-law in the mouth during a quarrel about the celebrated Crocker divorce case. A. L. Crocker, the old gentleman, who is a main party to the divorce proceedings, gave bail for the arrested Mrs. Crocker in the sum of $200. The case will be called Thursday next.

Miss Maria Levey's Hens.

Maria Levey of No. 480 Marshfield avenue still writes "Miss" before her name although she is 50 years old. Miss Levey went to Justice Scully's office yesterday morning in a great state of indignation. She wanted a warrant for the arrest of John Morgan. "That man, your Honor, is a dishonest, grasping scamp. He lives next to me in the house at No. 478. You see, Judge, I keep chickens. I always try to keep them at home, and I want everybody else to mind their own business. Every day this man Morgan goes to a hole in my fence and scatters crumbs. The hens go over to his barn, and he shuts them up and they lay there. Then he takes the eggs and sells every one of them. I wanted him to stop, but he won't."

"Better fix your fence, madam," suggested Justice Scully. "I'm afraid I cannot give you a warrant."

A Case of Sister-in-Law.

Kate Deveraux, charged with disorderly conduct, was before Justice Lyon yesterday morning. The complainant was James Gilland, a switchman who lives at No. 3743 Dashiel street. He complained that Kate had kicked open his back door. She said she wanted to let his wife in; that he had thrown her out. Mrs. Gilland, a little woman with a baby and a black eye, came forward.

"Who struck you in the eye?" asked Justice Lyon.

"He did, your Honor."

"Take this man out and book him for assault," said the court.

When Gilland was brought in again his wife said he had called her sister, Miss Deveraux, bad names. She had interfered, and he had knocked her down.

"I did, your Honor," said Gilland. "She attacked me with a poker and I struck her. It is all that woman Kate's fault. She influences my wife so that I can't call my house my own. I cannot give my wife a cent of money that Kate won't get it and spend it for whisky. I have a good job and I am saving every cent to buy a home."

"Why don't you keep away?" to Deveraux.

"I don't want her to, your Honor," broke in Mrs. Gilland. "I won't live with him any more."

"I'll leave the house to them," said Gilland.

"I'll hold you in bonds to keep the peace," said Justice Lyon. "Now go home together, and you, Deveraux, keep away."

Eva Parker's Sister Lulu.

The Parker family, which took an active part in prosecuting the Rev. Dr. Brushingham, is in trouble. Mrs. King's sister Lulu is the cause of the present unhappiness in the family. H. A. King, a printer, his wife, and Eva Parker have been living at No. 784 West Adams street. Lulu Parker visited them Decoration Day while Mr. King was at work down town. As soon as she entered the house she sent out for a pail of beer and drank most of it. She became hilarious. Mrs. King told her to go home. She said she wouldn't—she wouldn't go home until morning. Mrs. King protested and Lulu caught up a flatiron and attacked her, accusing her of pawning some pictures not belonging to her. Mrs. King fled to the front room and locked the door and Lulu broke the panels, smashed the furniture, and destroyed all the ornaments in her reach. Her noisy demonstration attracted a crowd, which was standing around the house when Mr. King got home about 7 o'clock in the evening. He went into the house and ordered Lulu to leave. Instead she chased him into the hallway with the flatiron. He telephoned for the Lake street patrol wagon. Lulu declared she would not ride in the wagon, but was perfectly willing to walk. She walked to the station and was locked up. Yesterday morning she was fined $50 by Justice Blume. She said she would not do so again and wanted to be at liberty so that she could look for work. The magistrate consented to suspend the fine.

The Fall of the Once Powerful District Assembly No. 24, K. of L.

The withdrawal of the carpenters from the Knights of Labor will probably be followed by the secession of other trades now attached to District Assemblies Nos. 24 and 57. The carpenters were the last of the building trades left in the ranks of the Knights, the painters having withdrawn several months ago. District Assembly No. 24 is about wiped out of existence. The organization is not considered of sufficient importance to provoke a contest between the Socialists and their conservative opponents. A little over a year ago this district was one of the largest in the country, claiming a membership of nearly 30,000. Under the leadership of Robert Nelson, George Schilling, John Foley, William Turnbull, W. H. Riley, and others a series of strikes and boycotts was started which resulted in the dismemberment of the order and the ruin of the district. The American Federation of Trades has increased in power and numbers at the expense of the Knights of Labor. This federation has no high-salaried officials and does not make any great display, but has slowly forced its way to the front, until it now includes all of the leading unions in the country. The general officers have no authority over the separate unions, who are permitted to manage their own affairs without outside interference.

DEPENDENT-DAY STORIES.

Listened to by Judge Prendergast in the County Court.

Lavinia Holland is a pretty, modest-looking miss of about 15 years of age, but she cannot get along with her mother. In consequence she left her home in Oak Park and came to the city, and now her mother wants her sent to the Industrial School.

"She's wayward, your Honor," said the latter yesterday. "She runs out in the afternoons."

"That's no crime," suggested Judge Prendergast. "What did you come to the city for, Lavinia?"

"I wanted to get work," she said quietly.

"What did you do here?"

"I rented a room with another girl, and was going to find something to do when they came and got me."

"Where did you get the money to rent the room?"

"We saved it."

"How much did you have?"

"A dollar after we had paid for the room. We had $3.50 when we came in, and we rented the room for a week."

Her appearance was modest, her eyes large and innocent, and her voice soft and musical. Judge Prendergast was evidently pleased with her, although he smiled at the idea of starting out in the world on $3.50.

"Looks to me similar to the ways boys have of starting out to make their fortunes," he said. "Do you want to work?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you willing to work in some family and live with them?"

"Yes, sir."

"In the city or the country?"

"I don't care."

"Are you willing to go back home and wait until we can find you a place?"

"I don't want to go home at all."

"She's wayward," said the mother.

"She doesn't look it or act it," said the Judge. "I think I know of a place that would just suit her. Can you make bread?"

"No, sir."

"Madam, you should have taught her to make bread."

"There's a cook down-stairs," ventured Mr. Dudley.

"Well," said Judge Prendergast, "I think we'll let her stay down-stairs for awhile, and see if we can't find her a place. You can make your headquarters there, Lavinia, and see if you can't find something to do. Are you satisfied with that?"

"O, yes, sir," and the pretty little maid was led away.

"These," said Officer Dudley, "are the Heinig children. Heinig is the man who wouldn't let his wife be buried. He had to be arrested, but he promised to reform and hire a woman to take care of them. He got the woman, but a few days ago he came home drunk and drove her out and then threw the children out."

"Does your father drink?" asked the Judge.

"O, yes, sir," replied the eldest, opening his eyes wide.

"What?"

"Alcohol."

"Alcohol!" exclaimed the Judge.

"Yes, sir."

"What color is alcohol?" he asked, as if loath to believe it true.

"White, of course," promptly responded the boy.

"Did he send you for it?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your little brothers and your sister?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he drink it clear?"

"Of course not. He put water in it."

Heinig is under arrest on a $100 fine for his last escapade, but later he was brought before Judge Prendergast and asked if he were willing his children should be declared dependent and sent to industrial schools.

"I s'pose it'll be a good thing for 'em," he said.

"I suppose it will," replied the Judge, as he eyed the red, bloated face and bleared eyes of the man. "I suppose it will, but as you have acquiesced so readily this court will recommend that it be taken into account on your time at the bridewell. You were sentenced, I believe, partly because you sent them for liquor."

Little Frank Godfrey cried as though his heart would break when the Judge told him to stand up. Then he wiped away the tears with the vest lining of his hat which smeared his face with red. Then he cried again, and before he could be quieted he looked like a little Indian in war-paint. His mother was dead, and he did not know where his father was.

"He went away and left me," he sobbed.

Officer Dudley explained that the father was in the habit of boarding at a place as long as he could without paying his board, and then going away and leaving the boy with the landlady. The Judge did not approve of such practices and issued an attachment for the father, returnable in a month, to give the officers time to find him.

BRICKMAKERS GOING BACK TO WORK.

The Strike Is Practically at an End—Applicants for Work.

The brickmakers' strike is practically at an end. The strikers are gradually making application for their former positions and are willing to work under the new scale of wages. The manufacturers have been overwhelmed with applications for work.

"The strike has demonstrated one thing that is a surprise to me," said Thomas Moulding, a leading brick manufacturer. "There are thousands of young, able-bodied men in Chicago who are out of work. You would be astonished to see the class of men who offer themselves for a job in a brickyard. The work is hard and disagreeable and is followed mainly by the poorer class of Germans and Bohemians. There is no hotter place than a brickyard in summer, and cases of sunstroke are frequent. Yet there are thousands of men only too glad to accept work under these conditions. Among those who come to my office are well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing young men, who look as if they had just resigned a position in a mercantile house. I suppose that we have had 500 applicants for jobs in the last ten days, and the other manufacturers report a like experience."

The stagnation in the building trade still continues, and the members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange have abandoned all hopes of a busy or profitable season. The architects report no large jobs in sight. Contractors who generally have a dozen large buildings in process of construction at this season of the year sit around the exchange and discuss the tariff question. There is a fair demand for building materials, which would indicate that the number of cottages and private residences in course of erection is fully up to the average.

Platt's Chlorides, the Best Disinfectant, chemically destroys disease-breeding matter.

THE ERNST ORDINANCE.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE VETOED BY MAYOR ROCHE.

He Knows It Is Not What the Public Wants, and Will Undoubtedly Suggest Some of the Points in the Hamline Ordinance—Onahan's Position—The Bridge Closing Question Being Fully Discussed —Municipal Gossip.

Mayor Roche was ill yesterday and at noon he went home. To those who directed inquiries as to his intentions regarding the saloon ordinance awaiting his signature he was non-committal, but he is undoubtedly preparing a veto. He will not say so to his intimate friends, but there are reasons for believing that he is by no means pleased with the action of the Council, and he does not propose to allow the Aldermen to place him in a false position. The ordinance, according to the statements of some of his Honor's confidants, does not meet the public demands, and it is thought that he may recommend the passage of a measure prohibiting saloons from being located within the specified distance of a church or school. Those of the prominent city officials who are friends of the administration are especially bitter in their denunciation of W. J. Onahan, who, as a Democrat, they charge with endeavoring to place the Mayor in a false attitude. Commissioner Swift has no hesitancy in declaring that Mr. Onahan should be removed for his conduct in failing to consult the Mayor when he took the initiatory steps towards wiping out a certain class of saloons; and there are some who doubt whether the City Collector is an honest reformer, preferring to believe that he is a Democrat. If he intended to demonstrate his zeal in behalf of the ordinances introduced in the Council bearing on the saloon question, they cannot understand why he brought so little, if any, strength to aid the passage of either one of them. It is averred that Mr. Onahan has never solicited the vote of any one of the Aldermen in favor of the Hamline ordinance, and therefore his actions, some of the City Hall people think, demand an explanation.

THE BRIDGE NUISANCE.

The friends of the Landon bridge-closing ordinance are preparing to push the measure in the Council with all the vigor possible. Some of them are in favor of absolutely closing the bridges, while others want all the vessel traffic done at night. Since it is evident that a fight is imminent Ald. Thomas Clarke has had men stationed at the various bridges and street crossings to collect and tabulate the facts as to the time occupied in the movements of vessels and the opening and closing of bridges. Ald. Clarke yesterday expressed his opinion on the subject, based on the facts which he has in his possession. "The lighting of the river at night will largely facilitate the movement of vessels from one berth to another and unloading. The larger steam craft can to a great extent regulate their hours so as to come in and go out when the shore travel is light, but there are a large number of sailing vessels, dependent upon the direction and velocity of the wind, which cannot time their arrival into port and must be towed to their destinations at various times during the day or night, as the case may be. It has never been sought to lessen the number of hours of closing, but to use them in such a way as to best serve the interests of public travel. To lengthen the hours of closing does not mean the greater accommodation of the public, but the reverse, as the larger the accumulation of vessels the longer the delay when the bridges are opened. During the early hours of morning and evening the shore travel goes in waves. For instance, up to 6:45 the travel is light. Again, from 7:15 to 7:45 it is not so heavy. From 7:45 to 9 it is heavy again. In the evening from 6:15 to 7:15 the bridges are almost deserted, nearly every one being at supper. The vessel dispatcher sitting in his office in direct communication with every bridge can regulate the passage of vessels so that shore travel will be interrupted to the least possible extent by taking advantage of the movements when travel is lightest. But if you say to him that from such an hour to such another hour no bridge shall be opened, no matter what circumstances, you take from him his greatest power for good. Let the vessel dispatcher under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works utilize the time of the lightest street travel, closing and keeping the bridges closed when travel is heavy, and I will guarantee that unless under unusual circumstances no one will be detained at any hour of the day or evening to exceed five minutes. The day on which the figures which I have given were taken (and it is a fair average day of the week) for both the river and the shore the interruption of travel across the river during the day was 113 minutes, while the stoppage at the intersection of Clark and Lake streets during the same hours was 166 minutes."

THE REVOLVER WENT OFF.

Dave Colbert's Wife Accidentally Shot and Instantly Killed.

Just two weeks ago yesterday Dave Colbert led out of St Michael's Church his pretty and sweet 17-year-old bride, Gertrude Munch. Yesterday she lay dead upon her bed, and the young husband was her innocent slayer.

Exactly how it happened no one knows. The two young people were stopping with the bride's mother, Mrs. Munch, at No. 165 Burling street, while getting ready to go to housekeeping. Both were young, full of life, and supremely happy in each other's love. It was while romping yesterday that Dave Colbert accidentally shot and killed his girl-wife. The bullet entered the left breast, just above the nipple, ranging downward, piercing the heart and producing instant death.

David kept his watch under his pillow. He had already gotten up and was dressing. Gertrude saw the watch.

"See, Dave," she said, teasingly, "I've got your watch! Isn't it pretty? Guess I'll keep it." She took the watch and held it in her hand.

"What, Gertie, going to be a highway robber?" he said, with a dramatic air. "Then so will I," drawer his revolver out of the hip-pocket. "Stand and deliver!"

Gertie laughed at the theatrical attitude of her husband.

"I won't, won't, won't!" she laughed.

Then she made a feint to take the pistol from her husband's hand. The two struggled, both laughing. Then all at once a shot was fired. Miss Kittie Munch, Gertie's sister, who was in the dining-room, the room adjoining that in which Colbert and his wife slept, rushed in. Colbert had fainted and Gertrude, who evidently did not know that she had been shot herself, pointed to her husband, "O, Kittie, look at Dave."

Then she swooned, fell back on the bed, gasped for breath, and expired. Colbert was reviving.

"My God! Gertie! My wife!" he groaned. Scarcely realizing what he was doing, he grasped the revolver, placed it to his temple, and would have shot himself had not his brother and brother-in-law, William Adams, knocked it from his hands. Insane from grief, he rushed wildly through the house. His brother-in-law held him until Lieut. Lloyd of the Webster Avenue Station arrived and took him to the station.

When a TRIBUNE reporter called at the station Dave Colbert was sitting in the squad-room. He looked utterly dejected and heart-broken. His eyes were red and swollen with weeping, his hands trembled, and his voice was husky. He is a handsome man of about 21 years, blue eyed, and fair skinned. He told the story of the shooting. "We were to go to housekeeping; we had it all planned. We were to move today; and we were so happy! My poor Gertie."

Miss Kittie Colbert told substantially the same story: "We had just called Gertie and Dave to breakfast. They were in the room cutting up and having a good time. We could hear them laugh. Then all at once we heard a snap; it sounded like a parlor match. Kittie rushed in. Gertrude pointed to David, saying: 'Kittie, look at Dave.' We noticed some blood on his shirt. Then Gertrude fell back on the bed and died."

Gertrude Colbert would have been 17 years old in August; her husband is just 21. He is a clerk for Charles Germain, a Board of Trade man. The young people were devotedly attached to each other. They had returned but a few days previously from their bridal tour, having visited Milwaukee and several towns in the Northwest. Mr. Munch, Gertie's father, is an employé in H. M. Hooper's paint establishment on the West Side. An inquest will be held this morning.

Shot from Ambush.

NELSON, Neb., May 31.—[Special.]—Ed Hussong, proprietor of the *Nelsonian*, was fatally shot by some unknown miscreant last night. He spent the evening in attendance at the camp-fire celebration of the local Grand Army post. While returning home he was fired upon, the ball entering the thigh. No cause is assigned for the murderous act. Mr. Hussong cannot live.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Senate Passes the Des Moines River Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—In the Senate today the conference report on the bill to establish a department of labor was presented and agreed to. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa. Argument in its favor was made by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, and against it by Mr. Evarts, who favored his own bill, proposing to indemnify the settlers on the lands in question. After a two hours' discussion of Mr. Stewart's former attack upon the attorney for his enforcement of the land law the bill was passed—yeas, 28; nays, 11.

It declares that all the lands improperly certified to in Iowa by the Department of the Interior under the act of Aug. 8, 1846, as referred to in the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, for which indemnity lands were selected and received by the State of Iowa, as provided in the act of 1862, are public lands of the United States; provided, that the title of all bona fide settlers under color of title from the State of Iowa and its grantees, or the United States and its grantees, which do not come in conflict with preëmption or homestead claimants, are ratified and confirmed and made valid; provided, further, that the claims of all persons who with intent in good faith to obtain title thereto under the Preëmption or Homestead laws of the United States entered or remained upon any tract of said land prior to January, 1880, not exceeding 160 acres, are confirmed and made valid in them, their heirs or their proper assigns, and upon due proof thereof and payment of the usual price or fees, where the same has not been paid, shall be carried to patent; provided, further, that the title of all bona fide claimants under color of title from the State of Iowa and its grantees, or the United States and its grantees, which does not come in conflict with persons who with intent in good faith to obtain title thereto under the Preemption or Homestead laws of the United States settled upon the said lands prior to January, 1880, are confirmed and made valid. It makes it the duty of the Attorney-General as soon as practicable, and within three years after the passing of the act, to institute, or cause to be instituted, such suit or suits, either in law or equity, or both, as may be necessary and proper to assert and protect the title of the United States to said lands and remove all clouds from its title thereto; and until such suits shall be determined and Congress shall so provide, no part of said lands shall be open for settlement or sale except as provided in the bill. And in any suits so instituted any person or persons in possession of or claiming title to any tract or tracts of land under the United States involved in such suits may at his or her expense unite with the United States in the prosecution of such acts.

INVITED TO CINCINNATI.

The President received the Cincinnati delegation in the Blue Parlor of the White House this afternoon at 3:30. The delegation consisted of Mayor Amos Smith, Mr. L. C. Goodale, Mr. Theodore Cook, Mr. Charles Fleischman, Mr. C. M. Holloway, and Frank Alter, and was accompanied by Representatives Butterworth, Thompson, and Grosvenor.

Brief speeches were made by Mr. Goodale, Mayor Smith, and Representative Butterworth, all of whom referred to the National importance of the Cincinnati Exposition, and to the great desire of the people of the West to have the President there the opening day —July 4—if not for a longer period. The President said he would like much to go, but did not know whether it would be possible or not.

LABOR AND APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri presented to the House the conference report on his bill to create a department of labor, which was accepted, and the bill passed in substantially the same shape as it came from the Senate. The House then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The first amendment upon which a division was demanded was that increasing the clerical force of the Civil-Service Commission, which was adopted by a vote of 50 to 45. A yea and nay vote was demanded on the amendment to reëstablish the St. Louis Assay Office.

ORDER TO SUE FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior today decided, in the case of Coe & Carter, that the first section of the act of June 15, 1880, does not authorize the purchase and entry of unoffered public lands by trespassers, and the purchase of such lands does not condone trespasses committed upon them. He requests the Attorney-General to institute suits against Coe & Carter for trespass, and to procure the cancellation of patents for lands which they were wrongfully allowed to purchase along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming, Utah, and Nebraska, and for the value of railroad ties cut by them for sub-contractors on said lands and delivered in their names to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill, favorably reported to the Senate today from the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is the House (Anderson) bill amended by striking out the word "construct." It requires the subsidized roads to maintain and operate public telegraph lines, but the effect of the amendment is to permit their acquisition by purchase, or in any other way the companies see fit.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago is here on a brief visit.

A post-office has been established at Canaville, Williamson County, Ill., and William P. Willeford appointed Postmaster.

Willis N. Rudd was today appointed Postmaster at Mount Greenwood, Cook County, Ill., vice William D. Shoup, resigned.

It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt during the month of May amounts to $4,000,000. Twelve million dollars was paid for pensions.

Mr. Cullom gave notice in the Senate today that he would next Monday submit some remarks on the bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law.

THEIR SANITY WAS QUESTIONED.

Pathetic Scenes in Judge Prendergast's Court—Ophelia.

Ophelia was in the insane court yesterday morning. There was the wild look in her eyes, her hair was disheveled, and she waved and played with her handkerchief as Ophelia does with her straw crown. And she sang—sang plaintively and sweetly as Ophelia does. As she was led in by the bailiff she waved her handkerchief gracefully and sang:

"It's in my mouth,
In everybody's mouth,
In nobody's mouth."

"What is her name?" asked the Judge, and the patient answered:

"It's what I say,
And everybody says,
And nobody says."

Despite the doggeral the scene was most pathetic.

"Her name is Ann Kelly," said Dr. Gray, "and she is hysterical and homicidal."

No further evedence was needed, and she was led away still waving her handkerchief and singing:

"It's what I do,
And everybody does,
And nobody does."

Mrs. Maria Hopkins was brought in at the request of her sister, Mrs. Ash, who averred that she was insane.

"Where does she live?" asked the Judge.

"With her husband," replied Mrs. Ash.

"Does he want her taken away?"

"No, sir."

"Then why do you?"

"He doesn't take good care of her."

"Do you know what we are doing here?" the Judge asked of Mrs. Hopkins.

"You are writing," she answered timidly.

"Yes," he said smiling, "but that isn't just what I meant. Do you know what you are doing here?"

"I am listening and watching," she replied.

"Do you know your husband?"

"O, yes; he is there," and she looked up and smiled brightly at a tall, manly-looking fellow who was standing beside her.

"Does he take good care of you?"

"O, yes, he does."

"Do you want to leave him?"

"No, no."

"Call her children," said the Judge, and five splendid-looking youths filed up in front of the desk. The tallest was over six feet.

"Are you willing and able to take care of your mother?" they were asked.

"Yes, indeed, we are," responded the tallest.

"Do you want to?"

"Yes, sir."

"I don't see why this woman should be taken away from home," said the Judge.

"I think," said her husband, "that association with the insane would do her great harm."

Dr. Fonda corroborated this. She was feeble-minded, but not insane, in his opinion. She was sent down-stairs for a week, as a mere matter of form, in order that the County Physician could pass upon her case.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

A RUMOR THAT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE A LITTLE SCHEME.

It Is Said They Will Try and Steal a March on the Republicans and Defeat Magruder Next Monday—Will They Put Up Judge Prendergast?—The Alger Club Engages Headquarters and Will Have a Great Time—Notes.

Some fears are entertained by the non-partisan gentlemen supporting Mr. Magruder that the Democrats may try to steal a Judgeship by running Judge Prendergast. This might be possible, as the voters do not generally understand that the election occurs Monday and not Tuesday. In support of the theory that Judge Prendergast may be a candidate it is alleged that he sought the nomination some time ago, but he could hardly accept now that one of his Election Commissioners, S. S. Gregory, was largely instrumental in preparing the non-partisan call for Justice Magruder's reëlection. It may be that the use of Judge Prendergast's name is unauthorized, as that of Judge Tuley's was prior to his interview published in THE TRIBUNE, in which he said that Judge Magruder was a good man for the place.

FOR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

Erskine M. Phelps or James S. Ewing will succeed S. Corning Judd as Democratic National Committeeman for Illinois. Mr. Phelps will get the honor if Chicago is to have one of its citizens chosen, and Col. Morrison will render him what support he has at his disposal. Mr. Ewing's candidacy is contingent on the place being given to the country, and it will be of interest to Mr. Goudy to know that Col. Morrison and Gen. A. E. Stevenson are in accord. Morrison alone can muster thirty votes, or thereabouts, and Mr. Goudy will be accorded no courtesies by him. S. B. Chase is recognized as a Morrison man, but he is not a candidate for National Committeeman, and he will not even go to St. Louis. If he did and was a candidate for committeeman he is too close to Mr. Goudy to be agreeable to the Morrison delegates. Gen. R. J. Smith has also been spoken of as the probable choice of Mr. Goudy for the position, but Mr. Phelps seems to have a certainty.

THE ALGER CLUB WILL MAKE A SPLURGE.

Battery D has been engaged for convention week by the Alger Republican Club of Detroit, who will make it their headquarters as long as the convention lasts. About 400 men will come along with the club to whoop it for Alger and the Presidency. The entire Battery building has been engaged. The large hall will be used exclusively for sleeping purposes; the two large rooms at the right and left of the entrance for committee-rooms, and the large dining-room up-stairs will be reserved for the reception of the boys and the friends of the ex-Governor.

Between 400 and 450 cots have been rented. These will be arranged in double rows in the hall, which will be suitably decorated for the occasion. The hall was engaged about two weeks ago, May 17, by Frank J. Hecker, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and President of the Peninsular Car Company, and H. C. Tillman, a well-known politician of Detroit. These gentlemen are expected to be here next week to complete final arrangements as to the disposition of the committee-rooms, board, etc.

NOTES.

Robert F. Campbell of El Paso, one of the Texas district delegates to Chicago, was in the city yesterday and told a TRIBUNE reporter in no uncertain way how he stood. "I have always been for Blaine," said Judge Campbell, "but I am now for Gresham, and think he will get a good vote in the Texas delegation."

BREWERS IN SESSION.

Old Officers Hold Over—Financial Condition of the Association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 31.—[Special.]—The second day of the National Brewers' Convention opened at 10:30 this morning. The Committee on Contingencies recommended that $10,000 be appropriated for the maintenance of the Advisory Board. They also offered a resolution to the effect that the Fredericks Brewing Company of San José, Cal., had violated all their agreements by making a contract with the workingmen's union, and that they were, therefore, unfit for membership, and that they be expelled. It was adopted. The committee also recommended that F. J. Kasiner, G. W. Weidenmayer, Gustave Schmidt, F. Lerr, and B. Bielep of Newark be expelled for the same reason. This was amended by adding the names of Schmidt & Schwanenfluegal, George Bechtel, and G. Fergenspan of New York, who were said to have turned traitors to their colleagues. The committee recommended that $2,002.87 be given to Ziebald & Haeglen of Atchison, Kas., for prosecuting their case in the Federal courts against the Kansas Prohibition law. A resolution was reported disclaiming any intention of denying to their employés any of the rights they now enjoy, or of increasing the hours of labor.

The report of the Treasurer showed the assets to have been $24,650.88 May 21. Since then the dues, amounting to $19,132.43, initiation-fees $160, and voluntary contributions $545.50, had swelled the amount to $44,478.81.

I. J. Oberman presented the report of the Committee on Nominations. He said that by an amendment in the by-laws the President, W. A. Mills of New York, Vice-Presidents Henry Clausen Jr. of New York and F. J. Lefens of Chicago, and Treasurer J. C. G. Hupfel of New York held over.

Newark, N. J., was selected as the next place of meeting.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Rudolph Mack, Barbara Eharhardt	28—21
Eli J. Palmer, St. Louis, E. Dolling, Evanston	23—23
Jacob Custer, Sarah Donohue	24—26
Joseph Munch, Maria Hilsheimer	21—19
Peter Carlson, Pullman, Hilda Petterson	21—18
John C. Ton, Seester, Emma A. Miller	23—21
Richard W. Simkin, Marie Ely	35—26
Ludwig Czich, Maria Forten	42—32
Pasquale Marotto, Catherina St. Pietro	25—18
Clarence A. Cleveland, Jennie V. Barrat	27—23
Antonio Pacelli, Maria G. Ferono	22—18
Louis H. Biehl, Dora Young	29—18
George Terveen, Ottilie Lukow	24—19
William Rump, Caroline Schroeder	25—22
Jonas Jansen, Jefferson, Christina Tonnesen	48—44
Alby H. Davis, Central Park, Annie F. Reschower, same	42—22
John Lentz, Johanna Frank	32—20
Alexander Duguid, Catharine Baird	22—21
John Kurtz, Genevieve M. Roberts	22—19
William Dooley, Mary Egan	23—20
Frank A. Stone, Callie L. Metcalfe	30—25
Adolph Sonntag, Amelia Schmidt	25—19
Jacob M. Daus, Rose Kirschner	23—22
Will S. Hawkins, Maplewood, Sophie F. Gray	22—27
Hollis W. Bell, Abbie Short	45—29
Joseph Austerlitz, Bertha Weinberg	31—18
William Thompson, Geneva Lake, Alice Duffy	30—27
Frank Willie, Minnie Chapman	43—26
Alfred Marks, Theresa Goethe	28—28
Isidor Frankenstein, Annie Cahn	27—21
William H. Krause, Lena Sperlich	21—18
John Frey, Elizabeth Eckhard	25—18
Nils P. Nelson, Engried M. Carlson	31—29
Willads H. Assens, Emilie M. J. Holm	29—26
John Weber, Elizabeth Golz	31—24
Jacob Weber, Frances Fox	21—20
Joseph Hart, Catharine Healey	23—22
Vickerman Robinson, Annie Olsen	21—27
Edwin A. Riemenschneider, Hulda Oberg	22—20
Irving McSpear, Annie McKanna	24—20
Walter Ellis, Mary Ann Blaney	23—22
Clarence J. Coleman, Dowagiac, Mich., Mattie B. Jackson, Maywood	28—20
Jan Klein, Anna Brilla	50—44
James Mooty, Minnie Kent	25—19
John Koziczynski, South Chicago, Flavy Wilkowzeska	28—20
Johan L. Anderson, Josephine L. Gorensen	29—22
Magloire Labelle, Josephine Trudel	23—22
Paul Rautz, Valeria Korowska	23—16
Gottlieb Noller, Barbara Roos	48—49
Frank Smith, Hannah Patterson	29—23
Ernest Lindbloom, Matilda Peterson	29—23
George W. Mathews, Erminnie Crilly	27—25
John Charest, Alice Gibson	21—21
Rudolph Janszewski, Louise Weinheimer	23—29
N. Christian Christensen, Ane Marie Nielsen	42—42
Ciryl Pospisil, Marie Markel	24—19
James O'Brien, Mary A. Cloghessy	25—19
	27—25

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

FOLEY—Thursday, May 31, at his residence, 570 North Market-st., Timothy Foley, father of J. B. Foley and Miss Jonna Foley of this city, Mrs. J. F. Cunningham of Harvard, Ill., and Mrs. J. M. Smith of Lake View.

Funeral Saturday morning, June 2, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

GALLERY—At her residence, 260 La Salle-av., May 30, Mary A., beloved wife of Daniel J. Gallery.

Funeral at 10:30 a. m. Friday, June 1, by carriages to Calvary.

HAIGH—May 31, W. H. Haigh, aged 38 years and 8 months.

Funeral Saturday, June 2, from his father's residence, Forty-eighth and Indiana-sts., Moreland, Ill., at 1 o'clock, to Forest Home.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

FINE SHOES.

POSITIVE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Very Fine French Patent Leather Scalloped Vamps, Laced Oxfords, stylish,

At $3.00.

Ladies' Nice Quality American Kid Laced Oxford, with Polish Trimmings,

At $1.75.

Extra Fine Kid Laced Oxfords, with Patent Tips,

At $3.00.

Ladies' Very Fine Kid Buttoned Boots, with Patent Tips,

At $3.00.

Misses' good quality Curacoa Kid Spring Heel Buttoned Boots, sizes 11 to 2,

At $1.50.

DEATHS.

HILL—May 31, at residence of her mother, Mrs. F. H. Hill, 3259 Groveland-av., after a lingering illness, Emma F. Hill, aged 27 years.

Burial at London, Canada.

NORRIS—May 29, 1888, infant daughter of Emma Booth and Charles S. Norris.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

McGOWAN—May 31, David McGowan.

Funeral Sunday June 3, from St. Stephen's M. E. Church.

PARKE—At Blue Island, Ill., of paralysis, May 31, Cornelius T. Parke, aged 61 years.

Funeral from Universalist Church, Blue Island, June 1, at 2 o'clock, to Mount Greenwood vault.

SWEENEY—May 31, at 11 a. m., Ida, beloved wife of John Sweeney. Residence 5257 School-st., Town of Lake.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Friends invited.

TOLMAN—May 30, Helen Irene, only surviving daughter of Edgar B. and the late Nellie B. Tolman, aged 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral services at 2:30 Friday, June 1, at residence, 3820 Langley-av. Carriages to Oakwoods.

VAUGHAN—May 30, at residence, 185 Warren avenue, Edward William, infant son of Edward J. and Mary Newcomb Vaughan.

Fueral private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. C. H. VANITA, SECRETARY OF THE ILLINOIS Woman's Home Missionary Union, leaves today for Saratoga Springs to attend a meeting of the Congregational Women's Home Missionary Union.

RABBI ISAAC S. MOSES WILL PREACH ON SATURDAY at the Temple of K. A. M., corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., his inaugural sermon. Subject: "The Message of the Age." Service 10 a. m.

VETERANS OF ARMY OF POTOMAC—PLEASE meet at Room 14 Dickey Building, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock; pleasant business.
CHAS. FITZ SIMONS,
WALTER C. NEWBERRY,
RICHARD ROBBINS,
MAJ. WICKERSHAM,
O. L. MANN.

THE MEMBERS OF ENGINE COMPANY NO. 11 desire to tender thanks to Goodrich Transportation Company through F. P. Cordon, purchasing agent, for cigars received.

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE GREAT WAR concert to be given under the auspices of the Veteran Union League in Convention Hall, Auditorium Building, Monday evening, June 18, 1888, the night preceding the Republican National Convention, will commence Friday, June 1, 1888, 9 a. m., at Lyon & Healy's, northwest corner Monroe and State-sts., and continue until 5 o'clock each day. Parties desiring tickets will find it to their advantage to call early.

THE TRINITY M. E. BRANCH OF THE WOMAN'S Foreign Missionary Society give their luncheon at the residence of Mrs. Charles F. Pierce at 12 o'clock noon today.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at 3111 Indiana-av. on Saturday at 10 a. m.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY REunion of students of Kimball's Union Academy, Meridan, N. H., occurs June 20.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
New York. Chicago. St. Louis



JAMES H. WALKER & CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

We offer today seasonable Bargains in Dress Goods as follows:

20,000 YARDS
Alsatian Cloths,
In Stripes and Checks, 10 different colorings, 27 in. wide.
AT 8c Yard.

1,500 YARDS
EGYPTIAN CURTAIN SCRIM,
Specially adapted for Dining-room Curtain, 7 yards to the pair.
AT $1.00 Pair.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Morning at 10 O'Clock,

Regular Auction Sale!

New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE, Carpets, Folding Beds,
And General Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY — Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

HATS — CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats. Light Cassimeres, Derbys, Ladies' and Gents' Lawn Tennis, Equestrian Hats and Caps. 146 STATE-ST.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE

Friday and Saturday.

All-Wool Blue Flannel Blouse Sailor Suits, 3 to 13 years, at

$2.75.

Plaited and Norfolk Blouse Suits, in Cassimeres and Cheviots, all-wool, 4 to 14 years, at

$3.45 and $4.95

Gingham Kilt Suits, with combination Plaid Skirts, Collars and Cuffs,

$1.50 and $1.95

White Pique Kilt Suits, trimmed with Hamburg Edging, at $2.75 and up.

SHIRT WAISTS.

A Lot of CAMBRIC SHIRT WAISTS, unlaundered, at

50c.

A large variety of Percale Shirt Waists in Fancy Patterns, the latest designs, also English Striped Flannels, in light colors, Plaited Front and Back, with silk laces, and Plain Blue Blouse; we offer the above at

75c.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, in the latest styles, at

50c and Up.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Lea & Perrins, the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce, has been before the public over half a century. Like all popular favorites, it has long been the standard of comparison and the pattern for counterfeiters, who not being able to imitate its excellence, offer to the public, imitations in bottling, labels and style of putting up.

They dare not counterfeit the signature of Lea & Perrins, which is on the red label of every genuine bottle, and of which this is a facsimile.

Lea & Perrins

To be sure of obtaining the genuine article, see that the above signature is on the label.

[American Analyst.]

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR
SHIRTS.
Established 1863. All patterns preserved.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That on Wednesday, the 13th day of June, 1888, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the yard of the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Co., at No. 120 Elston-av., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for account of the Excelsior Coal Company of Akron, Ohio, two thousand one hundred and fourteen tons and one hundred pounds, more or less, of Excelsior coal, so-called, being coal mined by said Excelsior Coal Co. and held by us in pledge to secure an indebtedness to us from said company.

And we hereby give further notice that on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1888, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the yard of J. B. Merrill, at the corner of Lake-av. and Forty-first-st., in the Town of Hyde Park, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for account of the said Excelsior Coal Co., one thousand and eighty tons and eighteen hundred pounds, more or less, of said Excelsior coal, also held in pledge by us to secure said indebtedness.
ALBRIGHT & CO.
FREDERIC ULLMANN, Attorney.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs.

Will sell at Auction Thursday, June 14, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

Executors' Sale.

48th-st. and East River, north side of street, 5 and 6 story brick malt house, plot about 174.6x100.5, with full water grants; two lots adjoining on 48th-st., 50x100.5 feet. DUPLESSIS M. HELM, Esq., Att'y, 320 Broadway. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 Liberty-st.

Part

PANAMA CANAL

THE DESPERATE F... LOTTERY ...

PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

THE DESPERATE FIGHT FOR THE LOTTERY BILL.

The Rottenness of the Entire Scheme Exposed by Jerome Boulange, One of the Canal Engineers—Some Ugly Facts Presented to the Chamber by a Young Deputy—Brief Review of the Affairs of the Panama Canal Company.

Paris Letter in the New York *Times:* The French Chamber of Deputies three weeks ago made the Panama Canal Lottery Loan bill a law after three days' debate, which was characterized by scandal and the exposure of many of the methods of the company to hoodwink its bondholders. The bill, in sum, provides for the emission of 600,000,000f. in bonds, the numbers of which are drawn after the manner of a lottery twice a year and the winners receive premiums of various amounts. It also provides 20 per cent, or 120,000,000f, for "expenses." The discussion on the bill attracted a vast audience, and one of the most intelligent and expert of the listeners to the debate was Jerome L. Boulangé, a civil engineer, who two years ago was chief of construction of the third section of the Panama Canal, or what is known as the Section Bohio Soldado.

"To any listener and observer of average intelligence," he said last evening, "it was evident the first day of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies that the whole scheme was cut and dried. But it was what theatrical men call a succes d'estime for M. de Lesseps. But for the prestige given him by the success of the Isthmus of Suez Canal and his career as a diplomatist, engineer, and academician the bill would have failed." As it was it did not receive the indorsement of the Government. No Minister of Finance has indorsed the scheme. In 1885 M. Rouvier was scandalized by it, and the committee which had it under consideration delayed so long that M. de Lesseps withdrew it in a cavalier and pettish letter, in which he said that he would do without the Chamber of Deputies and appeal to the company's 400,000 stockholders. In 1887 M. Tirard opposed it, and when it became a law M. Peytral announced publicly that it did not have the sanction of the Government, and the law itself has a provision by which the placards and posters announcing the sale of the bonds must have in characters that are legible a hundred feet off "Sans garantie du Gouvernement" ("Without Government guarantee"), just as in public conveyances and places is put the sign, "Look out for pickpockets." Every Deputy who advocated the lottery scheme was applauded. There was an organized "claque" for this. The opponents of the bill were interrupted and derided at every point.

M. Boulangé was often in demand, and he furnished much of the information about the actual condition of the canal which was used by those who were opposed to the measure, and received in return facts which compelled him to believe that money was used to secure the passage of the act.

"Money and influence could not, however," he said, "prevent some ugly facts being presented, and the hero of the Opposition was Leopold Goirand, a young Deputy serving his first term. In almost his maiden speech M. Goirand conquered organized ridicule, beat down Opposition tactics, and held the attention of the Chamber until he was applauded by friends of the measure he opposed. He quoted the company's own figures to show what enormous sums had been sunk and how little had been done, and devoted much attention to Contractor Eiffel, who is to build the locks on the Panama Canal for $25,000,000.

"M. Goirand claimed that Eiffel's contract was as illusory as those of Couvreux and Hersent, who were to finish the canal as a sea-level canal for $102,400,000. He, as were they, is not held in any tangible, legal responsibility. He is going to use up $25,000,000, and the only security for any bad work, failures, or shortcoming is $200,000, which he is to deposit in installments during the next two years! I regard this man Eiffel as one having all the ideas of a speculator and a showman. He is building the great tower on the Champs de Mars for next year's exposition. Did he not try to get up a subscription to help him out with it? What a scandalous business all through for such a great Nation as France! Another petty scheme was denounced by M. de Jouvincel, another Deputy. He said that when Minister of Finance Tirard told M. de Lesseps that his lottery scheme would not be favored by him M. de Lesseps conceived the idea of a sort of plébiscite or popular uprising in favor of the lottery bonds.

"Vast petitions for it were got up in each district and forwarded to its Deputy. M. de Jouvincel suspected that the signatures to petitions he received were not genuine, so he forwarded to the signers a well-known pamphlet which depicts the actual condition of things at Panama, and he had the sorry satisfaction of knowing that many persons he supposed were constituents were myths, because nearly all the pamphlets came back stamped 'not known' by the post-offices. M. de Jouvincel charged the Panama Canal Company with wholesale forgery of signatures to petitions, and his accusation was not met and controverted. And what an arraignment of this vast enterprise was there in the words of one of the Opposition Deputies: 'Let us, if you will, vote an indemnity to the Panama Canal stockholders as we might do after a plague or other calamity, for the Panama Canal has been a plague and calamity, but, gentlemen, do not let us identify ourselves with a palpable cheat.'

"It was not edifying to see three members of the Chamber active in pushing the bill and voting for it when they were known to all as interested in its contracts. I shall mention no names, but the men will be readily identified. No. 1 signed for his brother, who is in the West Indies, a contract for recruiting black laborers in Guadeloupe and Martinique. No. 2 has the chief contract for ties for the hundreds of railroads along the canal, which are used for taking away earth and many other purposes. No. 3 opposed the passage of the bill in the committee, but voted for it in the Chamber. He is the contractor for the dynamite for the company.

"Well, the bill got a majority of 91, but I doubt if the company is happy. Will the passage of the bill bring a vast sum of money into its coffers? It is not probable. The deplorable, hopeless condition of the canal and the small progress made and the vast sums yet necessary, even supposing the $25,000,000 on the lottery scheme is obtained, to complete the work, were so ventilated that few investors would be ignorant of the risks they run, and that warning 'without Government guarantee' on each poster announcing the sale of the bonds. Even if the $25,000,000 is paid in the 20 per cent extra for expenses will not enable the company to possess that sum net. Enormous subsidies are paid to newspapers and men of influence, not only in France, but everywhere. Bankers' commissions swallow up millions, and there are a hundred other leaks more or less scandalous. Suppose a million of dollars raised, how much do you think is available for the actual work of the canal? Little more than $300,000.

"Now for a little review of the affairs of the Panama Canal Company. M. de Lesseps starts in 1880 to make a sea-level canal in seven years for 512,000,000f. on the contracts of Couvreux & Hersent. In 1881 the estimate was raised to 700,000,000f., and the date of opening put off until May, 1889. In 1882 the estimates had run up to 1,070,000,000f., and more recently to 1,200,000,000f. Put this down as positive: While M. de Lesseps was publicly announcing that if he could not get a sea-level canal he would salute the company and get out, he was secretly studying, through the engineers of a certain enterprise, the feasibility and cost of a lock canal. His change of heart came on the 14th of last December, when a lock canal was agreed upon, but M. de Lesseps did not take off his hat and did not desert the company. As to the lock project, un canal à écluses—taking for text the company's own figures, it is easy to see that it will not and can not be carried out, either in point of estimated cost or term of execution.

"As to cost, there remains, according to the company, 40,000,000 cubic metres to remove. Much of this excavating, as at Mindi, Bohio Soldado, Bas Obispo, and Culebra, will be expensive work; but, putting it down as low as 20f. the metre, we have 800,000,000f. Eiffel's contract must be regarded with suspicion. The locks will cost at least 200,000,000f., so that we have 1,000,000,000f. and have not taken into account the vast and expensive works in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, the dam for the Chagris River, etc. But add these 1,000,000,000f. to the capitalized interest of 1,400,000,000f. already expended, which will be not far from 9 per cent, and we have more than 1,200,000,000f., which added to the amount expended makes 2,600,000,000f., or $520,000,000, or £104,000,000!

"As to delay—in spite of all of M. de Lesseps' prophecies let us take cold facts. There are 40,000,000 cubic metres of earth, mud, and rock to get out. The company says it excavates at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic metres a month, but it has kept the work done since September a secret. Just a little primary-school arithmetic, and we find that for the excavation alone we want forty months, or three years and four months. Can M. de Lesseps open the canal on the 3d of February, 1890, as he promises? Will it not rather be in 1894, it as soon?"

DECORATION-DAY ELOQUENCE.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Brilliant Oration Delivered in New York Wednesday.

This is a sacred day—a day for gratitude and love. Today we commemorate more than independence, more than the birth of a nation, more than the fruits of the revolution, more than physical progress, more than the accumulation of wealth, more than national prestige and power. We commemorate the great and blessed victory over ourselves, the triumph of civilization, the reformation of a people, the establishment of a Government consecrated to the preservation of liberty and the equal rights of man. Nations can win success, can be rich, can cover the earth with their armies, the oceans with their fleets, and yet be selfish, small, and mean. Physical progress means opportunity for doing good; it means responsibility. Wealth is the end of the despicable; victory the purpose of brutality. But there is something nobler than all these—something that rises above wealth and power, something above lands and palaces, something above raiment and gold. It is the love of right, the cultivation of the moral nature, the desire to do justice, the inextinguishable love of human liberty. Nothing can be nobler than a nation governed by conscience; nothing more infamous than power without pity, wealth without honor and without the sense of justice. Only by the soldiers of the right can the laurel be won or worn. This day we honor the heroes who fought to make our Nation just and free, who broke the shackles of the slaves. We honor men who made America the hope and beacon of the human race, the foremost Nation of the world. These heroes established the first Republic and demonstrated that a Government in which the legally-expressed wish of the people was sovereign and supreme was the safest, strongest, securest, noblest, and best. They demonstrated this human right of the people, and of all the people, to make and execute the laws, that authority does not come from the clouds, nor from ancestry, nor from the crowned and titled, nor from constitutions and compacts, laws, and customs; not from the admissions of the great, nor the concessions of the powerful and victorious; not from graves nor consecrated dust; not from treaties made between successful robbers; not from the decisions of corrupt and menial courts; not from the dead, but from the living; not from the past, but from the present—from the people of today, from the brain, from the heart, and from the conscience of those who live, and love, and labor.

The history of the world is for the most part the history of conflict and war, of invasions, of conquest, of victorious wrong, of the many enslaved by the few. Millions have fought for Kings, for the destruction and enslavement of their fellow-men. Millions have battled for empire, and great armies have been inspired by the hope of pillage, but for the first time in the history of the world millions of men battled for the right—fought to free, not themselves, but others; not for prejudice, but for principle; not for conquest, but for conscience. The men whom we honor were the liberators of a Nation, of a whole country, North and South—of two races. They freed the body and the brains, gave liberty to master and to slave. They opened all the highways of thought and gave to 50,000,000 of people the inestimable legacy of free speech. They established the free exchange of thought; they gave to the air a flag without a stain, and they gave to their country a Constitution that honest men can reverently obey. They destroyed the hateful, the egotistic, and the provincial. They established a Nation, a National spirit, a National pride, and a patriotism as broad as the great Republic. These heroes are dead. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, and the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or of storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. I have one sentiment for soldiers living and dead—cheers for the living, tears for the dead.

A vision of the future arises. I see our country filled with happy homes, with firesides of content, the foremost land of all the earth. I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where the Kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave; man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret, subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race. I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music. Myriad voices thrill, while lips are rich with words of love and truth: a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward, where work and worth go hand in hand, where the poor girl trying to win bread with the needle—that needle which has been called the asp for the breast of the poor—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the lurid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain, shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function, and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth, and over all in the great dome shines the eternal star of Heaven.

STORIES FROM THE CREAM CITY.

A Severe Case of Unrequited Affection—The Brewers' Assembly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 31.—[Special.]—Miss Annie Cushman, claiming to be an actress from Chicago, today caused the arrest of Frank Dewey, who, she claimed, had been following her about the country and had made frequent threats to kill her. When Dewey was searched at the station a loaded revolver, a dagger, and a bottle of laudanum were found on his person. He said he had intended to kill her because she had led him on to ruin. Dewey is a gentlemanly appearing fellow, of apparently 30 years. Three years ago, he said, he was a member of the firm of A. K. Tubbs & Co. of Minneapolis. At that time he first saw Miss Cushman on the stage at Minneapolis, and succeeded then, because he had money, he said, in winning her affections. He induced her to leave the stage and live with him. He squandered a fortune on her, until finally he lost his business, and then she returned to the stage. His infatuation for her continued, and he has followed her, coming here from Chicago Monday. He will be prosecuted for carrying concealed weapons.

The Brewers' Union of this city has abandoned all active opposition to the brewery firms, and, although they still maintain a nominal organization, the sign of the union has been removed from the building which they formerly made their headquarters, and the place has been turned into a boarding-house. The brewers were first organized as Gambrinus Assembly K. of L. during the labor troubles of 1886. Since Nov. 8 their membership has decreased from 1,200 to practically nothing.

The Chicago Car Company and Labelle Wagon Company of Fond du Lac are negotiating for sites in Milwaukee, intending to remove their extensive works here.

The coal and wood yard of G. S. Nodine & Co. was seized by the Sheriff today on an execution in favor of John Plankinton for $4,532.

President Roswell Miller's order to the departmental heads of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road to economize as much as possible in transacting the business of the road was handed around this morning. Mr. Miller said that the order was simply the crystallization of the policy of the road for the last thirty days. "When the Railroad Commissioners get through fooling with rates," said Mr. Miller, "I don't know where the railroads will be." It is not exactly certain whom the reduction of force will affect, but the general impression seems to be that the force of employés in the general offices has been reduced as low as business will permit.

Columbia will be here soon.

FOR THE SECOND PLACE.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS GIVE THURMAN THE PREFERENCE.

His Boom Has Not Made Much Progress in His Own State—The Leaders Divided—Thurman's Action in the Tally-Sheet Cases Developing a Good Deal of Ohio Opposition—Nevada and Oregon Said to Give a Majority Choice for Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.—[Special.]—The *Examiner* yesterday sent the following dispatch to the Chairman of every Democratic County Committee in California, Oregon, and Nevada:

"EXAMINER" OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—What do you think of Allen G. Thurman for Vice-President? Please send twenty or thirty words in reply at our expense.

Correspondents in the chief cities and towns of the coast were also instructed to interview leading Democrats on the same subject. A telegram identical with the above was wired to the Chairmen of Democratic County Committees throughout Ohio, Mr. Thurman's own State. In the dispatches which follow will be found the answers to the *Examiner's* inquiries: H. V. Fleckinger, Chairman of the Crawford Democratic County Committee, says delegates are instructed to vote for John C. Black. Joseph Hiday, Chairman Fayette County Committee, says Thurman would make the ticket strong. Ross County said Thurman would add much strength to the ticket. A. D. Cole, Defiance County, replied that Thurman is too old a man. H. G. Baker, Clinton County, answered that the Democrats of this city favor Thurman above all others. J. S. Hullmel, Harrison County, said that with Thurman they can carry Ohio. N. A. Hanna, Hancock County, preferred Thurman to all others for Vice-President. S. J. Siddall and William F. Platt, Harrison County, regarded Thurman as too old, and would support Senator Hearst. Joseph Geahler, Williams County, thought there was no better selection than Thurman. Thomas Emery, Logan County, said: "Thurman? No! no! Give us Black of Illinois." J. M. Abraham, Jefferson County, heartily indorsed Thurman, and thought he would make the ticket invincible. J. P. Martindell, Preble County, said Thurman suits this County Committee. Greene County said the Democrats there favored Thurman. Charles Darlington, Portage County, declared Thurman's nomination approved. L. F. Wilcox, Scioto County: "Thurman is the man." G. B. Gilson, Miami County: "Thurman is the best man." Thomas E. Willis, Pickaway County: "Thurman is strong and popular." A. R. Vaucleff, Lake County: "For Thurman all the time." S. K. Stage, Ashland County: "For Thurman." B. Myers, Geauga County: "Thurman is the strongest nomination that could be made." W. C. Royer, Allen County: "Thurman first and last and all the time." J. N. Hutchinson, Putman County: "Will vote for Thurman if nominated; our delegates instructed for Black." J. K. Sentry, Huron County: "For Thurman." George F. Brady, Madison County: "For Thurman." M. S. Murry, Dark County: "Thurman too old; we are for Gray." Chairman Democratic Committee, Jackson County: "For Thurman." C. H. Swift, Knox County: "No choice; will stand Thurman." E. W. Tullos, Anglaise County: "For Black; consider Thurman retired." Tuscarawas County: "Consider Thurman's nomination approved." J. Wilson Jr., Pike County: "For Thurman." Austin Hutt, Van Wert County: "Thurman's nomination impossible." George W. Kohn, Perry County: "Opposed to Thurman; for Stoneman." J. D. Retallic, Belmont County: "If Thurman accepts, bet your last dollar the Democratic ticket will carry Ohio." James F. Charles Worth, Richland County: "This county says yes for Thurman." N. M. Wolfe, Lake County: "Interviews with six prominent Democrats of this county give all enthusiastic for Thurman." M. Morrison, Erie County: "Four Democratic county officers say that with Cleveland and Thurman the ticket will sweep all before it." Lucas County: "With Thurman it would be the strongest ticket in the field." A. Farquharson, Muskingum County: "Thurman for Vice-President is immense—the best possible." A. J. Andrews, Butler County: "Thurman too old and feeble; will not do." F. B. Puthoff, Summit County: "Everybody here enthusiastic for Thurman."

CINCINNATI, O., May 31.—[Special.]—The boom started for Thurman has not made much progress in Ohio. The mass of the Democracy no doubt are for him. But the leaders are divided. Many are bitterly opposed to him for personal reasons, coming out of Thurman's appearances in the prosecution of the tally-sheet cases in Columbus. Postmaster Riley said: "A good many Democrats would give Thurman their support, of course. I am not taking an active part in politics or for Thurman. If nominated he would at least make Ohio a doubtful State." Frederick Klimper, Appraiser of the Customs, said: "I don't believe Thurman would accept, but if he would, Cleveland and Thurman would make a ticket that could not be beaten." Ex-Gov. Bishop said: "I don't believe Thurman would accept, and he ought not. He is not the most available man now. He is not physically able to go through the campaign, anyhow. His appearance in the Columbus 'tally-sheet' cases aroused a strong antipathy all over the State; it caused personal ill-feelings, and there is a wide breach between the 'kids' and the 'moss-backs.'" County Clerk Daniel J. Dalton said: "Thurman will never do. He made himself unpopular in the tally-sheet cases. Gray or Black would be infinitly stronger." Delegate John Brady said: "I am not for Thurman, and under the circumstances prefer Gray of Indiana, otherwise I am at sea." Internal Revenue Collector W. T. Bishop said: "I don't think the Ohio delegation has any desire for Thurman." The National Elector for the First District, Dr. Pendergrass, said: "Thurman is all right in declining. He is not as strong as he once was." Ex-Chairman of the State Committee, Thomas J. Coagan, said: "The demand for Thurman is not imperative. He don't want the nomination and the party can easily find a stronger man for the place." A. D. Marsh, Wayne County: "Cleveland and Thurman would carry Ohio." John Van Nostrum, Clinton County: "Thurman, Black, or Gray would suit our people." D. L. Wadsworth, Mahoning County: "The Democrats of the county think it almost an insult to ask Thurman to accept second place, but if on the ticket he would have almost the unanimous support of this section."

The returns from Indiana are as yet too meagre to indicate the popular sentiments. California with fifty-two counties, Nevada with fourteen, and Oregon with twenty seven counties all say there is no one who could carry them like Thurman. There is no mention of Rosecrans or Stoneman on the Pacific coast for the Vice-Presidency.

A Fabricated Letter of John Wesley.

To the Editor of the New York Sun—SIR: A letter written by John Wesley to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated June 14, 1775, is said to have been discovered, in which he says:

"All my prejudices are against the Americans, for I am a High Churchman, bred from childhood in the highest notions of passive obedience and non-resistance, yet I cannot help thinking, if I think at all, an oppressed people have asked nothing more than their legal rights, and this in the most modest and inoffensive manner, in which case I would allow them; but, waiving all considerations of right and wrong, is it common sense to use force against the Americans?"

The above, with a synopsis of the rest of the letter, was recently cabled to the *Evening Star* of Washington, and has been copied by other papers.

I pronounce it a fabrication. John Wesley was a bitter Tory. He wrote a pamphlet against the complaints of the American colonists, entitled "A Calm Address." This was sharply reviewed by Thomas Paine as "Casca" in the *English Crisis*, No. LXII., of March 23, 1776. In that review Paine said: "Governments are instituted, not for the sake of the governors, but of the governed." A sentiment that is repeated almost verbatim in the Declaration of Independence. "This," said Paine, "is an eternal truth," but "Wesley is not ashamed to assert the contrary."

W. H. BURR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.

A Great Colonization Scheme.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 31.—Luis Huller, the great concessionaire of Lower California, has concluded a cash purchase of 5,000,000 acres of land for colonization purposes in the States of Chiapas and Chihuahua. Mr. Huller's agents in Europe have forwarded a number of German families during the last month to Chiapas.

Coaline Headache Powders are fine for a big head.

GRESHAM'S GROWING BOOM.

A Strong Gresham Sentiment in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—No intelligent man who takes the trouble and has the opportunities to learn their real sentiments can fail to be impressed with the strong undercurrent of belief among the Republicans of Michigan that the nomination of Gen. Gresham for President would give to the party its strongest possible candidate. There was considerable latent feeling of this kind developed at our State convention held at Grand Rapids a few weeks ago, but it has grown with continually increasing force since. Among the members of that convention who consented to a resolution naming Gen. Alger for a place on the National ticket there were probably none familiar with party conditions and whose opinions challenge consideration who supposed that any freak of circumstances could make his nomination possible. It was thought by some that the money and organization employed in working up a local "boom," however artificial it might be and fruitless in other respects, would be of service in the later phases of the campaign.

As the convention approaches thoughtful men who comprehend its great opportunities are not disposed to trifle with them. What the Republicans of Michigan desire above all things else is the election of a Republican President. An undoubted majority of them four months ago hoped for the nomination of Mr. Blaine. The predilection for him is yet strong, and he has more adherents who would rejoice in his election than any other Republican candidate. Four years ago he had nearly 2,000 more votes in the State than Gen. Alger, who was running for Governor. The attitude in which he has been placed by recent utterances, however, complicates his party relations in an embarrassing degree. If the convention should finally adopt his name there would still be much enthusiasm in many quarters, and the masses of the party would support him with alacrity: but some of the votes he received in 1884 might be missing in November.

With a candidate whose ability and history inspire confidence and respect there is little reasonable doubt that Michigan will retain its place in the Republican column. That Gresham meets the requirements of the time more completely than any other candidate now before the public is a fast-growing conviction; and there are shrewd and experienced observers, both in Detroit and elsewhere, who believe that no other man can draw an equally strong vote in the State. His record on the bench attests the independence and uprightness of his character, his experience in two Cabinet positions established his ability and usefulness in National administration, and his services as a soldier give him standing in the front rank of veterans. He does not advertise himself. The entire movement in his favor is known to be a spontaneous tribute to high character and recognized ability, unsullied by self-seeking on his part or by purchased support. The contrast between the dignified and becoming demeanor he maintains while surrounded by such demonstration in his behalf and the garish obtrusiveness with which small men struggle for notoriety is acutely appreciated in this State, whose people are fast learning to feel, as he does, that "the office of President is one of too great responsibility to be sought by any man simply to gratify his personal ambition." In a preëminent degree he has one advantage over any other candidate. With his nomination there would go forth from Chicago an assurance of success that no other name could command. Neither calumny nor ridicule can besmirch his canvass. An aggressive fight would commence the day of his nomination, and from the high level on which a campaign for Gresham would be conducted no self-respecting Republican need to retire ashamed.

The delegation from this State is composed mainly of intelligent and discreet men who will, it is believed, appreciate the responsibility of their work. With two or three exceptions they have been nurtured in the Republican faith from their youth up, have shared in the achievements of the party, and have personal reasons for being proud of its history and traditions. In the early balloting they will probably cast the vote of the State for Alger. No one is authorized to say what will happen afterwards, but it is pretty safe to believe that a large majority of the delegates are too sensible to lose an opportunity of helping to nominate a Republican President.

REPUBLICAN.

Lashing Guenther for Slandering Gresham.

Marinette (Wis.) *Eagle* (Rep.): Democratic editors all over the country are "rolling, as a sweet morsel, under their tongues," the silly and contemptible yarn lately voiced by Congressman Guenther of Wisconsin in reference to Judge Gresham's Know-Nothingism. Republican editors who have "favorit son" on the brain are following in their wake and echoing these sentiments with disgusting alacrity.

If there was a spontaneous political movement ever started in this country, within any of the great political parties that have ever existed here, clamoring for the leadership of any particular eminent man, this Gresham movement is the most spontaneous, most enthusiastic, and most pronounced. This movement, too, is entirely independent of any effort whatever on the part of Judge Gresham for its furtherance. He continues to pursue the even tenor of his way, doing his duty in the station assigned him as a fearless, conscientious, and upright Judge. Absolutely nothing has ever come from him indicating in any manner that he either encourages or discourages this great popular movement.

Standing upon this high moral plane, how utterly contemptible appear the mud-slingers and political filth-gatherers, away down in the seething cess-pool below him, who are industriously gathering slime with which to daub his honest purity. Not all of the Republican papers that are opposed to Judge Gresham's candidacy are thus debased and contemptible, and even among the Democratic publications there are honest and honorable exceptions. Notable among the latter is the Oshkosh *Times*, a pronounced partisan Democratic sheet, but whose sturdy independence and honest conception of political decency impel it to thus read the riot act to some of its Democratic and Republican contemporaries:

Congressman Guenther has astonished the political world by announcing that some thirty years ago Judge Gresham used some flippant remarks about the Germans and belonged to a Know-Nothing society, and that for such reasons he will not support him for President. As all these things were said and done many years before Congressman Guenther landed on the hospitable shores of this country and lent to it the light of his intellectual countenance, Guenther's information is without doubt hearsay evidence and probably furnished by either John Sherman or Mr. Harrison.

There is not now and has not been for twenty-five years in the United States a Know-Nothing party. The talk about Know-Nothingism is the cry of demagoes to frighten fools. Judge Gresham has not only a splendid record as a soldier and as an honest, able, upright Judge, but he is in every inch a man and a gentleman, and the scandal published at this time concerning him is without doubt a falsehood coined by his enemies.

Should Judge Gresham be nominated Mr. Guenther may, perhaps, put the Republican party in his pocket and trade it off to Dr. McGlynn or Belva Lockwood, but before he accomplishes his purpose there will be some vigorous kicking among Republicans of German as well as American descent.

Mr. Guenther, who seems to be responsible for setting this savory political dish before the American people, is the reputed author of a measure introduced by him in Congress taxing foreign immigrants who land on our shore at so much per head in order to discourage immigration. This was the essence of Know-Nothingism, and shows that while the old Know-Nothing party has been dead and buried for twenty-five years the man who sought its revival, and who worked to accomplish that end, is the man who now, as the tool of the Ben Harrison and John Sherman machines, plays the rôle of a demagog in a puerile attempt to smirch the character of one "the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose."

Canada and the Fourth of July.

Toronto *Globe*: Everything reasonable should be done to promote friendliness between Americans and Canadians; but would it be entirely reasonable for Canadian volunteers in uniform to join in celebrating the glorious Fourth at Detroit? Certainly, their acceptance of this invitation would be magnanimous, but there is such a thing as carrying magnanimity to the maudlin point. Canadians would be silly to remember with bitter and revengeful feelings the Declaration of Independence and the accompanying war. Still, they cannot rejoice heartily over a struggle which resulted so cruelly for their loyalist forefathers. If a body of our volunteers went to Detroit on the well-intended invitation they could not but be wounded if their hosts rejoiced with their customary freedom, and, if the Detroiters restrained themselves, as they probably would out of consideration for their guests, the day could scarcely be satisfactory all around. There is danger in effusiveness.

MR. RAWSON VICTORIOUS.

THE BANKER NEED NOT PAY HIS WIFE'S SOLICITORS' FEES.

Judge McAllister Reverses the Decision of Judge Shepard—The Woman's Mode of Living and the Methods Pursued by Her Attorneys—Difference of Opinion Between the Supreme and Appellate Courts—Divorces Granted by Judge Collins—Mrs. McGee's Child.

Judge McAllister of the Appellate Court yesterday rendered an opinion in the appeal of Banker Stephen W. Rawson from the decision rendered by Judge Shepard allowing Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson $1,000 solicitors' fees. Judge McAllister reverses the order of Judge Shepard, upon the ground that Mrs. Rawson had sufficient property of her own for suit money. He says the preponderance of evidence shows that Mrs. Rawson had separate property amply sufficient to carry on her suit and support herself and child if she were willing to live in a reasonable and modest manner. The Judge thought that Mrs. Rawson was extravagant in living at the Leland Hotel and paying $50 a week board. The gist of her complaint was that she was living apart from her husband through no fault of hers. "We have attentively read the evidence in the record," says the court, "and without stopping to discuss it we may say that she not only failed to show a probable case to the effect that the separation was without fault on her part, but the clear weight and preponderance of the evidence was that such separation and its continuance was due to her own misconduct, through which the peace and comfort of defendant's home were not only destroyed but he was made to suffer from a reasonable, well-grounded apprehension of bodily harm. The court below excluded depositions showing that Mrs. Rawson committed adultery on a sleeping-car while en route to St. Louis. If the witnesses in those depositions were not perjurers (and there is nothing to impeach them) their testimony proves facts on which the inference of adultery by the complainant is fully warranted. The law is well settled in England and in this country that adultery on the part of the wife operates as a discharge of the husband from all obligations to support her. The court permitted the complainant to deny the charge of adultery, but her unsupported denial is not sufficient to counteract the testimony of several witnesses, much less is it sufficient to justify the refusal to hear it. It appears that the complainant employed five solicitors and counsel, several of whom were high-priced lawyers, and those lawyers were all permitted to present their bills as claims against the defendant, and they were large bills. One was a charge for $1,500 for certain services performed before the suit was brought, and was mainly for services of a literary character, and consisted of devising, concocting, and drafting letters to be copied by Mrs. Rawson and sent to her husband as emanating from her and inspired by affections, for the purpose, as was avowed, of drawing him into such expressions or line of conduct as would be most disadvantageous to him and beneficial to her. That may have been good professional strategy, but the claim that the husband whom it was sought to inveigle to his ruin thereby should pay the expense of it is supported by neither good law nor good morals. If the essentials of destitution and a proper cause had been made out, even then the allowance for so many solicitors would have been far from the exercise of sound legal discretion. The order allowing $1,000 was unauthorized. It was an error to exclude the depositions offered, and the amount awarded was clearly excessive if it had been a proper case for an allowance. It will be reversed and the case remanded."

Appellate and Supreme Courts Differ.

A verdict awarding William J. Connell $7,000 damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Court, the Supreme Court having reversed two former verdicts awarding the plaintiff $15,000. While a passenger on one of the company's trains near Philadelphia some months ago, Connell tendered the conductor a regular ticket of the line, but the conductor, claiming that it was not a good one, demanded that Connell should either pay his fare or leave the train. Connell refused and was put off, receiving severe injuries. He brought suit in the Circuit Court and was awarded $15,000 damages. The court below set aside the verdict as excessive, and a new trial was ordered, the jury again awarding Connell $15,000. The railroad company appealed, but the Appellate Court affirmed the decision of the lower court. The Supreme Court, however, reversed the findings of the Circuit and Appellate Courts, and while admitting that Connell's ticket was good held that he should have paid his fare and then sued for damages, but that as the case stood he was only entitled to damages for injuries received from the unnecessary force used in putting him off. Again the case came up in the Circuit Court and $7,000 was awarded. Again it was appealed, and yesterday the Appellate Court affirmed the decision, Justice Moran saying of the action of the Supreme Court: "These distinctions are nice. Under its ruling a man may recover damages for the indignity of being wrongfully compelled to leave a railroad car, but cannot have damages for being wrongfully expelled from it by force. Under such a rule a man who is legally right is bound to submit without resistance to the enforcement of a wrong."

Christian Abused Christina.

Christina Fehrman got a divorce in Judge Collins' court yesterday morning in short order.

"Christian, dot vos my man," she said, "he vas allus bin a mostest beculiar fellows. Ven I don't vorks he vos howl mit excidemend und say I allows him to die midout eatables and trinkables. I go oud und vorks mit mine hants and de vashtobs, den he says as how I mages mine money mit a pad, pad poys. Vell, I dells him I don'd vas a pad vimmens, und he dakes a tall stick und pound me by mine head."

"Did he abuse you at other times?"

"I ped you. He drows dot fladirons mid me, und kick me mid his fist, and drows dose boots ad me, und sphid in mine faces, und——"

"Take your decree," said the court. The Fehrmans were married sixteen years ago.

Judge Collins also allowed a decree to be entered in the case of Charles Mork against Mary, who deserted him in 1885 after two years of unhappiness.

Items.

The Appellate Court has decided that an appeal may be taken from a Police Justice.

A bill to remove an alleged fraudulent transfer was filed by Frederick Miller against Henry Liberman in the Superior Court Tuesday, but was suppressed for service. Liberman recently failed, his place of business having been at No. 256 Franklin street. Miller says that Liberman gave to the National Bank of Illinois a judgment note under which the Sheriff took possession of all his property. The accounts of country customers, it is charged, were transferred to Joseph and Leopold Wineman. As the original judgment will eat up all Liberman's stock, Mr. Miller says that the other creditors will fail to realize on their claims unless this transfer is set aside. Judge Tuley issued an injunction restraining Liberman and the Winemans from disposing of property belonging to the firm.

John Lutz, William H. Nieman, John Corbitt, Henry Schucht, Jacob Kaiser, Catharine Carlin, and Charles Myers each filed bills in the Circuit Court against H. H. Schufeldt & Co., the distillers, to restrain them maintaining a cattle pen in connection with their distillery. They represent that the odors arising from the pens are offensive and that Schufeldt & Co. are guilty of a nuisance. They assert that the city ordinances prohibit the keeping of as many as 1,500 head of cattle at a distillery and that Schufeldt & Co.'s action is illegal.

Judge Clifford heard the habeas corpus petition of Mrs. Mollie McGee, the colored woman who allowed Annie Appleton to take her 7-year-old child, Annie. Mrs. Appleton refused to return the child to its mother, holding it as security for the payment of the girl's board. This was the case where Barrister Linder unsuccessfully attempted to get out a writ of replevin for the child. Judge Clifford wasted no words in restoring the child to its mother.

The trial of the telephone patent case of the American Bell Telephone Company against the American Cushman Telephone Company will commence before Judge Blodgett today.

Azariah T. Galt, an attorney, secured a judgment for $12,000 in Judge Gary's court against the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company for damages to his property by the construction of Halsted street viaduct. The court dismissed the suit as to the city upon the ground that in building the viaduct the city was acting as the agent of the railroad under a contract by which the latter agreed to pay for the work of construction.

Judge Bailey of the Appellate Court sustained a ruling of the Circuit Court in which it was decided that the City Council has no power to license foreign insurance corporations. The point was raised in the case of the City of Chicago against the Phœnix Insurance Company of New York. The case was taken up on an appeal by the city, which was unsuccessful in collecting $2,000. Judge Bailey holds that it is clearly beyond the power of the Council to pass any ordinance imposing a license on foreign corporations, because that is not a municipal function authorized by the statutes.

The Appellate Court handed down thirty-one opinions yesterday. The following cases were affirmed: Illinois Trust & Savings Bank vs. Felsenthal; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company vs. Yondo, Same vs. Harper, Ammon vs. City of Chicago, Alexander vs. Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, Mueller vs. Grant, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company vs. Richards, Phillips vs. Edsall, Phillips vs. Blatchford, Shufeldt vs. Henderson, Hember vs. Fick, Keeler vs. Hutchinson, Ellison vs. Wolf, Hair vs. Barnes, Chicago City Railway Company vs. Robinson, City of Chicago vs. Case, Same vs Phœnix Insurance Company, Andrews vs. Boedecker. The following cases were reversed and remanded: Anglo-American Packing & Provision Company vs. Lewandrowski, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. White, Sanders vs. Hutchinson, Rice, Friedman & Markwell Company vs. Goldberg, Gage vs. Eggleston, Cheltenham Improvement Company vs. Whitehead, and Field vs. Mendenwald.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

116,380—William West vs. New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. F. H. Culver, atty.

116,381—Henry D. Hern, for use George Borgfeld & Co. and Else Leigman, vs. Fred R. Smith and Adrian Coulter. Debt, $1,000. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

116,382—Bill. Suppressed.

116,383—Antonia Schultz vs. Frank Schultz. Bill for divorce. August Marx, solr.

116,384—Celina Fortier vs. Jesse Halladay. Case, $5,000. S. B. Foster, atty.

116,385—Joseph B. Crosby vs. Clarence A. Warner and Emory A. Warner. Bill for an accounting. Charles E. Reem, solr.

116,386—Fannie D. Studebaker vs. W. T. Studebaker. Bill for divorce. E. Walker, solr.

116,387—Isidor H. Danziger, Isaac Danziger, and David Danziger vs. Benjamin I. Ettelsohn. Asst., $500. Flower, Remy & Holstein, atty.

116,388—L. Hellman & Co. vs. Frank Sennah. Conf. of judgt., $171.17. Case & Hoglund, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WATERMAN—8,341, Azariah T. Galt vs. Chicago & Great Western R. R. Co. and City of Chicago, Judgt. on fdg., $12,380 and appeal.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—5,386, Mutual Building and Loan Association vs. Dennis, decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

66,734—Warner Bros. vs. J. B. Crosby. Bill for dissolution of partnership and accounting. John Moffitt and Greenup Davis, solrs.

66,735—The T. W. Harvey Lumber Company vs. James Barker, Russell Barker, and William J. Barker. Asst., $500. Pease & Williams, attys.

66,736—Patrick and Ann Kelly v. Margaret Bellew, Catherine T. Fox et al. Bill to reform trust deed. M. A. Rorke & Son, solrs.

66,737—Charles F. Jacobs vs. Paul Engel et al. Appeal.

66,738—John E. Eberhardt vs. The Traders' Insurance Company and Samuel C. Bartlett. Bill for partition. C. H. Mitchell, solr.

66,739—Bruschke Furniture Company vs. Charles J. Bruschke. Asst., $6,000. W. W. DeArmond, atty.

66,740—Thomas and Katherine Rudell vs. Abram C. Backus, Francis R. Bashers, Benjamin F. Lander, Charles Garner, and W. J. Ennison. Case, $5,000. F. W. Bennett, atty.

66,741—Annie E. DeBarr vs. George B. DeBarr. Bill for divorce. D. W. Manchester, solr.

66,742—Osgood & Gray vs. Henry E. Nichols. Asst., $1,000. Louis M. Kane, atty.

66,743—William O. Wallace et al. vs. Peter F. Fields and George B. Scott. Asst., $391.80. Winters & McCoy, attys.

66,744—Same vs. same. Confession of judgt., $551. Same attys.

66,745—William McGregor vs. H. Ahern and R. Gordon. Appeal.

66,746—Application of John Hurd for warehouse license for Indiana Elevator & Warehouse Company.

66,747—Chauncey Davis vs. Emma Newton and Tabor H. Newton and Henry J. Davidson. Debt, $388.76. Charles D. Smith and W. S. Forrest, attys.

66,748—William H. Lawson vs. Jacob Vramer. Appeal.

66,749—Howell N. Tyson vs. Albert E. Burkli, et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $200. H. T. & L. Helm solrs.

66,750—John A. Ving vs. Elisha A. Robinson. Covenant $100. Smith & Helmer attys.

66,751—Andrew Shoddart vs. A. H. Green. Appeal.

66,752—Violet Swiderski vs. C. W. Swiderski. Bill for divorce. C. J. Michelet solr.

66,753—John Lutz vs. H. H. Schufeldt & Co. Bill for injunction. J. S. Nottingham solr.

66,754—William H. Niemann vs. Same. Same. Same solr.

66,755—John Corbett vs. Same. Same. Same solr.

66,756—Henry Schucht vs. Same. Same. Same solr.

66,757—Jacob Kaiser vs. Same. Same. Same solr.

66,758—Catharine Carlin vs. Same. Same. Same solr.

66,759—Charles Myers vs. Same. Same. Same solr.

66,760—John Miller et al. vs. Union Hide & Leather Co. Asst., $8,000. Wilson & Zook, attys.

66,761—Gustav Falk et al. vs. Charles Hebel and William Hebel. Asst., $1,500. Beck & Charlton, attys.

66,762—John Buehler vs. Frederike Heuck et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,500. Theodore Schintz, solr.

66,763—Andrew Wunch vs. Milo S. Dauly. Appeal.

66,764—Albert Janicki vs. A. C. Hauser. Appeal.

66,765—Means, Kyle & Co. vs. J. G. Horsch. Asst., $1,000. S. C. Eastman, atty.

66,766—Charles C. Copeland vs. Daniel Lee. Trespass, $2,500. A. Humphrey, atty.

66,767—Hattie B. Adkins vs. George P. Adkins. Bill for divorce. F. W. Toombs, solr.

66,768—Thomas J. Howell et al. vs. S. F. Hall and William Hall. Asst., $1,500. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.

66,769—Leroy Payne et al. vs. Edward G. Smith. Conf. of judgt., $1,050. George F. Westover, atty.

66,770—Dora Zeh vs. Chicago & Great Western R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk, attys.

66,771—George A. Miner et al. vs. George Marrenthal. Asst., $3,500. McClure & Coolidge, attys.

66,772—George A. Harmount vs. Robert S. Hobbs Paper Co. Bill for injunction. F. J. Crawford, solr.

66,773—William C. Leary vs. William Flemming. Case, $20,000. W. P. Black, atty.

Suppressed Tuesday—66,712, Elvira L. Richardson vs. William H. Sweet. Case, $4,000. Freeman & Walker, attys.—66,713, Frederick Miller vs. Henry Liberman. Bill for receiver and injunction. E. B. Felsenthal, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—9,755, Friend-Fox Paper Co. vs. Edward R. Price and William H. Longley; judgt. by deflt., $180.37.—9,756, Eagle Paper Co. vs. Same; same, $2,344.57.—7,539, Christian H. Johnson vs. William F. Michel; verd. for pliff, $942.92.—7,563, Rich vs. Redfield; verd. for pliff., $60.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—8,155, Fuller vs. Staube; verd. for pliff., $20.—66,739, Bruschke Furn. Co. vs. Charles Bruschke by agt.; judgt., $5,565.94.—8,213, Toms & Co. vs. Kenning; judgt. on fdg., $12.43.—8,265, Valentine & Son vs. Baldwin; judgt. on verd., $77.20.—8,053, Cooper et al. vs. Nourse; judgt. on fdg., $106.15.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,094, Burdsall vs. Burdsall; final decree.—3,896, Marshall vs. Carney; decr. sale.

JUDGE COLLINS—B. R. 380, Mathias vs. Knees; final decr.—3,754, Florence Stephens, decree divorce from David Q. Stephens, for destn.—3,677, Annie H. Hassler, decree divorce from Edgar W. Hassler.—3,891, Mary Kleist from Robert Kleist, decree divorce.—1,902, Ursula N. Gestefeld from Theodore Gestefeld, decree divorce.—3,614, Kate B. Williamson from Samuel B. Williamson, decree divorce.—3,726, Paulina B. Slingluff from Charles H. Slingluff, decree divorce.

County Court—New Suits.

7,776—Petition of Clarence Pomeroy arrest. at suit Paul Villavoosa, for release. John C. Patterson, atty.

7,777—Petition of John P. and Helena Crowley to adopt John J. Velly Jr. Mason, Ennis & Bates, attys.

7,778—Petition of George W. Matthews and wife to adopt Annie McGee. James A. Peterson, atty.

7,779—E. H. Randall to C. H. Hansen, volt. assgt.

7,780—Petition of Bernard W. Drake for release.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No. 705.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Wednesday next.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 8,397, 7,545, 8,547, 4,992, 6,162, 8,047, 3,872, 2,797, 5,512, 6,074, 3,812, 8,260, 5,737.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No. 8,126 on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 9,135, 9,137, 8,653, 8,651, 8,752, 8,669, 8,670, 8,691, 8,692, 8,796. No. 9,136 on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 5,253 and People vs. Welch.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 5 on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 8,225, 8,269, 8,270, 8,277, 8,278, 8,286, 8,287, 8,292, 8,3.0, 8,303.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 5,270, 5,153, 4,382, 5,338, 5,423, 5,425, 5,431, 5,449, 5,486, 5,514, 5,556, 5,583, 5,592, 5,609, 5,615, 5,621, 5,682, 5,679, 5,698, 5,912, 5,719, 5,736, 5,748, 5,750, 5,766, 5,778, 5,795, 4,382, 5,151, 5,384, and 8,099.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 7,429, 7,683, 7,684, 7,685, 7,586, 7,760, 6,764, 7,347, 7,563, 6,711, 6,722, 6,723, 7,766, 7,691. No. 4,923 on trial.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No. 5,311 on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—General business.

JUDGE HORTON—No announcement.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13. No. 2,450 on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Set matters.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Nos. 1,354, 1,366, 817, 1,401, 1,441, 1,445, 755, 1,601, and 1,602 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No further call.

Gresham's Friends Are Blaine's Friends.

Philadelphia *News* (Rep.): Not one friend of Judge Gresham has had a word to say against Mr. Blaine. Not one friend of Judge Gresham will have a single word of hostility to say against Mr. Blaine.

Why?

Because the friends of Judge Gresham are the friends of Mr. Blaine; because the leaders for Judge Gresham are the men who have in the past led the forces of Mr. Blaine.

A few—not many—of Mr. Blaine's overzealous friends are trying to produce the impression that the Gresham movement is an anti-Blaine movement, but a few moments' reflection will show that this attempt is a fallacy.

They argue that the movement was "set up" by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as a "revenue-reform" movement, and that Judge Gresham is a "revenue reformer" because THE TRIBUNE supports him. If this argument is true then Mr. Blaine is also a "revenue reformer," for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was his most zealous supporter in 1880 and again in 1884. Moreover, the manager of the Gresham boom, Col. George R. Davis of Chicago, is most distinctly not an anti-Blaine man, for he almost single-handed led the Blaine movement in Illinois in 1880, when he voted for Blaine through thirty-five ballots against the rest of his State, and again he was at the head of the Blaine forces in the West in 1884.

Nearly every man who now advocates Judge Gresham's nomination would be glad to see Mr. Blaine President, none more so than the editor of the *News*, but Mr. Blaine refuses to accept a nomination under any circumstances; and next to him Judge Gresham *is the best and most available candidate*. Should Judge Gresham be nominated every one of his supporters would be disappointed did he not invite Mr. Blaine to sit at the head of his Cabinet, in a place where it is known that he is most earnestly desired to sit by all Americans.

Judge Gresham is a square, straightout, up-and-down Republican, who, if nominated, will stand on a platform to which no friend of Mr. Blaine can take exception. Why, then, should the few "fool friends" of Mr. Blaine try to make it appear that he is anti-Blaine? If Mr. Blaine will signify any willingness to accept the Republican nomination no one will support him more heartily than Judge Gresham's friends.

Think the Iron Trade Will Improve.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 31.—Letters from leading Northern iron markets agree that the effect of the recent cut in prices will not be serious. The letters express belief that the weakness in iron is in a large measure attributable to the tariff debate. A revival of trade is looked for about July 1.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE BURLINGTON'S REDUCTION OF NORTHWESTERN RATES.

Competing Lines Astounded at the Action of Their Competitor in Shrinking the St. Paul Tariff—The Freight Bureau Expresses Its Appreciation—Chairman Faithorn's Notice to Association Roads—Individual Action Not Desirable—Weighing of Live Stock.

If a bomb had exploded among the Western and Northwestern railroads it could not have caused greater consternation than the announcement of the Burlington & Northern that it has decided to reduce freight rates from Chicago to St. Paul. Hardly anything else was talked of yesterday. Although most of the managers denounced the Burlington & Northern, some of them were frank enough to admit that under the circumstances it could not have done otherwise. No one could deny that the rates from New York to St. Paul charged by that road were much too low compared with the rates between Chicago and St. Paul, and that Chicago merchants were justified in taking measures against such discrimination. There were few interested roads that had not impressed the fact upon Chicago merchants that such a wide difference between through and local rates was unjustifiable, and that the Burlington lines deserved the ill-will of merchants for practicing such discrimination. It was their intention of bringing such pressure to bear upon the Burlington as to compel it to advance its through rates between New York and St. Paul. They forgot that the Burlington could accomplish the same end by reducing the rates from Chicago and thus strike them a severe blow by compelling them to make corresponding reductions. By advancing its through rates the Burlington & Northern would have admitted that it had been wrong in claiming that it had to make such rates in order to meet the competition of the "Soo" and the Lake Superior lines. By pursuing the other course and reducing rates between Chicago and St. Paul it has brought upon itself the ill-will of its competitors which cannot hurt it in the least and convinced Chicago merchants that it had not been its desire to discriminate against them. That it has succeeded in doing this is shown by the following action taken by the Executive Committee of the Chicago Merchants' Freight Bureau at a meeting held at the Board of Trade yesterday:

"WHEREAS, The matter of rates New York to St. Paul compared with the rates Chicago to St. Paul has seriously threatened the trade of Chicago and investigation has proven that the rates made by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad were necessary in order to enable the company to secure any portion of seaboard business to St. Paul and common points as against rates by lake and rail via Duluth and other lake ports from which they could hope to receive any revenue, and

"WHEREAS, The Chicago, Burlington & Northern, becoming convinced that unless speedy relief was afforded Chicago merchants they must see the business in the Northwest surrendered to Eastern cities, and having agreed to make such rates between Chicago and St. Paul as will enable Chicago merchants to continue their trade in competition with seaboard cities,

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Freight Bureau hereby express their grateful appreciation and extend their thanks to the management of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Companies for the prompt and decisive measures taken by those companies to remove the unjust discrimination against Chicago complained of by this association in the matter of rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and points in the Northwest.

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to General Freight Agents Hamblin and Morton."

This action is a serious blow at the Burlington's competitors, as it shows the determination of the Chicago merchants to back up the road in the position it has taken and that they mean to give their Western traffic to the "Q" if the other roads do not come down with their St. Paul rates. So far none of the roads have taken any action in the matter. They are in a quandary. If they meet the Burlington's new rates they will have to reduce correspondingly all local rates in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. If they do not meet them they will lose the patronage of Chicago merchants and the Burlington will gain it. They might attempt to punish the "Q" by reducing rates to competing points on the line of that road, but by doing this they would suffer as much as the Burlington. Chairman Faithorn in his notice to the roads informing them of the Burlington & Northern's action makes the request that no action be taken in the matter by any individual road until a meeting of the managers can be held. He expects to be able to bring about such a meeting within a few days.

The Weighing of Live Stock.

The General Managers of the various Western, Northwestern, Southwestern, and Southeastern roads centering in Chicago held a meeting yesterday at Chairman Carman's office for the purpose of acting on the proposition to change the practice of charging rates on live stock by the car-load and instead charge actual weight per 100 pounds. For several weeks past all live stock arriving here has been weighed on the scales of the Western Railway Weighing Association to ascertain whether the proposed change is feasible or not, and the result has been favorable. The change in the system would no doubt have been authorized at yesterday's meeting had it not been for the unfortunate complications which have brought on a serious war in live-stock rates. It was found impossible to make the change under existing circumstances, although it was the unanimous opinion that unless the present system of charging live-stock rates by the car-load is abandoned uniform rates cannot be maintained. After a lengthy discussion the following action was taken:

Resolved, That the Live-Stock Weighing Association be continued; that a committee consisting of the General Freight Agents of each road interested be appointed to meet in Chicago June 5 to prepare tariffs by the 100 pounds and minimum weights to be applied according to the different length of cars, on a basis of the present tariffs by the car-load and the weights as shown by Mr. Carman's weighing from Dec. 20, 1887, to date; to report to the General Managers as early as possible, not later than thirty days from date, and at the call of the Chairman of this association. In the meantime and until tariffs can be agreed to by the 100 pounds the weighing to be discontinued. Messrs. Midgley, Faithorn, and Carman to also be members of this General Freight Agents committee.

More Rate Cutting in Prospect.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 31.—[Special.]—The Burlington & Northern Railroad Company has issued a new tariff on merchandise which is to go into effect next Monday. The rates quoted will be on freight between Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, and common points, and La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minnesota Transfer, and Minneapolis. The rate on first-class freight via the Burlington & Northern will be 20 cents lower than by way of any of the other lines. This action of the Burlington in making such a sweeping reduction immediately after the adjustment of rates at the meeting of the managers in Chicago last week will tend to upset all the calculations for a settlement of the former rate war and is liable to again involve all the lines in a general slashing of rates. If the lines stand by the rates announced to go into effect Monday next the Burlington will get all of the business, and if they meet the cut they will not only precipitate another war in rates but incur the displeasure of Chicago shippers, upon whom a number of them depend for business to points other than in the Northwest. It is believed that the rates made by the Burlington would be met by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Road within a few days. Mr. Hanley of the Kansas City is in Chicago, and until his return nothing can be learned as to what position the road will assume in the matter of meeting the cut made by the Burlington.

Items.

The next semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will be held at the Grand Pacific June 13.

Chairman Blanchard has called a general meeting of the Central Traffic Association, to be held in this city next Thursday, for the purpose of considering the existing freight and passenger complications among the Eastern lines.

It is proposed to erect at some point to be hereafter determined a bronze statue, heroic size, in memory of the late T. J. Potter. A fund is to be raised by public subscription to defray the cost of such monument. A commission has been chosen to take the matter in charge and bring it to a successful issue. Capt. Warren Beckwith of Mount Pleasant, Ia., has been elected President, Dr. J. J. Ransom of Burlington Treasurer, and W. T. Foster of Burlington Secretary. The commission consists of Thomas Miller, Paul Morton, E. L. Lomax, Charles M. Levy, and Edward Campbell Jr. Local committees will be organized wherever the public may desire to contribute.

A Dry Goods Dealer Assigns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—This afternoon D. J. Sullivan, retail dry goods dealer, made an assignment to Henry N. Spaan for the benefit of his creditors. The schedule of assets foots up nearly $75,000, while the liabilities are fixed at less than $50,000. Mr. Sullivan says that he was compelled to make an assignment because of the persistency of his creditors in pushing him, although the heaviest were secured by chattel mortgage.

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Patent Tips,
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CLOTHING.
CIAL
ALE
nd Saturday.
nnel Blouse Sailor Suits,
3 years, at
2.75.
Blouse Suits, in Cassi-
Cheviots, all-wool,
14 years, at
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uits, with combination
Collars and Cuffs,
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uits, trimmed with Ham-
, at $2.75 and up.
WAISTS.
SHIRT WAISTS, un-
dered, at
50c.
Percale Shirt Waists in
the latest designs, also
Flannels, in light colors,
Back, with silk laces,
Blouse; we offer the
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We offer, subject to Prior Sale, the following Choice Securities;

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$11,000 City of Arkansas City, Kan., 7s.
$13,500 East Tawas, Mich., 6s.

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Grain AND Provisions.

Office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

CHICAGO, May 1st, 1888.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 31.	May 24.
New York	$126,656,724	$ 92,313,961
Boston	15,213,779	14,153,000
Chicago	12,669,000	10,186,000
Philadelphia	12,583,563	8,795,498
St. Louis	2,078,801	2,561,530
Baltimore	1,367,516	1,621,705
New Orleans	851,678	972,913

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c premium; Boston, 5@10c premium; St. Louis, 90c premium.

The money market of this city has settled to the basis of 5 per cent as the regular rate for loans of the best class, and a considerable number of June loans on wheat receipts were made at that figure yesterday. The bankers say that when the requirements of traders and carriers for this month are satisfied they will have little left to be loaned at 5. The demand for mercantile loans was fair and the quotations were unchanged, at 6@7. In some instances concessions from these figures are made, and the whole market looks easy. New York exchange was strong at 60c premium and sterling was steady.

Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, which has of late been the speculative card, looked dear at 25 a short time ago. It now looks cheap in the vicinity of 27. The clique, who got a good deal of the stock between 20 and 25, but were also buying when it was between 28 and 29, are still buying, but seem disposed to get stock as low as they can rather than attempt to run the price up rapidly. Mr. Yoe of E. L. Brewster & Co., and Mr. Breese bought yesterday. Yoe bought 300 or 400 shares on the street at 27¼. On the Exchange sales were made of 100 at 27⅞, 100 at 27, and 100 at 26½. The fact that the sale at 26½ was made just after 27¼ had been bid looks a bit like manipulation. There is now more gossip and inquiry about this security than any other. Sales were also made of $10,000 City Railway 4½s at 99¾, $1,000 Consumers' Gas 5s at 78¼, $10,000 West Division Railway 5s at 101⅜, $10,000 City 4s of 1904 at 103½, and $500 Opera-House 6s at 105. Dealers report a good counter trade and that the market looks strong.

As to the New York stock market it was the same old story. Operators showed a languid interest in the reports of the cutting of rates by the Granger roads, and rumors that the trunk lines were doing the same thing, but few stocks were bought or sold. The brokers seem to anticipate a dull, dragging market for some weeks yet. The list would, however, respond readily to favorable advices from the wheat and corn fields.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—Stocks were dull and slightly lower throughout the day, the lowest prices being made about 1 o'clock, after which there was only a slight improvement in prices, with increased dullness. So far as the market is governed by the operations of professional speculators the tendency of prices is to-lower figures, because it is well known that a good many who were bulls six weeks ago are short of stocks now. But aside from these operations there is a constant investment of and withdrawal of dividend-paying stocks from the street, so that the outstanding short interest is large compared with the supply of floating stocks in the street.

During the forenoon the market was extremely dull and prices were generally ⅛ to 1 per cent lower than the closing of Tuesday, the latter on Burlington. The early prices in London were generally ⅛ to ¼ better than the closing here Tuesday, especially for Erie, St. Paul, Louisville, and Union Pacific. London was also a buyer of Erie seconds, but the firmness of the London market failed to have much effect here.

Nearly half of the whole business of the forenoon was in St. Paul and Reading, both of which were ⅛ to ¼ lower than they closed Tuesday. The decline in other stocks was so uniform and the business in them so small that it offered nothing for comment except the general dullness. There was a feeling Tuesday that the recovery of prices would be continued for at least a day or two more of business. London was certainly favorable to it, as there was no change in the Bank of England rate of discount today, and money is becoming more abundant there. But, as remarked in this column Tuesday, the Granger stocks are the weak element in the situation.

More and more people are entertaining the belief that the St. Paul and the Rock Island will reduce their dividends. But as there is no dividend due on the Rock Island until August, when 1¾ would be due, and none on the St. Paul until October, when 2½ would be due, there is still time enough before then to settle the rate wars in the West so that these roads would be able to maintain their dividend-paying basis. The last reports from Chicago, however, are not quite favorable to this result, in that they state that the C., B. & N., after agreeing to maintain rates from Chicago to the Northwest, announces a reduction of 30c on first-class freights and proportionate reductions on lower classes.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—May 31	Closing—May 29
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	11,300	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	31½
Central Iowa	200	2	2	2	.....
C., B. & Q.	1,200	112¼	112¼	112¼	113⅛
Con. Gas	100	74	74	74	74
D., L. & W.	8,804	128⅜	127⅝	127¾	128⅜
*Del. & Hud.	150	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	109¾
Erie	8,300	24⅜	23⅞	24	24¼
Do pfd.	700	56⅛	55¼	55¼	54⅞
Do seconds	17,000	96¾	96⅛	96¼	96½
E. T. & Ga.	50	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
L. B. & W.	150	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
Illinois Central	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	.....
Jersey Central	200	82½	82½	82½	82¾
Kansas & Texas	7,585	12¼	11⅞	12	12¼
Lake Shore	7,986	91⅝	91¼	91¼	91⅝
Louisville & Nash.	4,181	54	53½	53⅝	54
L. E. & W. pfd.	400	43	42¾	42¾	43¼
Missouri Pacific	9,043	71	69⅝	70¼	70½
Michigan Central	20	79	79	79	77¾
Northwestern	1,515	108¾	108¼	108¼	108⅝
N. Y. & N. E.	16,000	37½	35⅜	36¾	36⅝
Nor. P. pfd.	640	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	50½
Nor. & W.	200	17	17	17	.....
Do pfd.	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	.....
N. Y. Cent.	188	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd.	100	29	29	29	.....
O. Trans Co.	1,700	23⅜	22¾	22¾	23⅜
O. Ry. & N. Co.	30	94	94	94	93¾
Ohio & Mississippi	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
Pacific Mail	550	32⅞	32½	32½	32¾
P. P.-O. Co.	920	147½	147½	147½	146⅞
Reading	27,965	60⅛	59½	59⅝	60
R. & W. P. T.	1,650	23	22½	22½	22¾
Do pfd.	100	64	64	64	.....
Rock Island	431	107	106	106	107
Rome & W.	13	90	90	90	.....
St. Paul	26,345	67¼	66	66¾	67
Do pfd.	270	108¾	108	108	108⅜
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	200	66	66	66	66½
Do 1st pfd.	120	112½	112½	112½	.....
Union Pacific	7,025	54⅜	54	54⅜	54¼
Wabash	200	12½	12½	12½	.....
Western Union	4,500	75½	75	75	75⅜

*Ex-dividend 1¼ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	Fargo	132
American	109½	United States	71

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	126¾	M. K. & T. gen. 5s	54⅛
U. S. 4s, coup.	127⅜	Mutual Union 6s	95
U. S. 4½s, reg.	107	N. J. C. int. cert.	105
U. S. 4½s, coup.	107⅜	Northern Pac. 1sts	118¼
Pacific 6s of 1895	118½	Northern Pac. 2ds	106⅜
Louisiana stamped 4s.	90¾	North western consols	141
Missouri 6s	102	North western deb. 5s	109¾
Tenn. new set 6s	104½	Oregon & Trans. 6s	97
Tenn. new set 5s	97	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	81
Tenn. new set 3s	71¼	St. L. & San F. g. m.	117
Canada So. 2ds	92	St. Paul consols	126¼
Cen. Pacific 1sts	115¾	St. P., Chi. & Pa. 1sts	120¼
Den. & R. G. 1sts	120	Tex. P. L. G. Tr. Rcts.	43⅞
Den. & R. G. 4s	78⅞	Tex. P. R. G. Tr. Rcts.	69
Den. & R. G. West 1sts	71	Union Pac. 1sts	115
Erie 2ds	96⅞	West Shore	103⅛
M. K. & T. gen. 6s	62		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible] BCR&N 1st	103	1000 NW con.	141
[illegible] C&EIll gn 5s	95¾	1000 NPa Trm 1st	106
[illegible] do	115½@115¾	[illegible] do 3d cp	92¾
10000 CRI&P 5s cp	107⅜@107¼	10000 O&M cons	117¼
4000 ETen gld 5s	102¾	5000 OR&N 1st	112
18000 FW&D 1st	86⅞@87	5000 OR&N 5s	103¼
6000 Flint&PM 1st	120	4000 OSL 6s	107⅛
6000 H&TCls-WD	117	11000 PD&E 2d	69
5000 do M L tr	113	6000 R&D 6s	115
10000 LNA&C 1st	112	24000 StJ&G I 1st	102½@102¾
11000 MK&T gn 5s	54¼@55	3000 SLA&T 1st	99¾
8000 do gn 6s	62¾@63	11000 So Pa of Mo 1st	102¾
6000 MichCen 6s	120	10000 TPa inc l g tr ast	45
17000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	96¼	24000 WS gtd 4s	103⅜
9000 NYC deb	110¼	15000 reg do	103¾
2000 NYEl 1st	117⅜	50 Adams Express	141
7000 N&W g mtg	118		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 Tenn Set 3s	71¼	31000 NYC&StL 4s	90⅛@90¼
4000 A & P gtd 4s	90⅞	4000 NPa 1st cp	118¼
30000 CRI&P 5s coup	107¼	9000 do 3d cp	92⅞
5000 Can So 2d	92⅛	30000 Or Imp 1s	104⅜
9000 C&EIll gn 5s	95⅜	10000 R&D 5s	88⅞
8000 CStPM&O con	122	7000 SLIM-C&F 1st	108
30000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s	92⅞	2000 St L&IM 2d	106⅝
2000 CHV&T 5s	68⅜	18000 StJ&GI 1st	102⅜@103
10000 CR&BCGa col g 5s	100¾	10000 TexPa 1st 5s	92⅛@92⅛
28000 FtW&D 1st	86⅞@87	19000 do inc 5s	39⅜
10000 Harlem 1st reg	127⅛	13000 WS gtd 4s	103⅛
10000 LNA&C con	92½	10500 reg do	103⅛@103
2000 MStPls-C&PW 5s	104⅛	6000 WStL&P—Chi D. trst	84¾
10000 MK&T gn 5s	54⅛	28000 WStL&P—Det Div trst	104
3000 do gn 5s	61⅝@62	60 Amn Exp	109½
9000 do con 7s	96		
7000 N Y & N 1st 5s	108		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 AmD&I 6s	107	7000 M&SP—LaCDv	115
10000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s	92¾	10000 NYC 1st rg	134⅛
40000 C&O 6s 1911	102¾@102⅝	10000 NJC gm 5s	105
3000 CanSo 2d	92	15000 NPa 3d cp	92⅛@93
3000 C&EIll gn 5s	95⅜	2000 OR&N 5s	103¼
8000 FtWayne 1st	86	5000 SPa of Mo 1st	102⅝
11000 H&TC WD tr	115⅛	3000 SoCar inc	15½
5000 MK&T gn 6s	62	10000 WNY&P 1st	35

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,735	86½	86½	86	86
Union Pacific	150	54¾	54¾	54	54
C. B. & Q.	30	112½	112½	112¼	112¼
Mexican Central	295	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜
Bell Telephone	45	231	231	230	230
Bell Tel. Rights	152	219	215	210	212½
Wis. Cent.	50	17	17	17	17
C., B. & N.	20	53	53	53	53

Bond transactions and quotations:

5000 Atch coll 5s	95¾	1000 O S L 6s	105
1000 Atch 4½s	99	5000 Cala So Inc	88
2000 Atch coll 6s	106¼	2000 C K W os	95¾@95¾
5000 N Eng 7s	123¼	5000 B & Mo Ex 6s	116¼
3000 K M B 5s	94¾	1000 K M B Equip 6s	86⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—The market closed dull; Pennsylvania, 52⅜@52½; Reading, 29 13-16@29⅞; Lehigh Valley, 52⅜@52⅝; Reading generals, 115¼@115⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 31.—Consols closed at 99 7-16 for money and 99 9-16 for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts at 35¾; Erie, 24⅝; Erie seconds, 98¾; Illinois Central, 122; Mexican ordinary, 40¾; St. Paul common, 68¾; New York Central, 107¾; Pennsylvania, 53⅝; Reading, 30⅛; Mexican Central, 15.

Money is 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is 1⅜ per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £24,000. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £448,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is now 39.83 per cent.

PARIS, May 31.—Three per cent rentes 82f 65c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in gold of 19,000,000f, and increase of 3,350,000f silver.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.—Closing quotations: Alta, $1.00; Bulwer, 60c; Best & Belcher, $3.80; Bodie Consolidated, $2.30; Chollar, $3.30; Consolidated California & Virginia, $10.00; Crown Point, $5.00; Eureka Consolidated, $5.50; Gould & Curry, $3.55; Hale & Norcross, $7.00; Mexican, $3.60; Mono, $1.40; Mount Diablo, $3.75; Navajo, $1.95; Ophir, $8.62½; Potosi, $3.15; Savage, $3.80; Sierra Nevada, $3.55; Union Consolidated, $3.10; Utah, $1.10; Yellow Jacket, $4.65; Nevada Queen, $3.80; North Belle Isle, $3.30; Grand Prize, $2.15.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Mining shares were neglected; Bodie, $2.15; Bulwer, 70c; Caledonia, B. H., $2.00; California & Virginia, $10.50; Deadwood, $1.50; El Cristo, $1.50; Homestake, $10.50; Mexican, $3.50; Navajo, $1.90; Plymouth, $8.75; Pronstite, $1.00; Standard, $2.00; Sutro Tunnel, 13c; Small Hopes, $1.05.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—Closing prices: Calumet & Hecla, $245.00; Franklin, $14.62½; Osceola, $21.50; Quincy, $70.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were unsettled yesterday, with a considerable part of the trading dependent upon the fact that the day marked the close of a month. In some cases there was a bigger demand by shorts than was met by the voluntary supply, while in others more stuff was on the market than appeared to be wanted by either shorts or shippers. The latter class were holding aloof, perhaps for the purpose of taking care of the June deliveries which are expected to be made today.

A resident of the interior of this State, on 'Change yesterday, says that the receivers of this city did their best to induce holders of corn to send it here previous to the close of May. The bulk of the receipts were sold on the market, but several of the receivers held lots of a few cars each which they expected to be able to sell at about 65c by the close of the month. It was this menace that prevented the market from touching that point. But the movement has pretty well cleaned out the stocks of old corn and most of them came to this city. In ordinary years the roads in Eastern Illinois send one-fifth of their corn here and the rest directly East. Last month they sent nearly all of their holdings to Chicago. He thinks it probable that after this week our receipts of corn will drop to not more than about 150 cars per day and that the current supply will soon be light enough to make the market turn upward smartly.

Our receipts of corn during May were 12,809 cars, of which 7,745 were contract grades. The receipts of all kinds of grain for the month were 21,148 cars.

New York reports 176,000 bu wheat and 28,000 bu corn taken yesterday for export.

Dunn's expert is on the road again. He has passed over the ground from Evansville to Vincennes, and for most of the distance notes not far from one-third plowed up, with only about half a crop on the remainder. Chinch-bugs are numerous on the Indiana end of the line. R. W. Clarke came in from Denver through Nebraska, and says the prospect is exceedingly good for all blade crops all along the line. It is especially good in Nebraska, where the rainfall has been the largest ever known since that part of the world was settled.

The wheat market advances on the news of large exports and declines with a report of large increase in the quantity on ocean passage. Substantially these two facts should mean one and the same thing, and a man not in the business might think they ought to operate in the same way. But they do not. The increase was variously reported at 2,512,000 bu and 1,200,000 bu.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates a decrease of 68,000,000 bu in the crop of winter wheat of the United States this year. A summary of advices from 310 points in the Northwest indicates an increase of nearly 3½ per cent in the area seeded to spring wheat this year, if an equal weight be attached to each of the reports. This is an addition of 6,000,000 to the crop of that region against the above estimate of 63,000,000 bu decrease in the other. The result of the two places the whole crop a little under 400,000,000 bu.

In the rye market there was out a few days ago about 50,000 bu, half of which was settled up previous to this week and the rest since. Most of it had been on board for several months. With this gigantic business all cleaned up and out of the way without trouble the little fellows who defaulted yesterday on contracts to deliver corn and oats in May may well be ashamed of themselves. Seriously, it is said several did fail to deliver on time, but it is probable that all will be amicably arranged today.

Warren's cable of yesterday said: "Government proceeding against sellers American refined lard." Such proceedings have been for some time expected, but this is the first intimation that the step is actually taken by the authorities in the United Kingdom. The matter was the subject of some remark in the provision crowd here, but did not seem to cause any excitement. The pit was disposed to wait and see what others will do about it.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was again quiet, with winters quoted strong and spring patents tending to a lower range of prices.

Wheat was active and irregular, with the crowd more at sea than on any previous day. It seemed evident that the wheat pit is become a battle-ground between two parties of big men, one of whom is trying to freeze the other out, and those who believed that saw little hope of being able to act intelligently, as they said there is not enough of miscellaneous trading for the outside to prevent a few from controlling the deal. Some professed to feel almost certain that Cudahy and Jones have joined forces and believe in higher prices ere long, but do not want much company on the way up. Private cables were about ½d lower in Liverpool, and a large increase in the quantity on ocean passage was reported, but the market opened strong. July sold ¼c higher, at 85c, and was bid up to 86¼c in a short time with scarcely any on sale below 86c. At the top Kennet began selling and was soon joined by a host of others, Hutchinson, Stewart, and Ream being prominent, that market dropping to 83⅞c so fast that numerous stop orders could not be executed at the figures named. One man had 200,000 bu to sell for July at 86c and sold it at 85⅛c. Another had 100,000 bu to sell at 84c for August and let it all go at 82½c. August sold as low as 82¼c. The market then reacted, but soon fell back to 84c for July, when a big lot was dumped, supposed to be for Bloom, after which the market rose slowly to 85⅛c bid and closed at that asked. December sold early at ¼c above July, the difference widened to 1⅛c, then shrunk to nothing, and again became ⅝c premium for the later month. No. 3 sold at 83½c for spring in store and 88@90c for red winter free on board.

Corn was active. It was firm early, the receipts of the day being less than many had expected, but it turned heavy when the arrivals for today were estimated at 843 cars, and wheat became weak. July opened ¼c higher, at 54⅞c, and sold to 55⅛c, declined to 53⅞c, improved to 54⅝c, and closed at 54⅝c, with June at about ⅛c discount. May was uneven. It sold early at 56c, and advanced to 56¾c, but broke off to 54c, being the same as June at 1 o'clock. Cash corn declined 1@1½c, and samples of the inferior grades declined ¾c. There was a great deal more corn for sale that would fill May contracts than was wanted, several operators having held back in hope of being able to realize 60c or above. In store sold at 54@55c for No. 2 and 53¼@54c for No. 3.

Oats followed in the lead of corn. May sold 1c higher, at 37⅝c, declined ⅛c, and closed at 37⅝c at 1 o'clock. No. 2 in store sold at 36⅞@37⅛c in the morning and at 33⅛c in the afternoon. No. 2 white in store sold at 37¼@37⅝c. July sold ⅛c lower, at 33⅛c, improved to 33⅝c, and closed at 33⅝c bid, with June at ¾c premium and August at 5⅛c discount. The year sold at 26⅛c. Buyers of sample lots were slow except as they would fill May contracts.

Rye was quiet and 3@5c lower than Tuesday, as there was no further pressure to buy to fill May contracts, and the demand was only for small lots on orders. Choice white No. 2 free on board sold early at 67c, and gilt-edge receipts brought 65c, and offered at that at the close.

Barley samples were dull and unchanged under a light demand. No. 3 from store sold sparingly at 71c

delivered and free from charges, which would place the nominal market at about 60c in store. Nothing was done in futures.

Provisions were easier in sympathy with hogs, but slow except in changes to provide for June deliveries. Pork declined 5c, to $14.07½ for July, and closed at $14.12½, with August at 10c premium. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $8.45 for July, with June at 5c less. Ribs closed 2½c lower, at $7.55 bid for July, with August at 10c premium and September at 20c premium.

Millstuffs were in less supply, and under a fair inquiry the feeling was steadier in bran, which went at figures around $10.50@11.50.

Flaxseed was again quiet, although the late decline was apparently checked, with some demand for No. 1 on orders at $1.30, indicating steadiness. Small cash lots sold at a discount, and year was nominally easier, with $1.12½ bid, and sellers at $1.14.

Timothy-seed was 1c lower on August, which sold sparingly at $2.09. A quiet market prevailed, with no special demand for futures, and meagre trading in odd bag lots on the basis of about $2.25 for fully prime. For September $1.95 was bid, or a point lower than the price paid on the previous trading day. Clover was quiet and nearly nominal, with October offered at $4.60, or 5c decline, and prime cash quoted at $4.35@4.40.

The street markets were active, with a good attendance of local buyers, in addition to liberal shipping orders in the hands of dealers. While actual price-changes were not important, some alterations were made, with eggs selling at an occasional fractional advance, and dairy products weak. Strawberries were higher, potatoes dull, and apples nearly nominal. Considerable old stock is still offered, but no regular demand exists, and sales are mostly in a small way. The recent firmness in tallow has given way to weakness, due to a poor outside demand, and prices are now nearly 1c lower than a month ago, with continued dullness reported in both dry and green hides.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
June	$14.00	$14.00 @14.05	$14.05
July	14.10	14.07½@14.12½	14.12½
August	14.20	14.17½@14.22½	14.22½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
June	$ 8.42½	$ 8.37½@ 8.42½	$ 8.40
July	8.47½	8.45 @ 8.47½	8.45
August	8.50	8.47½@ 8.50	8.47½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
June	$ 7.50	$ 7.45 @ 7.50	$ 7.50
July	7.57½	7.52½@ 7.55	7.55
August	7.65	7.62½@ 7.65	7.65
WHEAT.			
May	85¾	83¾@ 85¼	84¾
June	84⅞	83⅝@ 85¼	84⅞
July	84⅞	83⅞@ 86¼	85⅛
August	84⅜	82¼@ 85	84¼
December	86⅛	84⅛@ 86⅞	85¾
CORN.			
May	54⅝	54 @ 56¾	.....
June	54⅝	53⅝@ 55	54⅝
July	54⅞	53⅞@ 55⅛	54⅝
August	54⅞	53⅞@ 55⅛	54⅞
OATS.			
May	37	37⅛@ 37⅝	.....
June	33⅞	33⅛@ 34	33⅞
July	33⅛	33⅛@ 33⅝	33⅝
August	28⅞	28⅛@ 28⅞	28⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	June.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$ 89⅝	$ 86⅜	$ 83⅞
No. 2 corn	37⅞	39⅝	40⅜
No. 2 oats	25⅞	26⅛	26⅛
Mess pork	22.75	.....	.....
Lard	6.45	6.55	6.65

PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	35,764	47,302	17,925	43,273
Wheat, bu	76,581	884,017	30,974	20,351
Corn, bu	874,561	793,257	279,502	820,621
Oats, bu	610,600	434,927	198,982	378,030
Rye, bu	4,489	5,380	1,778	6,387
Barley, bu	17,116	25,575	2,927	19,951
Grass seed, lbs	229,060	172,880	135,394	232,922
Flaxseed, bu	1,105	10,482	1,468	2,296
Broom corn, lbs	24,800	207,300	22,940	117,368
Cured meats, lbs	660,660	1,354,246	2,152,799	5,319,721
Canned meats, cases	8	.....	578	4,025
Dressed beef, lbs	496,360	127,330	3,690,682	9,852,878
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	100	225
Beef, brls	.....	.....	435	1,468
Pork, brls	315	.....	1,373	1,083
Lard, lbs	585,850	1,284,100	767,104	2,981,048
Cheese, lbs	125,565	297,605	118,415	297,550
Butter, lbs	413,079	1,388,158	505,547	1,054,121
Dressed hogs, No.	.....	13	387	1,274
Live hogs, No.	37,786	31,855	8,226	5,144
Cattle, No.	18,627	14,063	5,349	3,516
Sheep, No.	8,025	8,146	4,686	553
Hides, lbs	599,150	762,865	429,390	1,227,150
Wool, lbs	122,815	280,350	87,839	261,288
Coal, tons	22,570	48,100	4,003	5,512
Lumber, M.	15,960	28,006	3,945	11,779
Shingles, M.	2,441	10,812	354	1,764
Salt, brls	5,475	10,606	4,116	10,345
Hay, tons	408	499	21	109

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Tuesday and Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	10	3	.....	13
Spring wheat	7	20	2	29
Corn	634	257	84	975
Oats	532	122	.....	654
Rye	10	.....	.....	10
Barley	.....	6	4	10
Total	1,193	408	90	1,691

Also 9,400 bu corn and 61,000 bu oats received by canal.

Inspected out: 4,397 bu wheat, 446,289 bu corn, 280,300 bu oats, and 3,545 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 73 cars wheat, 845 cars corn, 417 cars oats, and 18,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. May 31.	RECEIPTS, BU. May 29.	SHIPMENTS, BU. May 31.	SHIPMENTS, BU. May 29.
Western.				
Chicago	76,581	39,281	30,974	45,254
Milwaukee	37,456	23,075	10,525	4,200
St. Louis	18,000	12,000	4,000	14,000
Toledo	4,404	3,452	7,991	21,000
Detroit	24,679	3,278	29,452	.....
Kansas City	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Peoria	1,500	3,700	3,000	1,500
Minneapolis	124,830	38,190	45,030	34,770
Duluth	31,105	25,725	196,274	328,715
Total	315,555	150,701	327,246	450,939
Eastern.				
New York	197,100	234,100	123,309	75,000
Philadelphia	3,218	11,481	6,556	4,521
Baltimore	7,921	2,986	.....	.....
Total	208,239	248,567	129,865	79,521
Grand total	523,794	399,268	457,111	529,560
Same days 1887	696,425	1,672,548	848,866	1,257,802

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	May 26, 1888.	May 19, 1888.	May 28, 1887.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,650,000	2,490,000	2,070,000
Corn, qrs	450,000	460,000	380,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	May 26, 1888.	May 19, 1888.	May 28, 1887.
Wheat, qrs	530,000	540,000	800,000
Corn, qrs	40,000	40,000	80,000

Lake freights were steady on tonnage to Buffalo, under a fair demand from shippers, while Georgian Bay rates were weaker and quoted at 1¼c on oats and 1¾c on corn. Rates to Buffalo were 1⅛ on oats, 2c on corn, and 2¼c on wheat. Charters were made for 325,000 bu oats and 318,000 bu corn.

CASH SALES ON 'CHANGE.

PROVISIONS—Scarcely anything doing. Sales limited to 200 tcs lard at $8.40; 25,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies on private terms; 25,000 lbs short clears at $7.80; and 75,000 lbs green hams 9⅜c for 16-lbs and 9⅛c for 20-lbs average.

FLOUR—50 brls and 900 sacks, all on private terms.

SPRING WHEAT—In store: 1 car No. 2 at 83½c. Free on board: 26 cars at 84⅝c for No. 2 hard, 81c for No. 3 hard, 76@78c for No. 3.

WINTER WHEAT—Free on board: 14 cars at 88@90c for No. 2 red, 85@86c for No. 3 red, 86c for No. 3 white, and 87½c for No. 2 Turkish.

CORN—In store and to go there: 501 cars and 46,400 bu at 54@55c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 54@54½c for No. 3 yellow, 53¼@54c for No. 3, and 48@49½c for No. 4. Free on board: 61 cars at 55@55⅜c for No. 2 white, 55c for No. 3 white, 54c for No. 3, and 49@50c for No. 4, with 44@45c for no grade. On track: 30 cars at 54⅜c for No. 3 yellow, 54½c for No. 3, and 49@50c for No. 4, with 43½@46c for no grade.

OATS—In store and to go there: 138 cars at 37⅛@37⅝c for No. 2 white, 35⅝@36⅝c for No. 3 white, and 36⅞@37⅛c for No. 2 mixed. Free on board: 98 cars at 38⅛@38⅝c for barley oats, 38@38⅛c for No. 2 white, 35½@37⅝c for No. 3 white, and 32⅛@35⅛c for No. 2 mixed. On track: 30 cars at 38c for No. 2 white, 35⅝@36c for No. 2 mixed, and 35⅛@37c for No. 3 white.

RYE—In store: 3 cars No. 2 at 65c. On track: 1 car No. 2 at 67c. Free on board: 2 cars No. 2 at 66@67c.

BARLEY—In store: 1 car No. 2, free of storage and delivered at 71c. On track: 5 cars at 58@63c for No. 3, 55c for No. 4, and $14.00 for screenings.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran: 38 cars, mostly free on board, at $10.25@12.00. Middlings: 5 cars at $11.50@13.50.

SEEDS—Flax: 8 cars No. 1 on track at $1.30 and 1 car rejected at $1.28. Clover: 138 bags at $4.35.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Extreme quietude is noted, with buyers in a large way holding off for still lower prices. On the other hand receivers show a disposition to maintain the market at the present low level, and prevent any further decline. The current receipts are only fair in quality, and offerings of creameries and dairies are both liberal. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creameries, 17@18c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do, 16@17c; fair to good do, 13@15c; fancy dairies, 14@15c; fine do, 14c; roll butter, 10@12c.

CHEESE—The weakness at producing districts in the Northwest has reflected on the local market, and sales reach but a moderate aggregate, with skims and low grades neglected. Revised prices follow: New full creams, cheddars, 8@8½c per lb; do flats, 8¼@9c; do Young America, 8¾@9c; poor to choice skims, 2@5c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

EGGS—The receipts were insufficient for the demand, and guaranteed fresh laid were very firm at 13½c per doz, with occasional sales in a small way at 14c.

GREEN FRUITS—A liberal business was recorded in favorit fruits, with strawberries in good request on both local and shipping account, ruling firmer. Lemons were in fair demand, and oranges scarce and quiet. Quotations: Apples, $2.75@3.75 per brl; California oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; do navels, $4.00@5.50; Messina oranges, $3.50@4.50; do lemons, $3.25@4.00; sweet cherries, $1.50@2.00 per case of 24 qts; gooseberries, $1.00@1.75; Illinois and Indiana strawberries, $2.50@3.50.

HAY—The offerings, which included two days' receipts, were not excessive, and under a good inquiry for the better grades the feeling was fully steady on both timothy and prairie. Sales were: On track—8 cars No. 1 timothy at $17.00@18.50; 7 cars No. 2 do at $14.50@16.00; 16 cars upland prairie at $11.00@18.50; 4 cars straw at $9.00@10.00. Receipts for 48 hours, 468 tons; shipments, 21 tons.

HIDES—Green salted were in large supply and dull, and dry do were much depressed, meeting with unusually slow sale at a low range of prices: Green hides, 4½@5c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 5½c; light do, 5¼@5¾c; No. 1 G. S., 3¾@3¾c; green salted, bull, 3¼@4¼c; green salted, calf, 7¼c for No. 1 and 5¼c for No. 2; deacons, each, 25@35c; No. 1 dry salted, 7@8c per lb. All branded hides sell at a discount of about 1c per lb from the price of No. 1.

POTATOES—The supplies were large and sales slow, as the demand is now divided between old and new. An occasional car of choice New York Burbanks is taken at 78@83c, while mixed Western stock moves at inside quotations: On track—Good to choice Eastern Burbanks, 75@83c per bu; early rose, or Beauty of Hebron, 70@75c; Scotch champions, or regents, 50@60c; magnums, 70@80c. Small lots from store sell at an advance on above figures.

POULTRY—The inquiry was chiefly for chickens and springs, while no special demand existed for turkeys. The offerings were moderate and the market was barely steady all round, as follows: Live chickens, spring, $1.50@6.00 per doz; hens, 9c per lb; do, roosters, 5c; turkeys, 6@8c; ducks, 7@9c.

VEGETABLES—Green stuff was on the street in abundance, and in some instances the supply proved excessive. Cabbages were easy, asparagus dull and weak, and the market supplied with home-grown radishes to the practical exclusion of Southern. Asparagus, 40@60c per box of ⅓ bu; cucumbers, $2.00@3.00 per brl; green onions, 15@1.25 per bu; green peas, $1.00@1.25; radishes, 10@15c per doz; wax beans, $1.00@1.50 per bu; tomatoes, $3.00@3.50; head lettuce, 75c@$1.00 per brl; new potatoes, $2.50@3.50; spinach, 40@60c; new cabbages, $2.00@2.75 per crate.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.19.

WOOL—There is a fair demand for medium wools, which are in light supply, although in a general way the market continues dull and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, May 28	7,049	92	31,553	8,941
Tuesday, May 29	9,183	534	13,772	2,479
Wednesday, May 30	9,444	514	24,014	5,546
Thursday, May 31	9,600	300	23,000	5,000
Total	35,276	1,440	93,341	21,966
Same period last week	42,408	1,078	81,922	30,202
Shipments—				
Monday, May 28	2,676	....	6,729	2,524
Tuesday, May 29	2,899	....	3,864	1,916
Wednesday, May 30	2,450	....	4,362	2,769
Thursday, May 31	5,000	....	7,000	1,400
Total	12,593	....	21,228	9,768
Same period last week	15,180	59	26,988	15,985

Today's receipts are estimated at 22,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep, against 23,260 hogs, 6,779 cattle, and 5,768 sheep received Friday of last week.

Receipts of all kinds of live stock at Chicago for May, 1888, aggregated nearly 900,000 head. We received about 206,000 cattle, 483,800 hogs, and 136,700 sheep, or an increase of 24,000 cattle, 48,000 hogs, and 55,000 sheep as compared with May, 1887. Shipments were about 87,700 cattle, 172,700 hogs, and 53,500 sheep, or an increase of 32,000 cattle, nearly 5,000 hogs, and 44,200 sheep as compared with shipments for May, 1887.

CATTLE—Thursday's receipts of cattle were estimated at 9,600 head, against 12,636 one week ago. About one-third of the fresh receipts were Texas cattle, but the proportion of good to fancy native cattle on sale was larger than for many weeks past. Several bunches of cattle sold as high as $5.20@5.30, and nearly forty car-loads of natives sold at $5.00@5.30. All classes of buyers were in large attendance, and the demand was active, especially for choice beeves averaging 1,350 to 1,800 lbs. Exporters bought most of the cattle sold above $4.95. A lot of 169 choice 1,541-lb slop-fed steers sold at $4.95, which is as high as any have sold this season. A firm that exports from Boston paid $5.00, $5.05, $5.20, and $5.30 for half a dozen loads of choice to extra cattle, which is a higher range than exporters have paid before in a good while. The best heavy cattle in some cases sold 10@20c higher, and the general cattle market averaged 10c higher for native beeves. Shippers and exporters paid $4.00@5.30, and dressed beef men $4.00@5.00 for native steers. Quite a good many distillery cattle sold at $4.45@4.80, and corn-fed Nebraska steers sold freely at $4.30@4.80. One bunch of 280 head of Kansas steers, averaging 1,306 lbs, sold at $4.95; most of the native shipping cattle sold at $4.60@5.00; a car-load of old-fashioned beeves, averaging 1,815 lbs, sold at $5.25. Texas cattle ruled steady for good, but common stock in some cases sold a shade lower. Texas bulls and cows sold at $1.85@2.30, and steers at $2.30@4.10, principally at $2.90@3.50. Native butchers' stock and other grades of cattle remained unchanged. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy, 1,500 to 1,800 lbs	$ 5.15@ 5.40
Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	4.65@ 5.20
Medium to good, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs	4.30@ 4.95
Common steers, 850 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@ 4.60
Distillery-fed steers	4.10@ 4.95
Fancy cows and heifers	3.25@ 3.60
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	2.10@ 3.00
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.65@ 3.65
Texas steers, 740 to 1,100 lbs	2.30@ 4.20
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.60@ 3.35
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@ 4.15
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 5.50
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—About 35,000 hogs were on sale Thursday, one-third of which were carried over from Wednesday. Trade was active, but the supply was in excess of the demand and prices ruled about 10c lower, making 25@30c decline during the last six days. Present prices are 30@50c lower than one month ago and 60@80c lower than one year ago. Yesterday's sales ranged at $4.75@5.55. Heavy sold principally at $5.45@5.50, mixed sold largely at $5.35@5.40, and light largely at $5.35@5.40. The market closed weak and about 12,000 remained unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts were quite large and the demand fairly active. The general market was steady and unchanged. Few good sheep were on sale. About 1,600 wooled Texas, averaging 77 to 87 lbs, sold at $4.25@4.50, and 2,197 shorn Texas, averaging 65 to 77 lbs, sold at $2.50@3.95; over 1,400 shorn Oregon sheep, averaging 68 to 89 lbs, sold at $2.50@3.15. A small lot of wooled natives, averaging 117 lbs, sold at $5.85, and a cargo of 58-lb shearlings sold at $4.25. Lambs sold at $2.50@3.25 per head, and a lot of scalawags at 30c per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock yesterday at the points named. The * indicates car-loads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
St. Louis	1,300	4,900	5,300
New York	*24	2,400	9,230
Kansas City	1,800	6,000	250
East Liberty, Pa.	153	.....	1,800
Omaha	950	6,800	.....
Shipments—			
St. Louis	1,000	.....	2,800
Kansas City	630	1,400	.....
East Liberty, Pa.	*38	.....	1,800

Omaha, Neb., May 31.—CATTLE—Receipts 950, all sold; strong and active; prime 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $4.40@4.65; 1,100 to 1,300 lb, $4.15@4.40; cows and bulls, $2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts 6,800, stale 500, all sold; shade lower on light, 5@10c lower on other grades; heavy, $5.20@5.30; light, $5.00@5.20; mixed, $5.10@5.20.

Kansas City, Mo., May 31.—CATTLE—Fat cornfed active; grassers and half-fed slow; good to choice corn-fed, $4.35@4.75; common to medium, $3.25@4.10; stockers, $2.20@2.90; feeding steers, $3.00@3.60; cows, $2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Active, but 5c lower; good to choice, $5.30@5.40; common to medium, $5.00@5.25; skips and pigs, $2.50@4.90.

SHEEP—Fat muttons steady, thin weak; good to choice, $4.00@4.50; common to medium, $2.00@3.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, quiet; demand poor; holders offer freely; winter, 6s 9d; spring, 6s 9d@6s 10d; club, 6s 9d@6s 10d. Corn dull; demand poor; 5s 2½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s; long and short clears, 39s 6d; Cumberland cut, 43s; long-cut hams, 51s. Lard 42s 3d. Cheese, 46s.

CLOSE—PROVISIONS—Pork, demand fair; prime mess, Eastern, 76s, firm; do Western, 65s, firm. Lard—Demand poor; spot, May, June, and July, 42s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 winter, 6s 9d, dull; do spring, 6s 9d, dull. Flour—Demand poor; 9s 3d, dull. Corn—Demand poor; spot and May, 5s 1½d, easy; June, 4s 9¾d, easy; July, 4s 10d, easy.

COTTON—Firm, with a fair demand. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 7,900 bales American.

New York, May 31.—[Special.]—Actual merchandise was by no means active today, and many descriptions of merchandise were decidedly dull. There were few radical changes in prices, however, the markets being pretty generally called quiet and steady.

COTTON—A feature of the market for spots was the large export business. Prices unchanged, but the market firm. Low middling uplands, 9 9-16c; middling, 10c; and good middling, 10⅛c. Sales, 5,033 bales for export and 260 bales for spinners. Options gained 1@3 points on a small-sized business.

WHEAT—Unsettled. The market opened easier, ruled irregular, and closed steady at ⅜@⅝c above the lowest prices of the day. Cash wheat was easy. No. 1 hard at 91½@92½c; ungraded red, 89¼@93c; No. 2 red, 91@91½c in store and elevator, 92@93¼c delivered, and 92½@92⅝c free on board. Closing—May, 91⅛c; June, 92⅛c; July, 92⅛c; August, 92⅛c; September, 92⅞c; December, 95⅛c; May, 1889, 99⅝c.

CORN—Dull; ungraded mixed, 62¼@63½c; steamer, 62½c; No. 2, 62¾c elevator, 61@63¼c delivered; closing, June, 61⅝c; July, 61¾c; August, 62c; September, 62⅛c.

OATS—Quiet and easier. No. 1 white, 46⅛c; No. 2 white, 43@44½c; No. 3 do, 43@44¼c; No. 1 mixed, 40c; No. 2, 37½@38½c; No. 3 do, 37⅛c; rejected, 36c; No. 2 Chicago, 38@38⅝c; mixed, on track, 38@40c; white, on track, 42@47c; No. 2 mixed closing, June, 38c; July, 38c; August, 34c; September, 33⅞c; No. 2 white, June, 43c; July, 43c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and nominal. Cut-meats steady and quiet. Lard quiet and easy; refined continent quoted at 8.40c and South American at 9.75c; Western, 8.60c.

BUTTER—In large supply and prices in buyers' favor; Eastern creamery, 18@19c; Western creamery, including Elgin, 16@18c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, 16@18c; Western do, 15@16c.

CHEESE—The market has developed a weaker tone. Prices barely sustained at 8@8½c for State factory, 8@8¼c for Western flats, part skims 4@6½c, and State skims 1@3c.

EGGS—Declined to 15½c for fresh Eastern and 15@15¼c for Western.

SUGAR—The raw market was steady. Sales, 4,000 bags centrifugal, 96° test, at 5⅝c; 700 bags molasses, 88° test, at 4⅝c; 200 hhds muscovado, 88° test, at 4 11-16c; refined firm, with demand fair; cut-loaf and crushed, 8c; cubes, 7c; powdered, 7c; granulated, 6¾@6.81c; mold A, 7c; confectioners' A, 6⅝c; standard A, 6¼@6 5-16c; off A, 6@6⅛c; white extra C, 5⅞c; extra C, 5⅝@5¾c; C, 5½c; yellow, 5 5-16@5⅜c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 31,134 packages; exports, 6,824 brls, 2,857 sacks; weak and dull; sales, 14,600 brls; superfine, $2.50@3.30; patent Minnesota extra good to prime, $4.30@4.80; choice to fancy, $4.85@5.25.

DRY GOODS—The general demand was of but moderate proportions for leading grades of medium bleached shirtings and summer specialties, as attention of the large number of buyers present was absorbed by the auction sale of flannels for account of Parker, Wilder & Co. The sale comprised about 6,000 pkgs, amounting to nearly $1,000,000. Prices were about the same as those of Tuesday. Talbot AA twilled scarlet, six ounces, brought 33@34¼c; Belvidere A twilled scarlet, 22½c; Belvidere C A scarlet, 16¼@16½c; Belvidere royal blue twilled C A brought 15½c. The offering was widely distributed and all Western markets will have good assortments. Among the principal buyers were Marshall Field & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., James H. Walker & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Storm & Hill of Chicago; Samuel C. Davis & Co., J. H. Wear-Boogher Dry-Goods Co., William Barr Dry-Goods Co., Rice, Stix & Co., and Hargadine, McKittrick & Co. of St. Louis; Root & McBride Bros., Cleveland; B. Lowestein Bros., Memphis; Bamberger, Bloom & Co., John M. Robinson & Co., Louisville; Louis Stix & Co., G. W. McAlpine & Co., John Shillito, D. G. C., Cincinnati; Lindekes, Warner & Schuermeier, St. Paul; Wyman, Mullin & Co., Minneapolis; Brittain, Richardson & Co., Kansas City; Tootle, Hosea & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Murphy, Hibben & Co., D. P. Erwin & Co., Indianapolis. The auction sale of the Pranker Manufacturing Company's flannels tomorrow will end them for the present.

Boston, Mass., May 31.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady. Western fresh creamery at 23@24c per lb; extra firsts at 21@22c; firsts at 20@21c; imitation creamery, 20½@22c; Western choice factory, 21@22c; fair to good, 20@21c; New York creamery, 23@24c, and extra firsts 21@22c; Vermont extra creamery, 25@26c; extra firsts, 23@24c, and good to choice dairy, 22@23c; Eastern creamery, 23@24c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice New York at 9¼c per lb; firsts at 8@9c; second, 7@8c; Vermont extra, 9½@9¾c; firsts, 8@9c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 14½@15c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 15½c; Western choice, 15@15½ per dozen.

WOOL—The sales for the week comprise 1,028,500 lbs of domestic fleece and pulled and 253,070 lbs of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 1,281,500 lbs, against 1,976,175 lbs for the corresponding week last year. The Boston wool market has been even more lifeless than any seven days in previous weeks. Fine fleeces hold steady at previous range, but with little movement either in X or XX wools. Some choice Ohio XX and above is held at 30c, but 29c is about all that can be obtained on the present market. Michigan X delaines are dull, a small lot of good Ohio delaine of an X grade was sold at 30c, but finer lots are firmly held at 32c. The best Michigan is held at 30c. There has been some inquiry for some choice ⅜ Indiana combing at 27c. A small movement is reported in Missouri ¼-blood at 24½c. Territory wool is generally quiet, selling on the basis of 50c for fine. The best fine spring Texas will bring 18c, which is a little over 50c on a clean basis, but the general range is 48@50c for good selections, according to length of staple, and 45c for desirable lots. Spring wool has received little attention, but a moderate movement in fall is noted at 15c. The principal feature in California wool has been the sale of about 175,000 lbs of choice year's growth Northern wool at a price supposed to be 21c (which figure is the extreme of the market). Aside from this a fair movement in spring wool is noted on the basis of 50c for 12 months free wool and 45c for 8 months, with defective selling down to 40c, according to quality and condition. Fall wool has moved quite freely on a basis of 42c for free. Oregon wool is neglected. The principal movement in pulled wool has been in medium and low grades, but only to a moderate extent. Fine wools are dull. Australian wools show little animation. Carpet wools are quiet.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 31.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed at 93⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 88c; winter wheat lower; demand fair; 5,000 bu No. 2 red in store sold at 92½c; No. 1 white offered at $1.01; 1 car choice No. 1 red sold at 95c. Corn dull and lower; No. 3, 58½c; No. 3 yellow, 59c; No. 2 yellow, 60½c.

Duluth, Minn., May 31.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Ruled weak today and generally dull. Cash closed at 83⅞c; June, 83¾c; July ranged from 84¼@85¼c, closing at 84⅝c. Cars on track, 41.

RECEIPTS—Two days, 77,084 bu.

SHIPMENTS—283,933 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 31.—WHEAT—Sales on the local board were 1c below Tuesday, and a further drop of ⅛@1c was made before the close of the session. Receipts for the two days, 219 cars; shipments, 79 cars. Millers bought a few lots for daily use, and a few orders from other points were filled, but sales in the aggregate were small, and demands showed no improvement. Closing quotations in store: No. 1 hard, cash, May, and June, 83c; July, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, May, and June, 81¾c; July, 82¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, May, and June, 79½c; July, 80½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, 83½c; No. 2 Northern, 81½c.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—FLOUR—Lower to sell, but no change in quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady and was right firm early, advancing a fraction, but broke down, closing ⅝c below yesterday's closing. No. 2 red cash, 89@90c; June 88@88¾c, closing 87⅝c; July 84¼@85¾c, closing 84⅝c; August 84@85⅛c, closing 84⅝c; December 88@89⅜c, closing 88⅛c. Corn opened firm and closed lower; cash, 52c; May 51⅝c; June closed 50¾c; July 52@52½c, closing 51⅛c; August 52c, closing 51⅜c; year 39⅝@40⅛c, closing 39⅝c. Oats easy; cash, 33½@33⅝c; June, 32⅝c; July, 29c.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 20@22c; dairy, 16@20c.

LEAD—Common and refined, $4.00.

EGGS—12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 178,000 bu; oats, 58,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 76,000 bu, rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat higher; June, 88c bid; July, 85c; August, 84⅝c; December, 88⅝@84⅝c. Corn firm; June, 50¾c; July, 51⅛c; August, 51⅝c. Oats dull; June, 32⅝c; July, 29c; August, 27c asked.

WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

Peoria, Ill., May 31.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; high mixed, 53@53½c; No. 2 mixed, 52¾@53c; rejected, 50@51c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 36@36½c; No. 3 white, 34½@35c. Rye steady; No. 2, 65c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.13; spirits, $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 45,800 bu; oats, 80,000 bu; rye, 1,100 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 9,600 bu; oats, 69,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,200 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 31.—GRAIN—Oats—Moderate demand for spot, and prices ruled steady; No. 2 ungraded white, 43½c; No. 2 mixed, 40½c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 2 white, 43¼@43⅝c; futures quiet; July, 43¼@43½c; August, 38½@38⅝c.

Baltimore, Md., May 31.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy, closing dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, and June, 91c bid; July, 89¾@89⅞c; August, 89⅛@89⅜c. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed spot, 62c bid; June, 60@62c; July, 60½c bid. Oats steady; Western white, 42@45c; do mixed, 40@41½c. Rye steady; 74@78c.

BUTTER—Lower; Western packed, 15@18c; creamery, 19@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,669 brls; wheat, 7,900 bu; corn, 14,700 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,879 brls; corn, 24,800 bu.

Toledo, O., May 31.—GRAIN—Wheat active and lower; cash, 90¼c asked; June, 90c; July, 89c; August, 88⅛c; December, 91¾c. Corn quiet; cash, 57c bid. Oats quiet; August, 28½c bid.

CLOVER SEED—Easy; cash, $4.30; October, $4.55.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat active; cash, June, 90c; July, 89c; August, 88⅛c; September, 88¾c; December, 91¾c. Corn active; cash, 57c. Oats quiet; cash, 35c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull, steady; cash, $4.25; October, $4.55.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover seed, 222 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., May 31.—GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 soft, cash, 84c. Corn weaker; No. 2, cash, 47c bid, 48c asked; June, 47¼c; July, 48⅜c. Oats—No. 2, 30c bid, 30¾c asked.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 31.—WHEAT—Irregular; cash, 80¾c; July, 80⅝c; August, 81⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., May 31.—GRAIN—Corn active; lower; No. 2 mixed, 56c. Oats easier, lower; No. 2 mixed, 35¼@36¼c.

WHISKY—Steady; sales, 1,165 brls finished goods on basis of $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., May 31.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33½c.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, May 31:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Thirteenth st, 264 ft w of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated May 29 (William Gestram to J. Schild)	$ 3,000
Dearborn st, 36 ft n of Washington, w f, 50⅝x80 ft, improved, dated May 30 (Albert J. Averell to Stewart Clark)	135,000
Paulina st, 175 ft s of Harrison, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 22 (B. P. Smith to M. L. Flannigan)	4,000
Grand av, s w cor of Artesian, Lots 9 and 10, dated May 24 (H. McKey to C. Hohmann)	1,500
Twelfth st, 56.4 ft e of Homan av, s f, 56.4x125 ft, dated April 25 (E. Bean to C. Berntsen)	1,900
Owasco st, 164 ft w of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 11 (T. R. Love to J. Moore)	400
Chicago av, s w cor of Rockwell st, n f, 67x128⅛ ft, dated May 26 (James Thompson to H. Riethe)	2,200
Hermitage av, 126¼ ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 29 (H. A. Sanger to Sanford W. Hull)	1,750
West Madison st, 45 ft w of Union, s f, 22⅛x80 ft, dated May 31 (Charles Stein to H. Stern)	35,000
West Eleventh st, n e cor of Loomis, s f, 25x102 ft, improved, dated May 31 (S. and F. Erdmann to Ryan & Moore)	7,500
Wallace st, 202½ ft s of Thirty-third, w f, 25⅛x125 ft, dated May 2 (J. B. Young to W. J. and E. J. Weiss)	700
Thirty-second st, 52½ ft w of Lowe av, s f, 20x75 ft, dated May 4 (William C. Lathrop to P. Swartz)	2,400
Taylor st, 375 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 25x158 ft, dated May 15 (T. Highland to C. M. McGlennon)	2,250
Indiana av, 192 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated May 16 (S. F. Hall to S. Brintnall)	2,500
Thirty-fifth st, 74 ft e of Ullman, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 24 (M. Maddock to J. J. Sack)	1,900
Nebraska st, 175 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x104 ft, dated March 15 (J. B. Gest to E. Koop)	1,000
Polk st, 275 ft w of Francisco, s f, 25x126 ft, dated May 21 (William Preis to C. Hepperle)	660
Harrison st, 150 ft e of Francisco, n f, 25x124 ft, dated May 11 (J. N. Vance to L. Bergeron)	700
Kinzie st, 84⅝ ft w of Green, s f, 50x100 ft, dated April 5 (W. and M. J. Lister to N. Weill)	3,000
Collins st, 111 ft w of Albany av, n f, 25x155 ft, dated May 10, 1885 (H. B. Eastman to W. and M. Robinson)	600
North av, s e cor of McHenry st, n f, 176x140 ft, dated May 9 (J. P. Altgeld to William Metzger)	9,800
Park av, 219 ft e of Western av, s f, 30x105 ft, dated May 29 (J. M. Jennings to Sicord & Hurd)	5,000
Vernon av, 114 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 50x164⅞ ft dated May 17 (G. A. Seaverns to G. H. Rapp)	6,500
Fourteenth st, 216 ft e of Wood, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 1 (J. A. Hall to M. R. Kummer)	950
Sawyer av, 52 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 25 (A. Kozel to J. Sladek)	425
Churchill st, 230 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated May 23 (F. Korff to F. Fauselow)	1,500
Heine st, n e cor of Bloomington, w f, 125x113 ft, improved, dated May 31 (R. Rasmussen to A. G. Johnson)	4,800
Fry st, 120 ft e of Chase, n f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated May 30 (J. A. and H. G. Caulson to E. P. Hammond)	3,245
Hoyne av, 96 ft n of Cortland st, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated May 12 (P. P. Powell to E. Nelson)	4,000
Central Park boulevard, 125 ft e of Albany av, n f, 25x140 ft, dated May 12 (same to same)	1,500
North av, 97 ft w of Gross, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated May 1 (E. Nelson to P. P. Powell)	6,500
Clybourn av, 175 ft s e of Sheffield, s w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 25 (C. W. H. and J. Ainley to E. Heiss)	1,500
Ems st, bet Oakley and Leavitt, s f, 36x100 ft, dated May 28 (G. St. Kunz to A. Tock)	575
Ems st, 165 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 36x100 ft, dated May 28 (Same to J. Wolski)	575
W Congress st, 268 ft e of Rockwell, s f, 25x156 ft, dated May 15 (P. Coffey to L. A. Hall)	4,000
Moffatt st, 290 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x124⅝ ft, dated March 24 (J. S. Abbott to J. Fetscher)	525
Thirty-second st, 36 ft w of Lowe av, s f, 16 18-100x75 ft, dated May 31 (H. A. Knott to M. M. Matthews)	1,850
Wright st, 375 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 35x100 ft, dated May 31 (F. Hommes to E. Carey)	3,000
Illinois st, n e cor of Pine, s f, 50x60 ft, dated May 31 (T. P. Ford to Charles Manske)	12,400
W Nineteenth st, 300 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 29 (Wm. A. Purcell to P. Atwood)	750
Emerald av, 192 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated April 20 (S. K. Cohen to E. Powers)	2,150
W Seventeenth st, 429 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 22 (C. Reissig to J Likora)	900
West Seventeenth st, 453 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 22 (same to F. Krekule)	950
Forquer st, 188 ft w of Halsted, s f, 25x103⅛ ft, improved, dated May 31 (C. Cahill to A. Walsh)	3,100
Park av, 100 ft w of Falls st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 30 (C. D. Townsend to R. W. Pike)	500
Washtenaw av, 250 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x124 2-5 ft, dated May 29 (C. E. and J. D. Everett to E. McFuffee)	12,000
McDermott st, 332 ft n of Archer av, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 31 (F. Prina to L. Sabine)	1,900
Indiana st, 25 ft e of St. Clair, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 31 (D. Cahill to J. W. Kepler)	5,000
West Adams st, n w cor of Oakley av, s f, 23x178 ft, dated May 31 (B. M. Hair to M. J. Rogan)	12,000
Hinman st, 300 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 25x126½ ft, dated May 31 (S. J. Glover to P. Rietz)	750
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Winthrop av, 50 ft s of Aberdeen st, e f, 50x148½ ft, dated May 24 (E. C. Chandler to G. C. Wallace)	$ 1,000
Same premises, dated May 24 (G. C. Wallace to H. Stevens)	950
The premises No. 95 Florence av, dated May 29 (H. Penshorn to C. Thieman)	1,500
Halsted st, s w cor of Byron, e f, 348x252 ft, dated May 28 (Steinbeiss & Blum to J. and C. Blum)	16,000
Snyder st, 175 ft n of School, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Oct. 25, 1887 (A. F. Baxter to F. Nordin)	650
Palmer st, 292 ft s of Sunny Side av, s f, 50x152½ ft, dated April 1 (A. and C. M. Bowen to J. Addoms Sr.)	1,800
Dunning st, n e cor of Seminary av, s f, 56x124½ ft, dated May 26 (H. Baade to Charles Steinbeiss)	8,000
Dunning st, 181 ft e of Seminary av, s f, 25x124.2 ft, dated April 17 (H. Baade to Charles Steinbeiss)	1,400
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Pierce st, 266 ft w of Lawrence av, n f, 25x132¼ ft, dated May 21 (E. H. and G. J. Reed to W. J. Landreth)	$ 3,900
Lot on street 296 8-10 ft s of Garfield boulevard, 122⅛ ft w of Wright st, n f, 25x140 ft (T. J. Nerny to M. G. Wymond)	.....
Sangamon st, 325 ft n of Sixtieth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated May 31 (Nils Olson to A. Boberg)	3,000
Dearborn st, near Forty-ninth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 29 (P. Mark to T. Tavenier)	900
St. Lawrence av, s e cor of Forty-eighth st, w f, 100x128 ft, dated May 23 (Wastum & Green to G. E. Harmon)	5,000
Paulina st, 72 ft n of Fiftieth, w f, 24x122¾ ft, dated May 15 (M. Martin to J. Condon)	400
Loomis st, 50 ft n of Forty-eighth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 28 (James Jorgan to V. Jakan)	2,000
Forty-seventh st, 137 ft e of Winter, s f, 50x209¾ ft, dated May 1 (M. P. Kelly to A. A. Berkshire)	3,126
South Dearborn st, bet Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 31 (F. Wallich to A. Austeriade)	2,600
Morgan st, 32¾ ft s of Fifty-first, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 28 (A. F. Stevenson to A. Cook)	500
Wentworth av, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth sts, e f, 23x124 ft, dated May 21 (J. T. Tonkin to C. H. Miller)	800
Champlain av, 203 ft n of Forty-fifth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 8 (A. W. Warren to E. S. and F. M. Holbrook)	4,300
Carpenter st, 175 ft n of Sixty-second, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 28 (G. Birkhoff Jr. to C. Wahl)	275
Calumet av, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first sts, e f, 33x162 ft, dated May 24 (J. F. Hervey to C. E. Trumbo)	840
Calumet av, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first sts, e f, 33x162 ft, dated May 24 (same to M. E. Trumbo)	840
Calumet av, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first sts, e f, 33x162 ft, dated May 24 (same to J. F. Trumbo)	840
Calumet av, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first sts, e f, 78x162 ft, dated May 24 (same to G. A. Emery)	1,666
Butterfield st, 127 ft n of Cloud court, w f, 25x99 ft, dated May 31 (H. Botsford to O. McGrath)	1,600
Butterfield st, 52 ft n of Cloud court, w f, 25x99 ft, dated May 31 (same to William Kolbe)	1,600
Emerald st, s w cor of Gordon, e f, 50x125 ft, dated May 18, 1887 (M. Middleton to William M. Hoy)	3,500
Wabash av, 106 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 25x161½ ft, dated April 26 (D. Stauffer to C. Koehsel)	1,250
Wabash av, 56 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 50x161½ ft, dated March 17 (same to J. H. Wallace)	2,500
La Salle st, 600 ft s of Garfield boulevard, e f, 49x127 3-10 ft, dated April 19 (G. Schwenfurth to A. Beldam)	1,372
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Laurel st, 100 ft s of Greenwood, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 9 (R. Lyman et al. to L. Sturgis)	$ 1,300

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

G. M. Richardson, two-story barn, 25x40, No. 55 Albany avenue, to cost $2,000.

G. S. Willetts, three-story dwelling, 35x93, Pine and Erie streets, to cost $15,000.

B. Pisa, three-story flats, 22x62, No. 166 Dekoven street, to cost $5,000.

Mrs. C. Koop, cottage, 20x50, No. 103 Nebraska street, to cost $1,000.

E. Olson & Co., three-story barn, 55x61, No. 3010 Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $3,500.

J. E. Schmakouski, two-story flats, 20x30, No. 118 Herndon street, to cost $1,400.

N. H. Barnes, three-story flats, 22x60, No. 1020 North Halsted street, to cost $6,500.

Illinois Training-School for Nurses, four-story addition 44x92, No. 304 Honore street, to cost $20,000.

J. P. Barrett, two-story store and flats, 31x96, No. 309 Dayton street, to cost $13,000.

G. Eggers, two-story flat, 24x52, No. 965 North Leavitt street, to cost $8,000.

H. Barbot, addition, 21x22, No. 326 Twenty-sixth street, to cost $2,000.

F. Kuhn, two-story factory, 50x100, No. 773 Carroll street, to cost $7,500.

F. Martensen, four-story flats, 21x57, No. 221 West Erie street, to cost $7,000.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

Meda Coal Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; to engage in a general mining and quarrying business in West Virginia; incorporators, Chaplin J. Bishop, Russell Whitman, and Hulburd Dunlevy.

Champion Dryer Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; to manufacture and sell machinery, and to deal in grain and all its products; incorporators, Arthur H. Chetlain, Augustus Waldejo, and Emanuel P. Barnett.

Decatur Erie Coal Company, at Chicago; capital stock $2,000; incorporators, M. E. Clear, Stephen Lawson, and George W. Gray.

Savings Book & Magazine Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $35,000; for the publication of books, magazines, periodicals, etc.; incorporators, Arnold P. Gilmore, Clark Gaspen, and John H. Thompson.

The Geneseo Driving Park Association, at Geneseo; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, George G. Mowry, James Smith, and Charles M. Morton.

American Watch Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $375,000; to deal in jewelry; incorporators, Charles F. Linscott, W. S. Coffman, and J. F. Clapp.

Electro Carbon Motor Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; to manufacture, sell, and operate motors for surface, underground, and elevated street railways; incorporators, E. Heekley Hamlin, Albert H. Morton, and John Barton Payne.

Fort Dearborn Electrotype Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $9,000; incorporators, William J. Kuhn, Henry Benster, and August John.

The Indoor Amusement Club, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, H. D. Patton, Walter L. Brown, and William Johnson.

Ohio Land Owners Convene.

FINDLAY, O., May 31.—[Special.]—The second convention of the land owners of Ohio and adjoining States met here this morning and will remain in session three days. There are about 1,200 delegates here, and the matters which the convention will consider and discuss embrace building as an investment; the manufacture of glass, iron, and chinaware, and their relation to the prices of real-estate. A special train from Cincinnati came in this morning and delegates are present from New York, Boston, and the East.

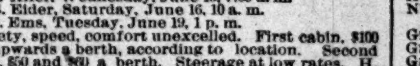
A Natural-Gas Trust.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 31.—Another mass-meeting of the citizens was held last evening for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps toward the organization of a Natural-Gas Trust for Lafayette. Two meetings have already been held, and there is the strongest determination on the part of our citizens to make this organization perfect and to bring natural gas into the city as soon as possible.

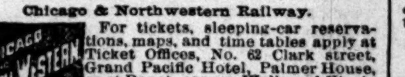
Jack and Jill each took a pill,
Old-fashioned kind—full grown;
Jack's went down—but with a frown—
Jill died from "cause unknown."

Smiles will supersede many frowns, and many discomforts will be unknown when Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets entirely supersede, as they bid fair to do, the large and less efficient pill of our forefathers. Every day they gain new laurels. Most popular when most ills abound.

Styles of furniture and draperies purest, quality best, prices lowest, at Colby's, 219 State.



FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, June 2, noon.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, June 6, 3:30 p. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, June 9, 5:30 a. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, June 13, 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, June 16, 10 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Tuesday, June 19, 1 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $60 and $80 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 5.30 pm / §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am / § 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	§12.00 m / § 5.30 pm / §10.30 pm	§ 2.15 pm / § 8.00 am / § 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 5.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5.30 pm / §10.35 pm	§ 9.30 am / § 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9.00 am / † 9.00 pm	§ 6.50 pm / † 6.25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8.00 am / X8.30 am / *11.30 am / § 3.00 pm / * 5.00 pm / § 7.30 pm / § 9.55 pm	* 4.00 pm / X1.45 pm / * 1.50 pm / § 7.00 pm / *10.30 am / § 9.30 pm / § 6.30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am / *11.30 am / § 3.00 pm	*10.30 am / * 1.50 pm / * 7.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11.30 am / § 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm / § 6.30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3.00 pm	* 7.00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am	* 1.50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 3.00 pm / § 9.05 pm	§ 1.50 pm / § 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am	* 4.30 pm
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	* 4.45 pm / *10.15 am / * 4.15 pm / *11.30 pm	*10.25 am / * 2.40 pm / *10.30 am / *11.25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9.00 am	§ 6.50 pm
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton & Clinton	* 8.30 am / * 3.45 pm	* 6.10 pm / *11.00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8.00 am	† 7.25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 4.30 pm	*11.30 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex	* 4.30 pm	*11.30 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.00 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Vestibule Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm	o6.50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex	‡10.30 pm	¶6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 5.25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8.00 am	§ 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4.15 pm	§10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4.15 pm	§ 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	6.00 pm	§8.00 am
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex	§11.20 pm	§7.30 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9.00 am	§7.20 pm
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11.20 pm	§7.30 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Continued.)

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	† 8.45 am	† 6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 2.30 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 2.00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4.50 pm	* 8.00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.55 pm	* 9.30 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	† 5.35 pm	*10.35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	* 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Mendota and Galesburg	‡ 9.45 pm	* 9.45 am
Sioux City	‡10.00 pm	† 2.30 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	§ 6.35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 a m / ‖ 5.30 p m / ‖10.30 p m	*10.30 p m / ‖ 9.30 a m / ‖ 7.00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11.30 a m / †10.30 p m	‖ 7.00 p m / ‡ 7.00 a m
Milwaukee and Madison	* 3.00 p m	* 1.45 p m
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8.30 a m	1.45 p m
Milwaukee	b 7.30 p m	b10.30 a m / b 4.00 p m
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	‖12.30 p m / ‖10.40 p m	‖ 2.10 p m / ‖ 6.50 a m
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‖12.30 p m / †10.40 p m	‖ 2.10 p m / ‡ 6.50 a m
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10.40 p m	‡ 6.05 a m

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	10.45 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

Galesburg and Fort Madison Exp	† 8.40 a.m.
Vestibule Express to K. C.	*12.05 noon
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5.25 p.m.
Denver Express	*10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at *7.00 a. m., †10.35 a. m., *2.30 p. m., and †5.00 p. m.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8.30 pm	‖ 7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8.30 pm	‖ 7.20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2.50 pm	* 8.10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.45 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	‖10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8.25 am	6.30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9.00 pm	7.15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	1.00 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	8.25 am	6.30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp	9.00 pm	7.15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4.30 pm	9.35 am

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.
(Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining-cars. Palace sleeping-cars, combination smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 193 Clark-st. (Opera-House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§ 6.50 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8.00 pm	* 6.50 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: *Chicago*—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. *New York*—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. *Boston*—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5.00 am	† 6.10 pm
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9.00 am	* 6.40 pm
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3.10 pm	* 9.50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.40 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express	*10.50 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express	† 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 6.10 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3.55 pm	† 6.20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	‡10.50 pm	‡ 6.45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8.10 am	4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*10.40 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4.10 pm	* 9.30 am

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10.20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	x9.10 pm	x[illegible]
New York & Boston Limited	x3.30 pm	x[illegible]
Philadelphia Express	x3.30 pm	x[illegible]
Lima, Marion & Columbus	o8.45 am	o[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	x5.35 pm	x[illegible]
Hammond Accommodation	o5.40 am	o[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3.30 pm	x[illegible]

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8.50 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex	§ 2.50 pm	[illegible]
Vestibule Limited	§ 5.30 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	§11.30 pm	[illegible]
Goshen & Old Road Accom'dati'n	* 4.00 pm	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	[illegible]
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m / * 5.30 pm / * 6.25 pm	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	[illegible]
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8.15 pm	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.10 pm

All trains daily.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C. St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.35 pm
Night Express (daily)	8.30 pm	7.20 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.05 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.00 am
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9.00 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7.00 am

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at [illegible] 7 p. m.
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, etc. [illegible] 7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports on Mon. Wed. & Fri. [illegible]
For Green Bay, Manistique, etc., Tuesday [illegible]
[illegible]

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VOLUME

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ST. LOUIS, Mo., June
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Chicago, is in a mild con
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only suit him but his family.
who are both married to me
greatly enjoyed Washington
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always enjoyed the Senatoria
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in the closed session of
Conkling was defending
ments in New York and
with his desk piled full of boo
ence in his eye, Thurman
around the desk and put his
listened and gloatingly would
"This is too good—too good
The California and Pacific
tions came in, talking Thurm
immediately the friends of
dates talked humbly.

I went into the office of Mr.
who is at the head of the A
tion. He came from Sout
figured in the reconstru
abama, and finally settl
sas, and now has the
system which parallels Jay
Mountain as far as Dallas. S
pose that the real favorit of t
Southwestern States for V
Stevenson of Illinois. Whi
Office Department he was o
tors and Congressmen in the
of fourth-class post-offices, w
sought after. Prior to tha
three runs at Bloomington, Il
and had been twice elec
native of Kentucky, and
pealed to both sides of the
demarkation. The fact is," s
"that this year even the m
the Vice-Presidency is consi
subject because there is n
award. Indiana was expe
State to which the Vice-Pr
go, and Gray was highly co
because he had been elected e
point was to make Indiana s
one of the candidates. But t
tion in Indiana has made it do
the nomination ought to go th
was on the high road for the s
Post-Office Department, but i
Mr. Vilas, when he left that
not desire his subordinate to
Hence, with a dispute threate
and another in Illinois, the m
man's name late in the day
the outside delegation as a
The proposition is to take no
cality, but to hit upon an old-f
ocrat who shall strengthen hi
it may need some virility
tradition."

I asked Mr. Fordyce if th
had any organization left
"They have," said he, "a goo
At some elections they are b
majority, but they have reduc
ty to near 20,000, and this f
demonstration to carry the S
of some scandals in the ma
labor. The present Governor
been twice elected, and, contr
is proposed to run him again.
man, but these convicts
to planters and miners in
the people in some of the regio
have been employed in the mi
they have been harshly treate
cases flogged and killed. The
two other officers in the Stat
trol of the leases. Hence
nominating an independent
publicans will support, and h
votes of what are called the "
the Grangers, which is quite a
in our State—adjunct to the D
ty, but sometimes rebellious."
"Who is the leader of the R
ty in Arkansas?"
"Gen. Powell Clayton. Cla
respect of almost everybody
He came there a brave man w
on the soil of the State, an
lished a high character by his
dealings. His promise is reg
any division of party lines, as
He married in the State and i
self with it, and there is no R
er of old times there who has
has. At present he lives at Eu